

5th INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION

PROGRAMME BOOK



KEYNOTE SPEAKER:
**PROF EMERITUS DATO' DR.
MOHD YUSOF HJ OTHMAN**
PROFESSOR EMERITUS
INSTITUTE OF ISLAM HADHARI, UKM



KEYNOTE SPEAKER:
PROF DR. GULCHEKHRA RIKHSIEVA
RECTOR,
TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL
STUDIES, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

DATE
9 & 10
FEBRUARY 2022

THEME
ISLAM:
**SHAPING THE WORLD'S
CIVILIZATION**

VENUE
WEBEX APPLICATION
FACEBOOK LIVE
MAIN MEETING ROOM
INSTITUTE OF ISLAM HADHARI, UKM

LINK <https://bit.ly/isic2022>

**5th INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION
(SEMINAR ANTARABANGSA PERADABAN ISLAM KE-5)
(ISIC 2022)**



DATE:

**9th & 10th FEBRUARY 2022 /
7 & 8 REJAB 1443
(WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY)**

VENUE:

HYBRID & WEBEX

**Hybrid: Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan
Malaysia**

Online Link Webex: <https://bit.ly/isic2022>

Facebook: <http://bit.ly/Hadhari>

JOINTLY ORGANIZED BY:

Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
(UKM)

Department of Arabic Language and Culture, National Chengchi
University (NCCU), Taipei, Taiwan

Pusat Citra Universiti, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Faculty of Islamic Studies, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Kursi Syekh Abdullah Fahim Institute of Islam Hadhari,

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)

BACKGROUND



Earlier collaboration work between Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and National Chengchi University (NCCU) in specific; Institute of Islam Hadhari and Department of Arabic Language and Culture began after both universities signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) on Exchange Program on 19th July 2017. Subsequently, both institutions i.e. UKM and NCCU have agreed to jointly organize the International Seminar on Islamic Civilization (ISIC) in Malaysia and Taiwan alternately.

The main objectives of the seminar are to provide a forum for academics to exchange ideas and advancements in the field of Islamic Civilization, particularly on current issues; to strengthen collaborative research activities and advancement in the field of Islamic Civilization, to provide a platform for postgraduate students to share their research findings at an international level, and strengthen academic collaboration between both universities.

The 5th International Seminar on Islamic Civilization (ISIC) to be held on 9th & 10th February 2022/ 7 & 8 Rejab 1443 (Wednesday & Thursday) via online zoom and hybrid at Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) is the 5th collaborative activity between the two universities under the MoU.

THEME

Islam: Shaping the World's Civilization

SUBTHEMES

Muslim World
Islamic Civilization in a Non-Muslim World
Islamic Economics, Management, Business and Finance
Islamic Education
Arabic Studies (language, linguistics, culture etc.)
Islamic Civilization and Media
Islam and the Environment
Islamic Law
Islam, Science and Technology
Muslim Minority
Islamic History
Islamic Thought and Movement
Islamic Revival
Muslim Culture
Religion and Health
Other topics related or relevant to the theme

FOREWORD



Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

In the Name of Allah SWT, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

Greatest thanks to Allah the Almighty for His grace and mercy, we are able to meet again at the International Seminar on Islam Civilization (ISIC 2022). This is the third year the seminar was held in collaboration between Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and Taiwan's National Chengchi University (NCCU).

On behalf of our organizers, we welcome the presence of all local and foreign participants, from Taiwan, Taiwan, Tashkent, Indonesia and other neighbouring countries. To emulate previous seminars, the current seminar today gathers experts from Taiwan and Malaysia as well as other countries to discuss various themes regarding Islam, civilization and pertinent current issues related to Islam. The theme of this year is 'Islam: Shaping the World's Civilization'.

We would like to thank all those who make time to come and participate in this seminar. This year seminar is jointly organized by the Institute of Islam Hadhari (Institute of Islamic Civilization) UKM, Faculty of Islamic Studies UKM, Pusat Citra Universiti (Citra UKM) and National Chengchi University (NCCU) from Taiwan.

This two-day seminar features two well-known keynote speakers in their field. First, Prof Emeritus Dato' Dr Mohd Yusof Hj Othman who is Professor Emeritus at the Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Second, Prof. Dr. Gulchekhra Sh. Rikhsieva, Rector, Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies. This seminar has 27 presenters from various areas in Islamic Civilization. It is hoped that the seminar benefited all participants and would create a platform for future collaborative work.

I would also like to thank UKM Top Management who supported this seminar. On behalf of the seminar organizing committees, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all honourable guests and participants of ISIC 2022.

SELAMAT DATANG and wishing you a very fruitful seminar.

Wassalam.

Prof. Dr. Fariza Md Sham

Director

Institute of Islam Hadhari, UKM

PROGRAM SCHEDULE



DAY ONE: 9 February 2022 (Wednesday)	
TIME	ACTIVITY
Malaysia	
09.00 – 09.20 am	Opening Ceremony Doa Recitation: DR. SHAMSUL AZHAR YAHYA Research Fellow, Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Welcoming Officiate: YBHG. PROF. DR. FARIZA MD SHAM Director, Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Welcoming Officiate: ASSOC. PROF. DR. I-WEN SU Chair, Department of Arabic Language and Culture, National Chengchi University (NCCU), Taiwan Officiating Speech: YBHG. PROF. DATO' IR. DR. ABDUL WAHAB BIN MOHAMMAD, FASc Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Research & Innovation, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
Session 1 Moderator: Ms. Zubaidah Mohd Nasir	
09.20 - 09.35 am	Paper 1: Hijaz Liberation Party: The Party Liberation in the Ibn Saud Era Rabiatul Adawiyah Abdullah & Abu Hanifah Hari
09.35 - 09.50 am	Paper 2: Beyond Social Capital: An Examination of the Sustaining and Expansion of Turkey-Based Syrian Business Peoples' Business Operations Ching-An Chang
09.50 - 10.05 am	Paper 3: The Concept of Eco-Theology Bediuzzaman Said Nursi to Preserve the Nature Muhammad Ikhsan Attaftazani

10.05 - 10.20 am	Paper 4: Factors Influencing Child Marriage in Malaysia From the Perspective of Women Community Leader ● Mohd Al Adib Samuri & Helmhah Abdul Razak
10.20 - 10.35 am	Paper 5: Being Single and Never Married: Experiences of Malay Muslim Women in Malaysia ● Rozita Ibrahim
10.35 – 10.50 am	Question & Answer Session
10.50 – 11.10 am	Break
Session 2 Moderator: Ts. Dr. Farah Ayuni Mohd Hatta	
11.10 - 11.25 am	Paper 6: The Accommodation of Muslim Minority Communities from Viewpoint of Maqasid al-Shariah: An Analytical Examination ● Mohammad Shihan
11.25 - 11.40 pm	Paper 7: In Search of the Origin of Boko Haram's Denunciation of Western Education ● Abubakar A. Usman
11.40 - 11.55 am	Paper 8: The Golden and the Dark Ages in the Development of Usul Fiqh: Analyzing the Orientalist Thought ● Ariyanti Mustapha
11.55 am – 12.10 pm	Paper 9: Authentic Approach to Secularism and Religiosity ● Jakhongir Tokhirov
12.10 – 12.25 pm	Paper 10: Analysis of Surah Al-Dhuha: Islamic Spiritual Approach in Dealing with Adolescent Depression ● Noor Amila Abdul Halim, Fariza Md Sham & Mohd Al-Adib Samuri
12.25 - 12.40 pm	Question & Answer Session
12.40 - 01.00 pm	Keynote Speech ❖ PROF. DR. GULCHEKHRA SH. RIKHSIEVA Rector Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies
01.00 - 02.00 pm	Break

Session 3 Moderator: Dr. Norshariani Abd Rahman	
02.00 - 02.15 pm	Paper 11: Review on the Concept of Perception According to Ibn Sina Afa Fauzul Adzim, Yulia Solichatun, Abdul Rahman Ahmad Badayai & Syaidatun Nazirah Abu Zahrin
02.15 - 02.30 pm	Paper 12: The National Spirit of Syekh Abdullah Fahim in the Field of Education Muhammad Fitri Awang & Ermy Azziaty Rozali
02.30 - 02.45 pm	Paper 13: The Implication of Al Ghazali's Perspective on Cognitive Aspect in Early Childhood Education Erni Agustina Setiowati
02.45 - 03.00 pm	Question and Answer Session
03.00- 03.15 pm	Break
Session 4 Moderator: Dr. Shamsul Azhar Yahya	
03.15- 03.30 pm	Paper 14: Muhammad Jamil Bayyuhum; The 20 th Century Lebanese Historian and Arab Nationalist Muhammad Alif Fitri Abdul Halim & Ermy Azziaty Rozali
03.30 - 03.45 pm	Paper 15: مكانة علاء الدين السمرقندي في التفسير Ikhtiar Bakhtiar Abd al-Rahman
03.45 - 04.00 pm	Paper 16: وجود الضرر: تحليل الأساليب الفقهية في قضايا الأمومة المختارة Mohammad Khairul Anuar Adnan
04.00 - 04.15 pm	Paper 17: الماء أنواعها وصيانتها في القرآن الكريم دراسة خاصة لرأي الشيخ طاهر بن عاشور في التحرير والتنوير Muhammad Shahrul Nizam Mahdi
04.15 - 04.30 pm	Paper 18: Impact of the Military Control on the Process Islamic Education in School Conflict Sasnupatam, Pattani Selatan, Thailand Zikry Septoyadi, Vita Latriana Candrawati, Sofian Samad & Hajar Dewantara M.Ag
04.30 - 04.45 pm	Question and Answer Session
04.45 pm	End of Day 1

DAY TWO: 10 February 2022 (Thursday)	
TIME	ACTIVITY
Malaysia	
Session 5 Moderator: Dr. Nurul Hafizah Mohd Nor	
09.00 - 09.15 am	Paper 19: Exploratory Study of the Extend of Jinn Possession Amongst Patients with Depression Using Jinn Possession Scale Hamidi Abdul Rahman, Zaharom Ridzwan, Mohd Rosli Saludin & Supyan Hussin
09.15- 09.30 am	Paper 20: Individuals Religious Beliefs Related to Health amid COVID-19 Pandemic: A Cross Sectional Study in Rawalpindi, Pakistan Maria Saif , Unaiza Rehman, Manaar fitrAdil, Faiza Jaleel & Zainab Sabir
09.30 - 09.45 am	Paper 21: Spices in Malay Archipelago and Prophetic Medicine Farah Ayuni Mohd Hatta, Nurul Hafizah Mohd Nor, Razanah Ramya, Qurratu Aini Mat Ali & Muhammad Hilmi Jalil
09.45 - 10.00 am	Paper 22: Methods of Siwak Use as a Tooth Cleaning Tool According to Prophetic Narrations: A Qualitative Study Haslinda Ramli, Tuti Ningseh Mohd Dom, Shahida Mohd Said & Ahmad Munawar Ismail
10.00 - 10.15 am	Paper 23: Significance of Islamic Education in Nurturing Integrity Among University Students Fazilah Idris, Wardah Mustafa Din,Ummu Soleha Jamaludin, Jamiah Manap, Mohammad Rezal Hamzah, Anita Abdul Rani & Rajan a/l Munusamy
10.15 - 10.30 am	Question and Answer Session
10.30 - 10.40 am	Break
Session 6 Moderator: Dr. Muhammad Hilmi Jalil	
10.40 - 10.55 am	Paper 24: Perception of Muslim Households on The Islamic Values Affecting Food Waste Mitigation Behavior: Environmental Awareness as a Moderator Zubaidah Mohd Nasir, Mashitoh Yaacob & Zurina Mahadi

10.55 - 11.10 am	Paper 25: Human Genome Editing from Islamic Perspectives: A Qualitative Interview Study • Noor Munirah Isa, Nurul Atiqah Zulkifli & Saadan Man
11.10 - 11.25 am	Paper 26: Salvation in the Views of Islam and Buddhism: A Comparative Study • Ahmad Faizuddin Ramli, Jaffary Awang & Zaizul Ab Rahman
11.25 - 11.40 am	Paper 27: Model Development of Environmental Management Based on al-Quran • Norshariani Abd Rahman
11.40 – am 11.55 pm	Question and Answer Session
12.00 – 12.20 pm	Keynote Speech: ❖ Sustainable Life for Sustainable Development Prof Emeritus Dato’ Dr. Mohd Yusof Hj Othman Professor Emeritus at the Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
12.30 - 01.00 pm	Closing Ceremony Doa Recitation by: DR. SHAMSULAZHAR YAHYA Research Fellow, Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Speech by: ASSOC. PROF. DR. MOHD AL ADIB SAMURI Chairman, The 5 th International Seminar on Islamic Civilization (ISIC) Closing speech by: ASSOC. PROF. DR. AHMAD SUNAWARI LONG Dean, Faculty of Islamic Studies, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia,

Hijaz Liberation Party: The Party Liberation in the Ibn Saud Era

Rabiatul Adawiyah Abdullah¹

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ABSTRACT

Hijaz Liberation Party also known as Hizb al-Ahrar al-Hijazi was founded in 1928 with the aims of demanding independence based on the Hashemite rule in Hijaz (1916-1925). After the fall of the Hashemite rule in Hijaz and the taking over of Ibn Saud in 1925, a number of Hijaz people were dissatisfied with the political, economic and social developments in Hijaz. This was because the current changes that took place during that period in Hijaz could not be accepted by a number of Hijaz people who wanted to liberate the Hijaz from the influence of Ibn Saud until the emergence of Hijaz Liberation Party. This study uses a qualitative approach and library study method to analyze the primary and secondary sources. The primary sources were obtained at The National Archives and British Library, London. Although the struggle of Hijaz Liberation Party failed to achieve its goal, resulting in the party being banned, this paper tries to uncover the struggle of Hijaz Liberation Party with reference to the national struggle in order to liberate the country from being further influenced by the Ibn Saud and was anti-Ibn Saud in Hijaz.

Beyond Social Capital: An examination of the Sustaining and Expansion of Turkey-based Syrian Business Peoples' Business Operations

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ABSTRACT

Previous studies have mainly examined refugee entrepreneurs from a social capital perspective and assume them to be passively reacting to the challenges in host countries. Although refugee entrepreneurs have been considered to possess more socio-economic resilience than their compatriots, the factors that sustain and expand their businesses have either been attributed to their social capital or remain understudied. This study examines how the previous capital (economic, cultural and symbolic) of Turkey-based Syrian refugee businesspeople have been transferred to the host countries, and determines how these factors foster their businesses. The data is based on 36 semi-structured and in-depth interviews with Syrian refugee businesspeople in Istanbul and Gaziantep. I argue that refugees can establish and settle their lives in an active way rather than passively reacting to the challenges they have encountered from their hosts, with the capital they used to possess and carried with them to host countries.

Authentic Approach to Secularism and Religiosity

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ABSTRACT

The church strongly opposed the development of science, scholars were punished by the inquisition, as a result of the enlightenment movement in Western Europe, ideas of atheism, indifferentism, and secularism were formed based on the ideology of separation from any religion and the complete denial of religiosity in the medieval West. During the regime of aggressive atheistic ideology to religious values, secularism and religiosity were opposed. Currently, in a developed democratic state, this view has completely changed. Secularism is not opposed to religion, there is no faith denied, and any religious faith is regarded as a natural social phenomenon, the freedom of conscience is guaranteed by law for everyone, regardless of nationality or citizenship. Scholars of the Muslim East, especially Maverannahr (Transoxiana), wrote books on secular and religious sciences, without contradicting them. The product of this creation was the product of the holistic mind, mind, and heart of a scientist. They became masters of world science, and their immortal, indestructible works became the primary basis for the development of modern world science. The article proposes an authentic approach to the work of scientists and the scientific study of their books. It also analyzes the example of Mirza Ulugbek and Ali Kushchi.

Factors Influencing Child Marriage in Malaysia From the Perspective of Women Community Leader

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ABSTRACT

Child marriage has become a controversial issue and has been the subject of debate by many stakeholders. This paper explores the factors that influence children's decision to marry before their 18th birthday using quantitative analysis. This study aims to understand the factors and risks involved in child marriage from the perspective of women community leaders in Malaysia. Data for this paper was collected through in-depth interviews with 11 different women and child-based organizations across Malaysia in 2020. The interview data was manually transcribed and then coded into several themes and sub-themes to identify the factors influencing child marriage. It is evident from the data that poverty has become a major contributor to child marriage, and the practice has also become a way for parents to conceal shame and protect family dignity because of sexual and reproductive health issues. In addition, women leaders discovered that a lack of formal education, as well as a lack of knowledge about sexual and reproductive health, contributed to child marriage. Religion and traditions are also factors influencing children to get married at a young age. Our findings suggest that advocacy plans to women community leaders as well as policy considerations are crucial for ending child marriage.

Being Single and Never Married: Experiences of Malay Muslim Women in Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

Singlehood is regarded as a ‘glocal’ phenomenon because it is happening globally within modern societies; but the experiences of singlehood are locally constructed. The experiences of singlehood are also gendered, where singleness among women is generally perceived negatively compared to that among men. This paper presents a qualitative study of the experiences of singlehood within the context of the Malay Muslim society in Malaysia. In terms of data collection, 30 single women over the age of 30 years old were interviewed. Transcripts of the interviews were analysed to identify emerging themes related to the shared experiences of singlehood among the study participants. Generally, the Malay Muslim experience of singlehood corresponded with the global trends in terms of the contributing factors towards the emergence of the phenomenon, the common stereotypes attached to single women, and the perception that singleness is a ‘problem’ and single women are considered as having ‘deficit’ or ‘incomplete identity’. However, further examination of the lived experiences of the study participants demonstrated aspects of Malay culture (such as the concepts of *jodoh* [soulmate], *langkah bendul* [jumping the ledge], and *mandi bunga* [floral bath]), and Islamic teachings (such as *dosa* and *pahala* [God’s punishment and reward], *rezeki* [sustenance], and *redha* [acceptance]). These socio-cultural and religious aspects, therefore, construct the meaning of being single woman in the context of Malay Muslim society in Malaysia.

The Accommodation of Muslim minority Communities from Viewpoint of Maqasid al-Shariah: An Analytical Examination

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ABSTRACT

The issue of Muslim minorities is not novel in Islamic history. Because the first Muslim community of Mecca was a collection of few faithful members. Further, the Prophet allowed some of his followers to migrate and find refuge under a non-Muslim ruler Najjash. Verily, this community was first recognized as a Muslim minority community in Islamic history. However, the expansion of Muslim Ummah beyond the Arabian Peninsula caused emerge new Muslim minority communities around the globe. Thus, Shariah scholars raised the issue of the validity of living Muslims in a non-Muslim abode because of different interpretations for some texts of Shari'ah. Till today, the discussion continues on the subject of living in a non-Muslim territory and migrating there. Even though the migration is known in Islamic tradition as from non-Muslim territory to a Muslim and safe abode, in the twentieth century, the reverse migrated communities have emerged mainly in the West. Because a considerable number of Muslims from Muslim majority countries migrated to Western countries for different reasons. Thus, Muslims are presently living in more than a hundred countries as minorities. Therefore, beyond the classical discussion on living in a non-Muslim abode, the researcher aims here to examine this classic issue in light of Maqasid al-Shariah which is known to be an evolving method of interpreting texts of Shari'ah and a device of civilizational renewal. Accordingly, the researcher attempts to explain how Maqasid al-Shariah creates and open wide space to accommodate in non-Muslim abode while open ample common areas to cooperate with other religious and ethnic communities.

In Search of the Origin of Boko Haram's Denunciation of Western Education

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ABSTRACT

Boko Haram's (BH) denunciation of Western Education (WE) is an aspect of the movement that is widely known. However, there is no adequate explanation of its origin and how BH adopted it. The aim of this paper is to explain the origin of BH's denunciation of WE and how the movement finds it conveniently useful for advancing its cause. Using evidence from the literature and BH's utterances in its videos, the paper argues that BH's denunciation of WE can be traced back to the Muslim world's colonial experience, its perception of WE and the responses WE's imposition elicited among the Muslims. Muslim's attitude is broadly classified into three: assimilation, adaptation, and rejection. Northern Nigerian Muslims initially rejected WE but eventually adopted it. This article shows that BH exploited this earlier history of rejection to advance its cause. BH's rejection of WE also evolved over time, from partial to total rejection. The rejection was precipitated by the personality of BH leaders, the secular Nigerian system's systemic exclusion (and the inferiority complex) of those educated under the Islāmic system. Nigeria's government and relevant stakeholders should therefore focus on blending Western and Islāmic education particularly in the North and create employment opportunities for the educated.

The Golden and the Dark Ages in the Development of Usul Fiqh: Analyzing the Orientalist Thought

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ABSTRACT

The development of usul fiqh during the third until the fifth century of hijra experienced different phases of events and political transitions which impacted the growth of Islamic jurisprudence. The role of the predecessors and the School of Sects were significant in implementing the theory and the principles of usul fiqh. Hence, by the third century of hijra various methodology of legal reasoning began to emerge and implemented by Muslim scholars as a secondary source after the Qur'ân and Sunnah. The School of Sects were the major contributors of legal reasoning and they began to attract many followers. The methodology of ijtiḥad such as ijma' and qiyas was turned to essential methods applied by Islamic scholars in judging the current law cases. The orientalist scholars, Joseph Schacht and Wael Hallaq classified the third century of hijra as *The Golden Age of Islamic jurisprudence*. However, by the fourth century of hijra, the practice of taqlid and the fanatics towards the School of Sects contributed to the weakening of the Islamic jurisprudence which was known as *The Dark Age of Islamic Jurisprudence*. This article is to analyze the views of Joseph Schacht and Wael Hallaq on the development of uṣūl fiqh during the third until the fifth century of hijrah by using qualitative and comparative methodologies. This article concluded and verified that Schacht and Hallaq provided the facts parallel with the Islamic perspective on the importance of ijtiḥad during the zenith of usul fiqh epistemology. This article proved that; Schacht prejudicially claimed on the practice of taqlid is the main reason for the decline of the Muslim intellectual growth is incorrect, and Hallaq's claims on the importance of taqlid and the growth of legal reasoning during the fourth and fifth century of hijra are parallel with other Muslim scholars.

Salvation in the Views of Islam and Buddhism: A Comparative Study

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the concept of salvation from the perspective of Islam and Buddhism, in this respect, the researchers see significant differences from Islam and Buddhist traditions. The textual studies from contemporary commentators of Islam and Buddhism and comparative approaches are conducted as the methodology of the study in this article. The purpose of this article is to study whether the topic can be reconciled to promote a harmonious life between Muslim and Buddhist communities. The author hopes this article will produce a fruitful discussion between Muslim and Buddhist scholars. As a result of this, the author has discovered an important finding, namely, the concept of salvation in Islam refers to the eventual entrance to eternal Paradise exclusively for Muslims. While in Buddhism, salvation is a state of nirvana gained through following the Buddha's Dharma regardless in or outside of Buddhism. This research suggests that understanding the concept of salvation will encourage a peaceful dialogue between Muslims and Buddhists.

Analysis of Surah Al-Dhuha: Islamic Spiritual Approach in Dealing with Adolescent Depression

Noor Amila Abdul Halim

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a period of emotional turmoil and change in terms of emotional, psychological, physical and mental. These changes are a challenge for adolescents in the process of learning to manage emotional turmoil during adolescence. Teenagers who do not manage their emotions well are more likely to experience stress, which in turn can lead to depression. Adolescent mental health is an aspect that needs to be addressed. The Islamic psychological approach is a religious coping way in dealing with adolescent depression. This study aims to analyze the religious approach in dealing with depression among adolescents based on the analysis of surah al-Dhuha. The results of the study found that surah al-Dhuha has psychological elements. This is because in each verse of surah al-Dhuha there are relevant and beautiful arrangements of verses to deal with and persuade those who suffer from depression. In each verse shown there is a process of education of the soul that has an element of persuasion and motivation to rise again and be grateful.

Review on the Concept of Perception According to Ibn Sina

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Yulia Solichatun²

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ABSTRACT

Perception is the foundation of every human being's activities in their whole life. When humans are able to process perceptions with good value, they will make them tend to behave well. Basically, the problem of perception has been discussed by Islamic thinkers for a long time. However, the exploration of these concepts is still not widely done. This study aims to determine the concept of internal sense perception, and the external senses according to Ibn Sina's concept. As well as aspects that shape internal sensory perceptions, and the external senses according to Ibn Sina's concept and the process of forming internal sense perceptions, and the external senses according to Ibn Sina's concept. The method of this study is a qualitative method through content analysis. The data sources used in this study are *Al-Isyarat wa at-Tanbihat* and *Asy-Syifa' ath-Thabi'iyat* by Ibn Sina. Some of Ibn Sina's other writings were also referred to. The results of this study indicate that the perception according to Ibn Sina is a picture that is realized, and there is meaning in it, which has a form of knowledge for these living beings. Perception according to Ibn Sina is formed from two main aspects, which are the external sensory aspects, and internal senses. Perception according to Ibn Sina is formed through the existence of particular material objects sensed by the five senses (external senses). Furthermore, information from the five senses is delivered to the internal senses. In the internal senses, the information is stored, processed, and used as a form of perception. This study is beneficial to psychologists and Muslim scholars in understanding the nature of perception and consequently contribute to the well-being of Ummah.

The National Spirit of Syeikh Abdullah Fahim in the Field of Education

Muhammad Fitri Awang ¹
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ABSTRACT

Ulama play a role in reaching out to the community and disseminating knowledge. Their contribution is very important because, with the education provided, they can educate and provide awareness of the importance of mastering knowledge and developing the nation. From the 17th century to the 20th century, the development of educational institutions such as *pondok* and *madrasah* became a platform for the Malay community to gain knowledge, especially from the ulama. They also play a role in igniting the spirit of nationalism in society. This study aims to examine Sheikh Abdullah Fahim and his love of Islamic knowledge as well as the fighting spirit for getting independence. The objective of this research is to study the background of Sheikh Abdullah Fahim and his academic achievements, study the manifestation of the love of knowledge in the life of Sheikh Abdullah Fahim through his legacy, and study the role of Sheikh Abdullah Fahim in blowing national spirit in society. This study uses qualitative methods, through data collection in archives, libraries and online systems, as well as interviews on the family of Sheikh Abdullah Fahim. This study will detail and highlight Sheikh Abdullah Fahim as a figure who has contributed a lot to the country in various forms, including in Islamic education, astronomy, political movements and striving to unite society.

Muhammad Jamil Bayyuhum; The 20th Century Lebanese Historian and Arab Nationalist

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ABSTRACT

This writing focuses on the making of a biography of a historian and Arab nationalist, Muhammad Jamil Bayyuhum (1887-1978). This research had been done based on a statement mentioned by Zuhair Mardini (1979) that despite all the efforts are done by Muhammad Jamil Bayyuhum during his lifetime, however, he was not been recognize or mentioned widely in history as the ceremony that will make his name shine in 1973 was postponed as Lubnan was involved in war crisis that year. Since that time, the political situation in Lubnan was not stable and the ceremony remained unable to be organized until he died in 1978. However, this man was not an ordinary man. This can be seen clearly from Widad Sakakini's (1979) account that called him as al-Mufakkir al-Kabir (the Great Thinker). This is one of the accounts that showed how respected Muhammad Jamil Bayyuhum even he was not been recognized by anyone, especially from his nation. Thus, this paper had been done to achieve three main objectives which are to construct a complete biographical narrative about Muhammad Jamil Bayyuhum, to analyze his contributions in the field of history, and his struggle in the nationalist Arab movement based on his books and what his contemporaries said about him. To carry out this research, the researcher used the historical chronological approach and content analysis to figure out all the facts related to the subject. So, this paper will begin with the background about the political situation in Lubnan, the birthplace for Muhammad Jamil Bayyuhum that covered the pre-independence era, independence era, and postindependence era. Then followed by the biography of Muhammad Jamil Bayyuhum and finally with his contribution in the field of history and Arab nationalist movement. The results showed that we can recognize Muhammad Jamil Bayyuhum as a historian in Islamic History as he wrote 23 books with an extensive scope in Islamic History. Also, in the Arab nationalist movement, he was very active in protesting the French Mandate Era in Syria and Lubnan after World War I, struggled in Palestine's issue from the year 1948, and also strived to achieve the idea of a national union in Lubnan based on the spirit of pan-Arabism and justice for everyone.

The Implication of Al Ghazali's Perspective on Cognitive Aspect in Early Childhood Education

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ABSTRACT

Studies on early childhood education regarding cognitive aspects based on Islamic perspective are still limited. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to describe the appropriate stimulation of early childhood development based on the paradigm of Islamic education. A literature study of Al Ghazali's books including *Ihya Ulum- id- Din* and *Ayyuhal Walad* was conducted to obtain an understanding of his perspective on early childhood education. The findings showed that according to Al Ghazali, achievements of the end of early childhood are being independent individuals, helping themselves and others, having the ability to make decisions, being able to solve problems and being proud to produce new work and knowing something can be accepted by reason or not. In the early childhood period (*Daur ath-thufulah*) in the first 7 years of human life, children are served and guided intensively by parents and teachers. At this time, children only have rights and do not have responsibilities. In the *At-thifl* period, the level of children's education is conducted by increasing practice and habituation. This habituation can lead children to become fully involved in activities that are taught and the stimulation should be done consistently to achieve optimal development. In addition, the aspects of education include faith education which emphasizes memorizing first and then interpreting, moral education and reason education. Cognitive stimulation carried out to support the education process as a whole will achieve ideal conditions supported by educational interactions between teacher and students and parent child-rearing. Therefore, it can be concluded that cognitive aspects should be stimulated by practising and habituating consistently and success in undergoing this period is influenced by the child's interaction with the parent and teacher.

مكانة علاء الدين السمرقندي في التفسير

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ملخص البحث

علاء الدين أبو بكر محمد أحمد السمرقندي (ت: 539/1144) قدّم مساهمة مهمة في تطوير الفقه الحنفي ومع ذلك أخذ مكانه في دراسة العقيدة الماتريدية. و هو ولد في سمرقند وانتقل بعد ذلك إلى بخارى حيث قضى معظم حياته هناك. وقد كتب العديد من المصنفات في الفقه والحديث والأصول والعقيدة والكلام والتفسير، بما في ذلك كتاب "تحفة الفقهاء" الشهير في العالم الإسلامي، يحظى باهتمام كبير في الفقه الحنفي، وقد كُتبت عليه شروح كثيرة. علاء الدين السمرقندي بالإضافة إلى أنه فقيه شهير، كان من أتباع وناشر تعاليم الإمام أبي منصور الماتريدي كأحد الممثلين العظماء للمذهب الحنفي في العقيدة. وله شرح لتأويلات الإمام الماتريدي يسمّى بـ"شرح التأويلات" ويتم الاحتفاظ بمخطوطاته في مكتبات حول العالم ولم يُطبع بعد، لا سيما، نُسخه موجودة في فرنسا، تركيا وفي أوزبكستان وفي الهند. كان هناك في ما وراء النهر سادت فيه الانتفاضات السياسية والكساد الثقافي ولكن التقدم العلمي كان إلى حد ما في مكانه. ويمكن ملاحظة ذلك أيضًا من خلال مدى تطور العلوم الدينية والدنيوية. في القرنين الحادي عشر والثاني عشر ميلاديًا، كانت ما وراء النهر واحدة من أكبر مناطق الشرق حيث تم تطوير العلم. ومع ذلك، وفي ذلك الوقت اشتدت التناقضات بين مختلف الطوائف والتيارات. كانت هناك حاجة إلى معالجة القضايا بأدلة قوية وتوثيق ووقع حل هذه المشاكل بشكل أساسي على عاتق الفقيه السمرقندي. كان كتاب "شرح التأويلات" لعلاء الدين السمرقندي لعب دورا كبيرًا في حل هذه المشاكل.

وجود الضرر: تحليل الأساليب الفقهية في قضايا الأمومة المختارة

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ملخص البحث

الضرر من عوامل الاستعجال التي تحدث نتيجة لشيء غير مرغوب فيه. في الجانب الفقهي، أدت معايير مختلف المخاطر والتوقعات والإمكانات والآثار التي تم تقييمها إلى بعض الإجراءات التي كانت في الأصل غير قانونية لإعطاء بعض المرونة والشروط قبل تنفيذها. لذلك، تهدف هذه الكتابة إلى تحديد وتحليل القواعد الفقهية المتعلقة بالضرر التي يتم تطبيقها في القضايا المتعلقة بالأمومة أو الحمل تم إجراء مزيد من الدراسات لتحديد تطبيقه في قضايا مختارة، وفي هذا السياق، تغطي الأمومة شبكة من العمليات قبل وأثناء الحمل وعملية الولادة. تتبنى هذه الكتابة بالرجوع إلى كتب الفقه ذات الصلة بهذا المجال. بشكل غير مباشر، وفرت هذه المنهجية مزيداً من الفهم في مناقشة هذا الموضوع. تستخدم هذه الورقة طريقة تحليل الوثائق من خلال تحليل المحتوى كطريقة لجمع البيانات وطريقة وصفية كطريقة لتحليل البيانات من خلال الإشارة إلى تجميع الفتاوى ومراجعات القانون الحالي والأوراق البحثية في نطاق المناقشات ذات الصلة. وأظهرت النتائج تطبيق الأساليب الفقهية المتعلقة بوجود الضرر في قضايا الأمومة المثارة وهي حماية خصوصية المريضات الحوامل وصراع وبقاء حياة الأم والجنين. على الرغم من أن الإجراء الذي تم اتخاذه قد اعتُبر مناسباً وفعالاً في الجانب الطبي إلا أنه في نفس الوقت يتمشى أيضاً مع مسألة الإجراءات والعلاجات والأدوات التي حُكم عليها في الأصل بأنها غير قانونية ليتم طلبها مع مراعاة الآثار المترتبة على وشيكة الضرر. فإن الفقهاء يجمعون طريقة تحتوي بالضرر بناء على نصوص القرآن والحديث. لذلك، تقع على عاتق الممرضات والمرضى الحوامل مسؤولية اتخاذ الإجراءات والعلاجات التي تجلب الخير لأنفسهم وللآخرين وتكون قادرة على تجنب المخاطر السيئة من ذلك

الماء أنواعها وصيانتها في القرآن الكريم دراسة خاصة لرأي الشيخ طاهر بن عاشور في التحرير والتنوير

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ملخص البحث

بدأ الاهتمام بالبيئة في بداية القرن الحادي العشرين وأصبحت من أكبر المشاكل التي تعانيها الكيان الإنساني. ومن أهم مكونات البيئة الطبيعية التي تجعل الأرض صالحة للبشر للسكن هي الماء. وهي المادة التي أنعم الله على كل الكائنات الحية سواء كانت إنسانا أو حيوانا أو نباتا ومن المعلوم أن أرباع الكرة الأرضية تتكوّن من الماء. وقد قال الله عز وجل ((أَوَلَمْ يَرَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أَنَّ السَّمُوتِ وَالْأَرْضَ كَانَتَا رَتْقًا فَفَتَقْنَاهُمَا¹ وَجَعَلْنَا مِنَ الْمَاءِ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ حَيٍّ أَفَلَا يُؤْمِنُونَ))¹ قد وردت عشرات الآيات القرآنية عن الماء وأنواعه وأشارت إلى مهمة الإنسان في رعايته وتدابيره وصيانتها وحمايتها من التلف. لهذا السبب قام الباحث في دراسة بعض الآيات المتعلقة بالماء وأنواعها ولم يتناول الباحث قضية الماء وأنواعه في القرآن فحسب بل يتناول قضية مهمة ألا وهي الإشارات القرآنية في صيانة الماء ورعايتها. وقام الباحث أيضا باستخراج الآراء الشيخ طاهر بن عاشور (ت 1393هـ) حول صيانة الماء وتدابيرها ورعايتها من خلال تفسيره التحرير والتنوير. وهذا مما امتاز به هذا البحث من غيره من الكتابات عن الماء.

Impact of the Military Control on the Process Islamic Education in School Conflict Sasnupatam, Pattani Selatan, Thailand

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ABSTRACT

The process of Islamic education in the conflict in Southern Thailand has been going on for 15 years (from 2004 - present). The conflict that occurred had an impact on the process of Islamic education, in which the researchers themselves felt somewhat disturbed by the existence of military control in schools. Therefore, this research uses a qualitative approach. The subjects of this study were the principal, Ustadz, and Sasnupatam school students, South Pattani, Thailand. The object of research in the form of the impact of military control that controls the school. The technique used in determining the subject of this study uses the Purposive Sampling technique, which has specific criteria that can strengthen a person's reason for being a research subject—data collection techniques with the method of observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study indicate that; 1) with military control in Sasnupatam schools, some teachers do not feel there are problems with military control, but for students who feel uncomfortable in the presence of military control, because they can have the effect of overall military control; 2) the positive impact materially has the advantage of getting the school's confidence from the kingdom that the school does not violate laws or school laws and get an education budget. Can be psychologically positive, that is a sense of comfort arises with military control because it can balance between teachers and the military; 3) the material negative impact of a teacher / instructor must explain to the military and spend a considerable amount of time and have an impact on the teaching-learning process in the classroom. Psychologically negative impact that is affecting the psychic teacher and students. Students cannot accept Pattani's historical material and jihad, besides there is a sense of discomfort teachers and students on the grounds of military control is not appropriate if the target school.

Exploratory Study of the Extend of Jinn Possession amongst Patients with Depression using Jinn Possession Scale

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ABSTRACT

A quantitative study identified 23 significant symptoms of jinn possession, 12 of which overlap with symptoms of mental disorder. Subsequently, a scale for the diagnosis of jinn possession had been developed. The scale was used in an exploratory study on the extent of jinn possession amongst those with depression. 40 persons with depression but who had also sought treatment for jinn possession were assessed using the scale. The assessments were compared with diagnosis via ruqyah, where adverse reactions to ruqyah indicate jinn possession. The extent of jinn possession amongst the samples was analysed. 31 persons had positive jinn possession according to the scale, and 30 were confirmed to have jinn possession by ruqyah. According to the scale, a further five samples had borderline cases but had positive jinn possession, according to ruqyah. Four were negative according to the scale, but two were positive according to ruqyah. A total of 37 (92.5%) samples had been found to have jinn possession. The overlapping symptoms between jinn possession and mental disorder had resulted in different diagnoses. The extent of jinn possession amongst those with depression but believed that they had jinn possession is highly significant. The depression diagnosis enabled the appropriate mental health intervention to be administered. However, any underlying jinn possession problem will also need complementary therapy to deal with the issues of jinn possession. The scale had also effectively identified jinn possession amongst those with depression.

Individuals Religious Beliefs Related to Health Amid COVID-19 Pandemic: A Cross-Sectional Study in Rawalpindi, Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

A disease affects everyone differently, a person's belief system and behaviors shape their way of coping with the disease. Covid-19 has been declared a pandemic by WHO as it has spread all over the world rapidly causing deaths and severe illness. In the time of covid-19, people developed certain coping strategies according to their understanding of the disease itself and their belief system. Religious beliefs regarding covid-19 stood out as coping strategies. The main objective of this study is to get to know the individual's beliefs amid covid-19 and the role of religion in shaping these beliefs. Religion itself grounded people in this tumultuous era of Covid-19 by providing comfort. These religious beliefs are subjective and relative in nature to an individual. In order to understand and analyze this, a cross-sectional study will be conducted in district Rawalpindi located in Punjab province. In this study, our primary focus would be on behavioural changes that an individual experiences during the onset of disease by using the health belief model and bio-psycho-social model. The district Rawalpindi is selected for this study is because it is one of the largest cities in Pakistan and has a diverse population. In this study, we will conduct interviews and surveys to grasp an individual's perspective by using a mixed-methods approach. The data will be analyzed by using standard deviation and t-test. These kinds of studies are important for health decisions and policymaking because every individual sees health differently and behaves accordingly.

Spices in Malay Archipelago and Prophetic Medicine

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ABSTRACT

Ethnobotany and ethnomedicine are traditional medicinal practices that deal with the cultural interpretation of health and treatment. They have existed since the beginning of human civilization. In Islamic history, Tibb Nabawi (Prophetic Medicine) was known as the medical approach practised by Prophet Rasulullah. Tibb Nabawi offers an anthropological approach to society that has a positive physical and social impact. Although spices have been used and consumed since ancient times, there is a dearth of information on the uses and benefits of spices, particularly of the Malay Archipelago and its association as an alternative treatment in Tibb Nabawi. Furthermore, people nowadays have either forgotten or are unaware of this information. The present study aims to identify certain spices commonly used in the Malay Archipelago and their roles as an alternative treatment in the Tibb Nabawi. The literature review was carried out through document analysis from books and journals. Of all spices available in the Malay Archipelago, only 7 spices were selected in the present study literature, i.e., black pepper, black seed, onion, garlic, celery seed, fenugreek, and sesame seed. There are also various potential uses and health benefits of selected spices that have been proposed by the Prophet Muhammad to be an alternative treatment and are indeed in line with contemporary scientific evidence. Therefore, the findings of this study will help to promote ethnomedicine from the Islamic perspective. It also clearly proves that the spices can give holistic effects on human health directly or indirectly as proposed in the Tibb Nabawi. The safety of medicinal plant extracts, as well as phytochemicals employed in the production of contemporary herbal drugs, is undeniably important for the treatment of illnesses. Hence, greater investigation and scientific confirmation of spices and their phytochemicals as potential active pharmaceutical ingredients is needed.

Methods of Siwak Use as a Tooth Cleaning Tool According to Prophetic Narrations: A Qualitative Study

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ABSTRACT

Siwak is an alternative tooth and mouth cleaning tool recognised by professional health organisations worldwide. While users claim practising siwak as following the sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), the actual method of its use remains unclear. This study aims to explore and critically appraise the Prophetic practice of siwak according to Islamic literature, and in the light of current clinical evidence. A qualitative approach was applied whereby primary data were collected using one-to-one semi-structured interviews of five experts from various Islamic studies backgrounds. Questions focused on tooth-cleaning practices of the Prophet as well as how the siwak was prepared and kept, as reported in documented narrations. Interview transcripts were analysed using a thematic approach while content analysis of the referred narrations was made to provide a triangulation of the overall siwak use framework. The study found compelling narrations, deeds, and actions of the Prophet (PBUH) in hadith and consented propositions (ijma') that influenced the participants' opinions on the practice of siwak. Most authentic hadith recommend horizontal toothbrushing. An appropriate size of freshly cut *Arak* stick prepared, grasped firmly in one hand, and used to brush for at least 2-5 minutes, number of times daily depending on the aim of use, and kept in dry and hygienic condition after use was appraised as the prophetic method. Participants believed that improper siwak practice may elicit negative perceptions of this sunnah and may suppress its clinical advantages. There is bountiful and consistent evidence on the best siwak practice in the prophetic narrations including preparation of the chewing stick before use, the optimal time for use, and advocated and detrimental oral cleaning techniques. These findings provide the basis for future evidence-based guidelines on optimal mouth hygiene care for siwak users.

Significance of Islamic Education in Nurturing Integrity Among University Students

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ABSTRACT

Integrity can be defined as a firm adherence to a code of especially moral or artistic values that should be upheld by university students. Data in 2015 highlights that university students are willing to accept bribes and consider that it is not wrong to accept gifts. These students enter the workforce with a lack of knowledge and wrong perception, which leads to a high probability of them being involved with corruption in the workplace. This study aims to explore the contribution of Islamic education in nurturing integrity among university students. By applying a qualitative method of in-depth interviews, 20 student representative council members of 3 different universities are being interviewed, as well as 3 top university management members. A semi-structured protocol consisting of 12 questions is being used. Findings show that there are three main themes regarding the contribution of Islamic education in nurturing integrity among university students. The main themes that emerged are embracing the belief system, practising religious activities and exhibiting good Islamic values and hence proving that Islamic education contributes to enhancing integrity among university students. These findings amplify the need to include Islamic education in promoting the understanding of integrity in university students.

Perception of Muslim Households on the Islamic Values Affecting Food Waste Mitigation Behavior: Environmental Awareness as a Moderator

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ABSTRACT

As Muslims, it is the obligation to respect, nurture and take care of the environment. Environmental pollution, excessive exploitation of resources and mismanagement of the environment are things that are not pleasing to Allah SWT. However, nowadays, the destruction and pollution of the environment are increasingly critical as a result of irresponsible human behavior. The serious effects of environmental destruction endanger human survival and one of the major issues impacting the environment is food waste. The food waste management problems cannot be solved without studying the behaviour of household consumers who are the highest generating group of food waste. Therefore, this paper aims to investigate the perception of Muslim households on Islamic values and food waste mitigation behaviour. The hypotheses positive associations between Islamic values on food consumption, environmental awareness, food waste reducing and recycling behaviour. A total of 405 Muslim households in Selangor, Malaysia participated in the cross-sectional survey. The stratified sampling was utilized to represent nine districts in Selangor namely Kuala Langat, Klang, Kuala Selangor, Sepang, Hulu Langat, Gombak, Hulu Selangor, Sabak Bernam dan Petaling. The results suggest that Islamic values on food consumption were positively associated with food waste reducing and recycling behaviour. Moreover, environmental awareness has an impact as a moderating variable between Islamic values on food consumption and food waste reducing and recycling behaviour. The age, monthly salary and number of households of the respondents also had a significant controlling influence on the food waste mitigation behaviour. The findings have significant implications for governments, policymakers and academics that are interested in developing strategies to manage food waste in the context of household consumers as well as to mitigate the impact of food waste.

Human Genome Editing from Islamic Perspectives: A Qualitative Interview Study

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ABSTRACT

Human genome editing has the potential to help parents who are at risk of transmitting genetic disease to have healthy children. Despite the benefits, ethical issues have been raised mainly regarding the safety and efficacy aspect. Some people also fear that the use of this technology may open the door to genetic enhancement. This study investigates the views of Muslim scholars in Malaysia on human genome editing for medical purposes, especially from the *aqidah* and shariah perspectives. It also discusses their opinions on the extent to which the issues of safety and efficacy, as well as genetic enhancement, influence the decision of whether to allow the editing from the Islamic perspective. Five Muslim experts in Islamic jurisprudence, Islamic ethics, *aqidah* and Islamic thought were interviewed. Their responses were transcribed and analyzed thematically. Given that human genome editing has no direct reference in the Quran and Sunnah, assessment of the technology from the Islamic perspective can be done based on the framework of *maqasid al-shariah*. The harm and benefit of the technology can be balanced using *qawaid al-fiqhiyyah*. The issue of safety and efficacy has a great impact in the deliberation of the ruling of human genome editing for medical purposes, whereby it may not be considered lawful in Islam if it brings more harm than benefit, and if it has not yet been proven as safe by the scientists. Concern about genetic enhancement alone, on the other hand, may not be sufficient to justify a ban.

The Concept of Eco-Theology Bediuzzaman Said Nursi to Preserve the Nature

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ABSTRACT

In the massive technological developments in the modern era, many negative impacts are caused, such as globalization, deforestation, and other environmental problems. Thus, nature will deteriorate day by day and affect the survival of creatures, especially humans. Nature as God's creation should be well preserved, not to be destroyed and used for personal gain. For this, it is necessary to educate people about the importance of protecting nature, one of which is by teaching eco-theology. Teaching eco-theology to the community is an alternative step in reducing the impact of environmental problems. The eco-theology concept used is the thought of Badiuzzaman Said Nursi. This research will answer the questions (1) How is Nursi's ecotheological concept in connecting nature and Islamic doctrine? (2) How to convey to the public the thoughts of Said Nursi? The types of research data are qualitative-descriptive by interpreting Said Nursi's thoughts regarding his eco-theology. Data were collected using a research library in the form of secondary data from several literatures that discuss Nursi's thoughts. Data collection in this study used literature review to see Nursi's eco-theological thinking in seeing environmental problems. The data analysis used is in the form of content analysis by analyzing the text from the existing data. This research is an alternative step that can be applied in rural communities with theological arguments to protect their environment by doing small things such as not littering, conserving water, and carrying out reforestation.

Model Development of Environmental Management Based on Al-Quran

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ABSTRACT

Currently, most of the Islamic countries are experiencing environmental problems which is due to the lack of appreciation for environmental management practices based on the Quran and Hadith. If this environmental crisis is not handled properly, it will threaten the welfare of the ummah in the development of civilization. Thus, this study analyses the verses of the Quran related to environmental management and the results of the theme analysis will be used as a guide in developing an environmental management model based on the Quran. The findings of the analysis show that there are five (5) environmental themes contained in the Quran, namely the creation process of nature, environmental management, the interaction between nature, disaster, or punishment with the destruction of nature and God's reminder through natural phenomena. Based on the developed model, there are two (2) main functions of the environment, namely as a benefit to humans and *makrifatullah*. There are four (4) main concepts in environmental management based on the Quran, namely tauhid, caliphate, benefits, and sharia. In achieving *makrifatullah*, the activities of *tadabbur*, *tafakkur* and taking lessons from the destruction of nature must be done by human beings to create the awareness of caring for the environment and knowing God. Awareness of the existence of this universe will produce gratitude and lead to obedience to God. The results of this study can be used as a guide in governance related to environmental management, integration in the education system as well as the role of religious institutions in environmental sustainability efforts.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

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(UKM)

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