



4th IOU Conference on Research & Integrated Sciences

(IOUCRIS - Hybrid)

24th & 25th October 2023 – The Gambia

Program and Abstract Proceedings



**INTERNATIONAL
OPEN UNIVERSITY**



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The 'Organizing Committee' of the IOU Conference on Research and Integrated Sciences appreciates everyone who's restlessly worked to make this event successful.



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Speech from the Chancellor of IOU



Assalamu Alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Alhamdulillah! This is another historic moment for IOU when we are organizing this hybrid conference which is face-to-face and also online, in The Gambia at our Headquarters. This 4th IOU Conference on Research and Integrated Sciences (4th IOUCRIS) 2023 is organized by our Directorate of Research and Publications in partnership with our Headquarter staff. I am pleased to say that more than 100 research papers among many other submissions from all over the world have been accepted for presentation.

IOU is globally known for its teaching excellence and now we are also focusing on developing a good reputation for research excellence. This also adheres to our relentless research engagements in the publication in the Journal of Integrated Sciences (JIS). In addition to its academic value, the conference has also significant weigh in collaborating and networking among the scholars at IOU and from the rest of the world.

I would like to thank our Directorate of Research and Publication as well as our Headquarters staff for organizing this conference. I am also thankful to all participants for making this event successful. May Allah assist us and guide us to focus more on academic activities that aim to empower global societies and communities to achieve our motto of 'changing the nation through education'. Aameen.

Dr. Abu Ameenah Bilal Philips

Founder and Chancellor, International Open University, The Gambia



Speech from the President of International Open University



Distinguished researchers, academics, students, brothers and sisters. Assalamu Alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakathu.

Alhamdulillah. It is my absolute pleasure to welcome you all to the 4th IOU Conference on Research and Integrated Sciences (4th IOUCRIS 2023). The 4th IOUCRIS is our 2nd hybrid conference but the very first conference at our IOU Headquarters in The Gambia. The conference theme is Collaboration and Networking Excellence in Research.

This conference has drawn the attention of scholars from all over the world, and I am very pleased to know that more than 100 papers will be presented (Face-to-Face and online modes) at the conference. In addition to the paper presentations, the conference will also run some keynote sessions which is a great opportunity to learn from the scholars.

IOU combines quality with morality at an affordable cost. IOU is a truly international academic institution with academics and students from all over the world. At IOU, students can study at their own pace, and gain knowledge and qualifications that strengthen their employability skills. It is a fact that a significant number of our students get immediate employment after their graduation. Besides teaching, this university is committed to research excellence by doing research, providing research training, allocating research fund, and publishing scholarly journals. To realize our commitment to research we have technologically advanced a new Directorate named Directorate of Research and Publications (DRP). Among many activities, DRP is also responsible for organizing conferences. The 4th IOUCRIS is another evidence of our commitment to research excellence.

I congratulate the DRP and the IOU Headquarters for their cordial support and cooperation in conducting this large gathering. I pray for the success of this conference and hope everyone will be benefited from the knowledge and experience gained by participating in this great event. I commend the organizers and I thank all those who have contributed to the success of the event. May Allah bless you all.

Dr. Chernó Omar Barry

Vice Chancellor, International Open University, The Gambia



Speech from the Conference Chair



Honorable Chancellor, Honorable Minister Vice-chancellors, distinguished guests, keynote speakers, honorable faculty members and staff, researchers, paper presenters, audience, volunteers, and my beloved students, Assalamu Alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

I am pleased to welcome you all to this hybrid conference of IOU the 4th IOUCRIS. I am thrilled to be here in the conference at IOU's main campus. It is really another great inclusion in the list of achievement of IOU, Alhamdulillah!

This is a conference which is running today the 24th of October for Face-to-Face presentations and tomorrow will be online presentations. I am pleased to say that from different corners of the world, more than 100 papers will be presented in this conference, In Sha Allah. The objectives of this conference are to create opportunities and foster a research culture among our academics, staff, and students and with other globally reputed universities. In addition to offering quality teaching, IOU also focuses on research excellence. We also publish a quarterly peer-reviewed journal, titled "Journal of Integrated Sciences" to demonstrate our commitment to research. Therefore, in addition to participate in the conference, please also enrich our Journal by contributing your high-quality research articles.

I am also delighted to announce that subject to peer review, all completed papers submitted to 4th IOUCRIS will be considered for publishing in our Journal of Integrated Sciences. Those, who could not submit a full paper due to time constraints, may submit their full papers by November 30th 2023, to be considered for publication. We are open to establishing partnerships with other academic and business institutions to co-organize conferences in the future.

Finally, I am pleased to realize that the conference will grant awards for the best paper and the best student paper. This will, In Sha Allah, motivate our scholars to participate in similar conferences in the future.

Please join me in prayers that Allah (SWT) may give us the ability to make the 4th IOUCRIS 2023 a big success.

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ahsan, Conference Chair
Deputy Vice-Chancellor, International Open University, The Gambia



Vote of Thanks by Director, Research and Publications



Honorable Chancellor, Vice-chancellors, Deputy Vice-Chancellors, distinguished guests, keynote speakers, honorable faculty members and staff, researchers, paper presenters, audience, volunteers, and my beloved students, Assalamu Alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

I am glad to be a part of this memorable event at IOU. We, the Directorate of Research and Publications initiated the conference but you are the people who actualize this. Congratulations!

I appreciate your tremendous efforts and cohorts to make the event successful. Your team spirit is truly remarkable. I am thankful to the organizing committee and sub-committees, all the participants without whose contributions this event was not thinkable, keynote speakers for enlighten us, and all the guests for attending this conference to make it a success.

I, especially, thank the Chief Guest for glorifying today's conference by attending and delivering valuable speech. I also highly appreciate the outside staff and volunteers for their support and cooperation in making the conference a reality, Alhamdulillah.

I cannot but thanking the IOU Top management for all sorts of supports including finance and moral supports to this conference, all the academic departments and the directorates for their relentless support at every step of this conference.

Human is not beyond the shortcomings. We have many limitations. So, I beg pardon for all our mistakes and shortcomings that make you unhappy.

May Allah bless you all. Once again, thank you very much for your active participation in this conference. Jazak Allahu Khair.

Dr. Afroza Bulbul Afrin
Director of Research & Publications



The 4th IOUCRIS 2023 Committee

Conference Chair:	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ahsan, DVC, Academic, IOU
Coordinator:	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Afroza Bulbul Afrin, Director, Research and Publications, IOU
Convener:	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tajuddeen Sa'ad, Head, Department of Psychology, IOU

Other Members

Prof. Dr. Raufu Oyedapo,	Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Science
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Anwar Sahib,	Dean of the Faculty of Islamic Studies at the IOU
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman,	Head, Business Administration
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adnan Ashraf,	Head, Information Technology
Dr. Ebrahim Abu Dawy,	Head, Arabic Language & Linguistics
Prof. Dr. Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju,	Head, Education
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Salama,	Head, Islamic Studies Department
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nissar Ahmad Yattoo,	Head, Islamic Banking & Economics
Shaykh Mukhtar Raban, Director,	Teaching and Learning



Pics from The Conference





Day One- Face to Face – Tuesday 24th October, 2023

Opening Session

RAPORTEURS:

1. Prof. Nwele J. Obasi-Chair
2. Dr E.S. Njie
3. Barrister Esther Aristides Hamman
4. Sr Fatima Zahra-Secretary

Time	Plenary Opening Session
8:00 - 9:00 am	Registration of Participants
9:00 - 9:10 am	Introduction of Special Guest of Honour and Members of the High Table Master of Ceremonies and Conference Convener - Dr Tajuddeen Sa’ad
9:10 - 9:15 am	Du’a Recitation Sheikh Sedike Ceesay
9:15 - 9:25 am	Chairman Opening Remarks Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ahsan Deputy Vice-chancellor (Academics), IOU
9:25 - 9:30 am	Welcome Remarks Prof. Dr. Cherno Omar Barry Vice Chancellor, IOU
9:30 - 9:40 am	Recorded Welcome statement Prof Dr Billal Philips, Chancellor and Founder, IOU
9:40 - 9:50 am	Speech and launching of the 4 th IOUCRIS by The Special Guest of Honour Honourable Minister, Professor Pierre Gomez Minister of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology
9:50 - 10:10 am	Keynote Speaker 1 Dr Gibril Jaw, DG NAQAA Topic: The Type of Research Needed for Gambian Development Agenda
10:10 - 10:15 am	VOTE OF THANKS - Dr Afroza Afrin Bulbul, Director, Research & Publication, IOU
10:15 - 10:25 am	END OF OPENING CEREMONY---- GROUP PHOTOGRAPH
10:25 - 11:30 am	Breakfast and Refreshments



Keynote Speech (Cont.)		
11:30 - 11:50 am	<p>Session 2: Keynote Speaker 2 Dr. Abdul-Karim Kamara, Dean. School of Arts and Sciences, University of The Gambia Topic: Collaborative Research: The Gambian Experience Session Chair- Professor Nwele J. Obasi</p>	
11:50 - 12:10 pm	<p>Session 3: Keynote Speaker 3 Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ahsan Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academics), IOU Topic: Conducting a Good Quality Academic Research Session Chair- Professor Nwele J. Obasi</p>	
<p>12.10 pm (1 presenter - 15 mins followed by Q&A 5 minutes)</p>	<p>Plenary Session 1 <i>JAMA HALL B</i> 5 presenters</p>	<p>Plenary Session 2 <i>JAMA HALL B</i> 5 presenters</p>



Day One: Plenary Session 1

12:10 pm – 1:50 pm, Tuesday, 24 October 2023 - Jama Hall B

Session Chair – Prof Lamin Sidibeh

(Multidisciplinary)

Sl.	Timing	Paper
1	12.10 - 12.30 pm	The transition from Madrassa to conventional: a case study of The Gambia education system Author: Dr Cherno Omar Barry Paper No: 116
2	12.30 - 12.50 pm	Towards Equitable Teaching Workload Allocation in Online Higher Education: A Case Study of the International Open University Author: Ebrima Fatajo Paper No: 108
3	12.50 - 1.10 pm	An Examination of The Biometric Voter Registration System in The Gambia: Implications and Perceptions Author: Ogbeta, Kingsley Oghenekevwe & Abubakar Faruk (UP) Paper No: 200
4	1:10 - 1.30 pm	The Influence of Tolerance on Establishing Harmonious Living Together Author: Omar. M Drammeh (UP) Paper No: 153
5	1.30 - 1.50 pm	Menstrual Hygiene and Management Practices in Lower and Upper Basic Schools within the Region One Education Directorate. The Gambia Author: Ebrima Fatajo Paper No: 105
	1:50 – 3:00 pm	SALAH/LUNCH BREAK



Day One: Plenary Session 2

3:00 pm – 5:00 pm, Tuesday, 24 October 2023 - Jama Hall B

Session Chair – Assoc. Prof. Saka, LUKMAN

(Multidisciplinary)

Sl.	Timing	Paper
1	3.00 - 3.20 pm	The Essence of Tolerance in Islam: A Comprehensive Perspective Author: Omar. M Drammeh (UP) Paper No: 136
2	3.20 - 3.40 pm	The State of Water Supply in Lower and Upper Basic Schools in Region One Education Directorate. Author: Ebrima Fatajo Paper No: 107
3	3.40 - 4.00 pm	Influence of Emotional Intelligence and Self-efficacy on Perceived Social Support among Health Workers during Covid-19 Lockdown Author: OLABIMITAN, Benjamin A. and AWOPETU, Grace Ronke (UP) Paper No: 197
4	4.00 - 4.20 pm	Psycho-social Analysis of Kidnapping in Nigeria: Implications for Rural Children Author: AWOPETU, Grace Ronke and OLABIMITAN, Benjamin A. (UP) Paper No: 189
5	4.20 - 4.40 pm	The Awareness level of Foreign Policy amongst Modern Media Practitioners in The Gambia Author: Umar, Tanimu Saminaka, Mama Jaye, and Fatima-Favour Tanimu Paper No: 208
	4:40 - 4:55 pm	PRESENTATION AND RATIFICATION OF THE COMMUNIQUE By Prof Nwele J. Obasi
	4.55 - 5.00 pm	Vote of Thanks by Director of Admin, IOU- Mr. Mam Ndery Touray
Evening Coffee Break		
END OF DAY- ONE OFFLINE PRESENTATIONS		



LOC, Members

1.	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Saad, Tajudeen-Chairman	9.	Ebou Gaye
2.	Zahra Fathima	10.	Fatou Secka
3.	Bakebba Saidyleigh	11.	Satang Conteh
4.	Abdullah Philips	12.	Fatou Suwareh
5.	Sedike Ceesay	13.	Lamin Fatty
6.	Mam Ndery Touray	14.	Professor Nwele J Obassi
7.	Dr. Ebrahima Njie	15.	Barrister Esther
8.	Masaneh Cham	16.	Ebrima Fatajo-Secretary



Day Two - Wednesday, 25th October 2023

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us04web.zoom.us/j/7860066059?pwd=eEVvVzBDc2NmMGt5cUZFWTlyVmlzQT09>

Meeting ID: 786 006 6059

Passcode: 846557

UTC/GMT	Programme
7:30 - 7:35 AM	Opening Dua Dr. Abdelkader Laallam Research Officer, DRP, IOU.
7:35 - 7:50 AM	Keynote Speech by Dr. Afroza Bulbul Director of Research and Publications Topic: Writing and Publishing Academic Research Papers
7:50 - 7:55 AM	Instructions and Opening the Session Sister Yasmin Toor Research Co-ordinator, DRP, IOU

Online Parallel Sessions				
UTC/GMT	PARALLEL SESSION 1 Room A	PARALLEL SESSION 2 Room B	PARALLEL SESSION 3 Room C	PARALLEL SESSION 4 Room D 7:00 - 2:00 PM
08:00 - 10:00 AM	Room A1 Arabic Language and Literature [9 papers]	Room B1 Business and Multidisciplinary [9 papers]	Room C1 Islamic Studies [8 papers]	Room D1 Bahasa [8 papers]
BREAK				
10:30 - 01:30 PM	Room A2 Islamic Economics, Banking and Business [10 papers]	Room B2 Education [10 papers]	Room C2 Multi Discipline and Islamic Studies [11 papers]	Room D2 Bahasa [10 papers]
BREAK				
02:00 - 05:00 PM	Room A3 Business Administration [8 papers]	Room B3 Psychology [10 papers]		Room D3 Bahasa [5 papers]



Track: Arabic Language and Literature

[UTC /GMT Time] 8:00 am – 10:20 am

Room A1

Session Chair - Assoc. Professor Dr. Ebrahim Abu Dawy

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84736288580?pwd=NMxValOaLQESzA1zS42HlrhrCKuYad.1>

Meeting ID: 847 3628 8580

Passcode: 649169

Sl.	Paper No	Authors	Title
01	109	Khadijah Saenko	أهمية وتاريخ اللغة العربية وفضل تعلمها لدى المسلمين غير العرب
02	132	Sa-id Mukhtar Abubakar, Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju	Use of English Language in Teaching Arabic in Islamic Secondary Schools in Ghana
03	133	Fairouz ziadi, Abdelkader Laallam	The Role of Family in Inculcating Values in Contemporary Muslim Society
04	142	Fatima Muhammad Dabarako, Dr. Muhammad Salama	Understanding Arabic Language; A Guard for the Muslim's Aqeedah
05	126	Mahmoud Mohammed Ziyada	Fundamentals of language teaching for special purposes to non-native speakers
06	114	Dr. Mohammed Hasan	The development of curricula for teaching Arabic to non-native speakers \ " the Book of Madinah University (the Arabic lessons for non -native speakers) and At-takallum Book as examples.
07	124	إبراهيم عبدالحفيظ أبو ضاوي	The contradictory signs of declension (syntax) in vowelizing the ottoman Qur'an in light of the anomalous reading styles of the Qur'an in Surat al-Fatihah and their impact on the validity of prayer (Salah).
08	125	Dr. Fa'iz Shuaib Adam, Nasir Yahaya	التواصل اللغوي في اللسانيات الحديثة بين الماضي والحاضر وعلاقته بالفكر واللغة
09	127	Dr Atef Zain Al Abdeen	Inference with the Qur'an, Its Readings, and the Prophetic Hadith at Abu Ali Al-Farsi



Track: Islamic Economics, Banking and Business

[UTC /GMT Time] 10:30 am – 1:40 pm

Room A2

Session Chair - Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nissar Ahmad Yatoo

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84736288580?pwd=NMxValOaLQESzA1zS42HlrhCKuYad.1>

Meeting ID: 847 3628 8580

Passcode: 649169

Sl.	Paper No	Authors	Title
01	131	Didik Adji Sasongko	Role & Strategy of Amil Zakah Institution to Improve Awareness of Zakah Payment in Indonesia: Case Study at Rumah Zakat - Yogyakarta Branch
02	112	haryani Santo Hartono	Zakah Management in The Era of Globalization
03	110	haryani Santo Hartono	Exploring Strategies to Optimize the Fundraising of Islamic Philanthropy Funds in Rural Area in Indonesia
04	118	Ibrahim Abdul-Somed, Nissar Ahmad Yatoo	Prospects Of Islamic Banking and Finance (IBF) in Ghana
05	164	Dahir Auwal	Zakat As a Tool for Poverty Alleviation in Jos North Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria
06	137	Abdallah I A Sadeq, Suhaimi Mhd Sarif, Nurita Juhdi	Knowledge Sharing from the Perspective of Middle Eastern Doctoral Students Studying in a Malaysian Islamic University
07	138	Shafiqur Rahman, Raufu Oyedapo, Sweta Thakur, Joane Jonathan, Nasrin Huda	Challenges of Adopting Healthcare Information Systems (HIS): The Case of Bangladesh
08	139	Prof. Dr. Farid Ahammad Sobhani, Dr. Amlan Haque, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman	Navigating Challenges in Private Universities: Insights and Recommendations for Bangladesh's Pursuit of SDG 4.
09	129	Shafiqur Rahman	Barriers to successful Information Systems implementation and adoption in healthcare sector in Developing Countries



10	143	Ms. Mariyam, Md. Aminul Islam, Tunku Salha Tunku Ahmad, Md. Sharif Hassan (UP)	Internal Audit Function Characteristics and Market Value of Shares: A Conceptual Model
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Track: Business Administration

[UTC /GMT Time] 02:00 pm – 04:10 pm

Room A3

Session Chair - Professor Raufu Oyedapo https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84736288580?pwd=NMxValOaLQESzA1zS42HlrrhCKuYad.1 Meeting ID: 847 3628 8580 Passcode: 649169			
Sl.	Paper No	Authors	Title
01	171	Aminul Haque Russel, Lakkhan Chandra Robidas	Factors Influencing Youth Intention to Purchase Environment Friendly Products: The mediating role of Attitudes
02	162	Oladebo J.L., Raufu M.O. and Miftaudeen-Rauf A.A.	Profitability Analysis of Imported Frozen Fish Marketing in Ilorin West, Kwara State
03	145	Amrita Nandy, Md Minhaj Uddin, Md. Alamgir Hossain	An Intention to Understand the Influence of Live Streaming on Impulse Purchases through UTAUT Theory
04	149	Love J. O., Raufu M.O. and Miftaudeen-Rauf A.A.	The Effect of Ownership on the Productivity of the Food Industry in Nigeria
05	141	Fatiha BOUZIANE, Abdelkader Laallam	Food Security in Algeria: An Analytical Study
06	123	Aminu Sani, Kamaluddeen Mohammed Lamido (NP)	Contribution of Small and Medium Enterprise to Entrepreneur and Economic Development in Katsina State
07	121	Azeez, F.A., Babatunde, T.O., Kareem, A.T. and Akinboade, O.A. (NP)	Assessment of Cashew Nuts Marketing and Profitability in Ogbomosho North Local Government Area, Oyo State Nigeria
08	130	Jamiu O. OLALERE, Adesiyun, I.O, Raufu, M.O and Shafiqur Rahman	Analysis of Income Poverty of Cashew Nut Marketers in Ogbomosho North Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria.



Track: Business and Multi-Disciplinary

[UTC /GMT Time] 08:00 am – 10:20 am

Room B1

Session Chair - Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86174600649?pwd=j3dsJK3oYzAJ1CEdZ8PLvOjBeuYcYc.1>

Meeting ID: 861 7460 0649

Passcode: 689977

Sl.	Paper No	Authors	Title
01	178	Nasrin Huda, Dr. Julinawati bt Suanda, Dr. Nor'izah binti Ahmad. (UP)	Women's Health Campaigns: The Case of Bangladesh
02	146	Jimoh R.A., Raufu M.O., and Miftaudeen-Rauf A.A.	Effect Of Gender on Performance of Food Industry in Nigeria
03	147	Jimoh S.O. and Raufu M.O	The Effect of Age of Firm on The Productivity of Food Industry in Nigeria
04	148	JAMIU OLALERE	The Effect of Capacity Utilization on the Productivity of the Food Industry in Nigeria
05	170	Fadimatou Njiemoun Mapon	Examining the inequality in healthcare services in Cameroon and how a redistribution strategy enhance equitable services
06	103	Ayomaya, Moses Muyiwa, Idowu, O. Owoeye (UP)	Analysis of Traffic Congestion and Challenges in Minna Metropolis
07	153	Mahdjoubi Djillali, Outtar Fahima, Bourahla Amina, Atika Guendouz-Benrima (UP)	Plant Communities and Abundance of Desert Locust in The Algerian Sahara
08	166	Yakubu, A., Muhammad I.R and Habib, D.W. (UP)	An Assessment of The Effects of Green Manure on Yield and Nutrient Composition of Hay and Silage from <i>Brachiaria ruziziensis</i>
09	190	Ivon Sagita	Islamic Perspective of Psychological Insights of Human Relationship



Track: Education

[UTC /GMT Time] 10:30 am – 01:30 pm

Room B2

Session Chair - Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86174600649?pwd=j3dsJK3oYzAJ1CEdZ8PLvOjBeuYcYc.1 Meeting ID: 861 7460 0649 Passcode: 689977			
Sl.	Paper No	Authors	Title
01	113	Amina Afroz	Exploring the Impact of Digital Device Usage on Primary School-Going Children: A Case Study of Primary School Students of Dhaka, Bangladesh
02	101	Dr. Shafqat Rasool (UP)	The effects of social media on the student’s educational capabilities of the students of Faisalabad district
03	117	Sher Afzal Khan, Abrar Munir Chughtai	To restore the Primary Education after the disaster through Temporary learning Centre (TLC) Approach
04	120	Victor Olugbenga AYOKO	Open Distance And E-Learning (ODEL): A Panacea for Human Capital Development
05	134	Towhid Noman	Canadian Islamic and Public Schools: Opportunities, Problems and Solutions for Muslim Students
06	144	Adam Yonus & Haruna Zagoon Sayeed (UP)	The State of Gender Parity, Underprivileged and Minority Enrolments in Public Universities in Ghana
07	154	Maimoona Begum	How to Prepare for Successful Muslim Home-schooling?
08	155	Maimoona Begum	Nurturing Parent-Child Educational Relationship
09	165	Dr Tanveer Qureshi	Seeing Nature: A Comparative Study of the Conception of Nature in Wordsworthian Thought and Islam
10	159	Saleena V.E.O. Abdul Kader	The Mediating Influence of Social Intelligence on Student Centred Learning
11	207	Mingxue Chen	Analysis of the implications and strategies of teaching reflection on Chinese Higher Vocational college teachers.



Track: Psychology

[UTC /GMT Time] 2:00 pm – 04:30 pm

Room B3

Session Chair - Sr Sana Majeed

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86174600649?pwd=j3dsJK3oYzAJ1CEdZ8PLvOjBeuYcYc.1>

Meeting ID: 861 7460 0649

Passcode: 689977

Sl.	Paper No	Authors	Title
01	158	Khurram Shahzad, Adnan Ashraf	Artificial Intelligence and Natural Language Processing for Religious Texts – A Systematic Literature Review
02	115	Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju, Muraina Kehinde Maruf (UP)	Nexus Between Personal Factors and Practice of Self Medication Among Primary School Teachers in Oyo State
03	140	Zeyana Shaikh	Islamic Perspective on the Biological Bases of Mental Sickness
04	174	Bara’ah A. Bsharat, Raya Alhusban, Ahmad H. Al-Duhoun, Parisa Ghanouni	Influential Factors on Self-Esteem Among Jordanians
05	167	Sana Majeed, Dr. Alia Asmat	Exploration of Etiological Factors of Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder in Pakistani Young Women: A Qualitative Study
06	140	Zeyana Shaikh	Islamic Perspective on the Biological Bases of Mental Sickness
07	193	Bela Khan	The Essence of Human Potential: A Psychological Review of Surah Fussilat 30-36
08	115	Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju, Muraina Kehinde Maruf (UP)	Nexus Between Personal Factors and Practice of Self Medication Among Primary School Teachers in Oyo State
09	156	Usman Mallam Hussaini, Usman Sani Abbas (UP)	The Role of Religions and Communities in Fighting Against Drug Abuse in Nigeria
10	163	Thurayya Umar Abdullahi	The Influence of International Conventions on The Psycho Spiritual Stress of Muslim Youth in Northern Nigeria.



Track: Islamic Studies

[UTC /GMT Time] 08:00 am – 10:00 am

Room C1

Session Chair - Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Salama

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85009996733?pwd=hf9wyVolwdKMvhq6ziZbXRRQWL8TBX.1>

Meeting ID: 850 0999 6733

Passcode: 105187

Sl.	Paper No	Authors	Title
01	106	Haryani Santo Hartono	The role of taḥfiẓ house in building the qur’anic generation in Indonesia
02	104	Md. Hasan Ali (UP)	Islamic Historical Monuments in Sherpur: Its Role and Significance in Propagation of Islam
03	119	Fathimah Al-Hasanah, Dr. Muhammad Salama	Fatwas of Indonesian Scholars Council on Medical Issues in the Light of Maqāṣid al-Sharī’ah
04	128	Dr. Farah Chowdhury	Islam, Gender Equality and Inheritance Law in Bangladesh
05	111	Mohammed Mizanur Rahman BAIS	Violence Against Mosques as a Measure of International Islamophobia
06	151	Laja Yasini	Islamic Divorce in South African Law: The Women’s Legal Centre Trust Judgement
07	152	Muhammad Umar Quraishi, Dr. Mujahid Hussain Sargana	Contemporary Applications to Utopian Aspirations: Exploring Al Farabi’s Political Philosophy from his book Ara Ahl Al Medinat ul Fādila
08	161	Samina Gul, Adnan Ashraf	The Role of the Internet in the Phenomenon of Islamophobia



Track: Multi-Disciplinary and Islamic Studies

[UTC /GMT Time] 10:30 am – 01:30 pm

Room C2

Session Chair - Assoc. Prof. Dr. Anwar Sahib

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85009996733?pwd=hf9wyVolwdKMvhq6zjZbXRRQWL8TBX.1>

Meeting ID: 850 0999 6733

Passcode: 105187

Sl.	Paper No	Authors	Title
01	169	Muhammad Auwal Dahiru	The Role of Sharia Law in Protecting Women's Rights in Child Custody Disputes in Northern Nigeria
02	160	Saleena V.E.O. Abdul Kader	Agile Multi-Agent: A Fine-Grained Parallelism Approach for Multi-Agent Intelligent Manufacturing
03	172	Tahir Mujtaba, Mohd Saleem Bhat, M. Arif Wani	Solar Panel Segmentation using Inverted Residual Unet Architecture
04	173	Khalid, A., Adam, M. A and Habib, D. W. (UP)	Enhancing Phosphorus Availability Using Rumen Content Fortified By Termitomyces.
05	176	Mustafa Hassan Bwanali	Leveraging Technology to Combat Food Waste and Hunger: A Case Study of The Feed Me Too Project
06	179	Habib, D. W and Mahmud Y. I (UP)	PHYTOREMEDIATION POTENTIAL OF SENNA (<i>Senna occidentalis</i>) AND NEEM (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>) IN DETOXIFICATION OF SOILS CONTAMINATED WITH Zinc (Zn), Cupper (Cu) and Lead (Pb).
07	122	Dhoon Noorayn Durojaye	Deepening of Orientation on The Right of Punishment Execution to Curbing Religiously Motivated Mob Justice in Nigeria
08	102	Kabiru Garba Muhammad, Sadiya Nasir (UP)	A Comparative Analysis of The Nature of Wills Under English and Islamic Laws in A Multi-Religious Society: A Case Study of Nigeria
09	168	Alexandra V. Maragha, Afroza Bulbul	Methodology of Hadeeth Analysis and Classification: A Study on Sahih Al-Bukhari
10	157	Aisha Ali, Dr. Mujahid Hussain Sargana	Islamic Satisfaction Model – An Amalgam of Religion and Science



11	188	Ferzya Farhan	New Age Spirituality Influence on Indonesian Muslim Youth Through social media: A Scoping Review
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Track: Bahasa Indonesia

[UTC /GMT Time] 05:00 am – 07:20 am

Room D1

Session Chair - Assistant Professor Dr. Rizki Gumilar

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89645732274?pwd=b2NXcHVnL3lwTOJPN2tmYnA3OFE4Zz09>

Meeting ID: 896 4573 2274

Passcode: 032927

Sl.	Paper No	Authors	Title
01	175	Nurdiana, Didik Adji Sasongko	PARADIGMA PENANAMAN PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER PESERTA DIDIK MELALUI KISAH LUQMANUL HAKIM
02	177	Imron AL Hushein	DINAMIKA PENDIDIKAN ISLAM INDONESIA: TANTANGAN DAN PELUANG DI ERA DIGITAL
03	182	Anggia Dyarini Mohammad, S.H., M.H.	Membangun Dakwah Sunnah dalam Masyarakat Heterogen Melalui Kolaborasi Kegiatan Lembaga Pendidikan Islam
04	183	Ade Safitri	Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Pasar Bisnis Dunia: Analisis Peran E-Commerce Terhadap Pelaku Usaha
05	184	Salma Rofidatul Jannah	Aisyah binti Abu Bakar: Model Utama Keunggulan Bahasa Perempuan Menghadapi Krisis Bahasa
06	185	Nabila Nailil Amalia, Asbarin	Konflik Batin Antar Tokoh Dalam Novel Diary Ungu Rumaysha (Analisis Psikologi Sastra Kurt Lewin)
07	186	Indri Hendayanti	Eksistensi Dakwah Muslimah Pada Masyarakat Di Kalimantan Timur Era 5.0 Dari Perspektif Hadis
08	187	Asbarin, Izzuddin Farits Junaedi	SITUASI DIGLOSIA DALAM BAHASA AMBON BERDASARKAN PERSPEKTIF CHARLES A. FERGUSON (STUDI KASUS PADA DIALEK MAHASISWA IAIN AMBON)



Track: Bahasa Indonesia

[UTC /GMT Time] 08:00 am – 11:50 am

Room D2

Session Chair - Assistant Professor Dr. Rizki Gumilar, M.A.

Co- Chair - Brother Fahmi Wira Angkasa

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89645732274?pwd=b2NXcHVnL3lwT0JPN2tmYnA3OFE4Zz09>

Meeting ID: 896 4573 2274

Passcode: 032927

Sl.	Paper No	Authors	Title
01	194	Ahmad Arifin (UP)	Pengaruh Strategi Dan Efektivitas Komunikasi Penyuluh Agama Islam Dalam Meminimalisir Perkawinan Di Bawah Umur Di Kabupaten Sumbawa
02	195	Fadly Gugul	Analisis Problematika Islamophobia Di Indonesia Era Pemerintahan Jokowi
03	196	Fadly Gugul	Analisis Hukum Penyaluran Zakat Harta Kepada Non-Muslim Menurut Perspektif Ulama Lintas Mazhab
04	198	Mochammad Novendri S	Hadits-Hadits Tarbawi Tentang Islamisasi Pendidikan Dan Perkembangannya
05	199	Riza Maulidia, Achmad Ilham Akbar	KONSEP TAZKIYATUN NAFS DALAM PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER MURID MENURUT K.H. HASYIM ASY'ARI
06	201	Agus Darwanto	Pandangan Islam Terhadap Perbudakan
07	202	Hana Arisesa and Syauqi Najiyah	Analisis Perselisihan Kaum Tradisional dan Kaum Modernis Ummat Islam di Indonesia Berdasarkan Teori Konflik
08	203	Pirman Hadiansah	Peran Pemerintah, Lembaga Negara Dan Lembaga Lainnya Dalam Pengembangan Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Syariah
09	204	Mada Tri Majaya	"Ain 'Evil Eye' Di Berbagai Budaya Serta Penyimpangan Aqidah Terhadapnya"
10	205	Adika Mianoki	Optimalisasi Wakaf Uang Sebagai Sumber Pendanaan Kegiatan Lembaga Filantropi Islam (Studi Kasus Yayasan Peduli Muslim)



Track: Bahasa Indonesia

[UTC /GMT Time] 12:00 pm – 02:00 am

Room D3

Session Chair - Assistant Professor Dr. Rizki Gumilar, M.A.

Co- Chair - Brother Fahmi Wira Angkasa

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89645732274?pwd=b2NXcHVnL3lwT0JPN2tmYnA3OFE4Zz09>

Meeting ID: 896 4573 2274

Passcode: 032927

Sl.	Paper No	Authors	Title
01	191	Aditya Rahman	Penerapan Kebijakan Ekonomi Berdasarkan Tauhid: Pengoptimalan Stabilisasi Dan Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Global
02	192	Angga Sugiarto	Pendekatan Intervensi Spiritual Pada Keperawatan di Indonesia
03	206	Kirana Reine Khanifa	Mewaspadaai Syubhat Beragama Dalam Kedok Buku Sirah: Studi Kasus Maulid Dalam Buku Kilau Mutiara Sejarah Nabi Terbitan Tempo
04	180	Achmad Tito Rusady	Masalah Penerjemahan Huruf Jar Ba (ب) dalam Hadis “لن يدخل أحد منكم الجنة بعمله” di Media Sosial (Studi Kajian Semantik)
05	181	Naurah Nazhifah Yusuf	Peranan Agama Dan Orang Tua Dalam Pendidikan Seksualitas Praremaja



Track: Arabic Language and Literature

The contradictory signs of declension (syntax) in vowelizing the ottoman Qur'an in light of the anomalous reading styles of the Qur'an in Surat al-Fatihah and their impact on the validity of prayer (Salah).

Dr. Ebrahim Abu Dawy

Head of the Arabic department

International open university

Abstract

All praises are to Allah, Lord of the worlds, and may His blessings and peace be upon His Holy Messenger. This research deals with an important aspect that concerns all Muslims in that it was subjected to the study of the words of the Holy Qur'an in which strange reading styles of the Qur'an occurred contrary to the vowelizing of the Ottoman Quran's declension signs. The study also indicated that these anomalous reading styles in Surat Al-Faatihah should be regarded as important linguistic aspects; and that they are an authentic source of documentation of expressions acceptable by the dialects of the Arab tribes. This study was divided into three main sections and the first section is entitled: "Surat Al-Faatihah and the causes of multiple contradictory signs of declension (syntax) in vowelizing"; whereas the second section is entitled: "The effect of the contradictions of the Arabic declension marks within the Ottoman Qur'an in Surat al-Faatihah based on the validity of prayer" and the third section is entitled: "The phrases that contradict the vowelizing of the Ottoman Qur'an in relation to declension marks from the mentioned irregular reading styles. The study took an applied statistical study of Surat Al-Faatihah while the researcher relied on a wide range of sources; which include: Qur'anic interpretation books that covered the linguistic aspects, Qur'anic declension books, in addition to odd and regular Qur'anic reading style books as well as some grammatical literature. The major findings of the researcher were that all the anomalous Qur'anic reading styles which contradicted with the vowelizing format of the Qur'an within their Arabic declension signs were subsequent to the Arabic grammatical rules and the overabundance of irregular reading styles contained within Surat al-Faatihah which appeared contrary to their Arabic declension signs in vowelizing the Ottoman Qur'an.



Keywords: reading, Surat Al-Fātihah, diversity, declension marks, contradictions, vowelizing of the Ottoman Quran, validity of Salah (Prayer), reading styles in Surat Al-Fātihah., multiplicity, declension forms.



Linguistic Communication in Modern Linguistics Between the Past and the Present and its Relationship to Thought and Language

التواصل اللغوي في اللسانيات الحديثة بين الماضي والحاضر وعلاقته بالفكر واللغة

Dr. Fa'iz Shuaib Adam¹, Nasir Yahaya²

¹Arabic lecturer, International open university

²Student, International Islamic University, Indonesia

Abstract

The issue of language and thought, as well as their relationship to linguistic communication, is a modern topic that is characterized by linguistic study between theory and practice, because the first man used to speak in a manner without looking at the thought that surrounded him in terms of communication and contact with others, while addressing whether language preceded thought or thought preceded it, Knowing what language is in view of the various fields of studies such as the theologian philosophers, then Arab and Western linguists, their linguistic theories varied in view of language and its function in communicating with others. The nature of the research necessitated dividing it into two sections, In the first section, I talked about defining the elements of the subject, which is the definition of language and thought. Then I also spoke in the second section about issues of linguistic communication, about functions in linguistic communication, and the elements of the linguistic event among Westerners who dealt with linguistic studies.

Keywords: language, thought, linguists, philosophers.



Fundamentals of Language Teaching for Special Purposes to Non-native Speakers

أسس تعليم اللغة لأغراض خاصة للناطقين بغيرها

Mahmoud Mohammed Ziyada

Faculty Member at International Open University

Abstract

There are many foundations on which language teaching for special purposes is based, including what is related to the learner, what is related to the teacher, what is related to the content provided, and what is related to the teaching methods and activities used. Among them is that the preparation of the program is based on a careful analysis of the learners' needs and purposes of learning the language. This means that the needs of the students must be taken into account during the processes of selecting, organizing, presenting and evaluating the learning materials in the curriculum. Among these foundations is also that the learner has a general language experience, as knowledge of the basics of the language in its various skills is a prerequisite before moving to language learning programs for special purposes. Therefore, these programs are designed for people with an intermediate or advanced level, after they have acquired a sufficient balance of linguistic knowledge that allows them to study the language for a special purpose. Among them is that the focus is on the linguistic elements and skills that the student needs, which are appropriate to the specific purpose for which he learns the language, to the exclusion of other elements and skills, in order to save the student's time and effort, and to prevent his level of motivation towards learning the language from decreasing, as he finds that he has become more like Whoever starts an endless journey, when he sees that he is studying many details in the language that he does not need. Among them is what is related to presenting the original texts to the student. It is necessary to take these texts from the field of specialization as they are, or at least after making minor modifications to them, because such texts are what the student really needs from behind his learning of the language for a special purpose. Among these foundations is also that the teacher diversifies the teaching methods and activities used, to suit the students and the specific purpose for which the language is taught. It is well known that each method of teaching has its advantages, so it is not right to adhere to a specific teaching method at the expense of the learner's needs. In any case, it is necessary to emphasize the positivity of the learner, and his being a participant,



not just a recipient, and this necessitates relying on teaching methods and activities in which the learner is active and positive.

Keywords: Teaching language for special purposes, learners' needs, preparing language teaching programmes, teaching methods, language skills, original texts.



Inference with the Qur'an, its Readings, and the Prophetic Hadith at Abu Ali Al-Farsi

Dr. Atef Zain Al Abdeen
International Open University

Abstract

This research shows Abu Ali's opinion regarding the inference with the Qur'an, its readings, and the Prophetic hadith as sources of listening. In it, I discussed the definition of the principles of protest linguistically and terminologically and what principles were adopted by grammarians, and I discussed in detail the first principle, which is listening. Where I explained the importance of listening in protest, I showed that it takes priority over anything else and that it is one of the things that distinguished this nation, and I explained its sources, which are the word of God, the words of His Prophet, and the words of the Arabs, and I explained Abu Ali's position on it in general and his condition for listening to be obligatory. Then I talked in detail about the Qur'an, its readings, and the Prophet's Hadith. So, I started with the Holy Qur'an and its readings and showed that it ranks first in protest and martyrdom and that it takes precedence over others. It showed that Qur'anic readings embody the reality of Arabic dialects. It explained some facts about Abu Ali and his view of Qur'anic readings. Among them is the fact that the readings did not include all the permissible aspects of the Arabic language. It also states that not everything that is permissible in the Arabic language must be recited in it, because reading is a Sunnah that must be followed. It also includes the fact that some Qur'anic readings may be better than others, and some examples have been mentioned for this reason. I explained Abu Ali's methods for inferring with readings and mentioned some examples. He clarified his opinion regarding readings that contradict analogies. Then I discussed the second source of listening, which is the Noble Hadith, and its importance, and explained the reason why scholars differed in citing the Prophet's Hadith as evidence. Through this, I was exposed to the grammarians' doctrines regarding citing hadith, then I explained Abu Ali's position on citing it as evidence, and I mentioned examples of that. I showed that Abu Ali differed from those who preceded him and cited more hadiths, and he departed from what many grammarians before him were accustomed to. The most important findings of the research are as follows: First: the status of hearing, according to Abu Ali. Secondly, Abu Ali stipulated that, in order for the hearing to be binding and reliable, it must be continuous. Thirdly, what is justified in Arabic is not limited to what is stated in the Qur'an in all its different readings. Fourth: It is required for reading



to have evidence from Arabic. Fifth: The Persians wanted both hearing and analogy. Sixth: Abu Ali differed from those who preceded him and used many hadiths as evidence, and he departed from what many grammarians before him were accustomed to. I tried to count all the hadiths that he cited in his printed books, and I found them to be one hundred and twenty-one hadiths, of which seventy-seven hadiths were in the book Al-Hujjah.

Keywords: inference, Quran, Hadith, Abu Ali Al-Farsi.



Use of English Language in Teaching Arabic in Islamic Secondary Schools in Ghana

Sa-id Mukhtar Abubakar¹, Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju²

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Faculty of Education, Prince Abubakar Audu University Anyigba²

Abstract

This paper seeks to explore the use of English language in teaching Arabic in Islamic secondary schools in Ghana. Two (2) hypotheses were formulated and tested to find out the extent to which gender or age affect teaching of Arabic with English language. Descriptive research design is used. The population comprises of Arabic teachers in Islamic secondary schools in Ghana. The study utilises quantitative method of data collection and data collected will be analysed using t-test and Analysis of Variance. Questionnaire was used for data collection with reliability value of 0.87. The results have shown that there is no significant difference in the use of English language in teaching Arabic on the basis of gender and there is no significant difference in the use of English language in teaching Arabic in Islamic secondary schools on the basis of age. Based on the findings, it was recommended that the Arabic teachers need more capacity building in finding remedy to the problems faced by the quality Arabic language acquisition in Ghana.

Keywords: English language, age, gender, teaching, Arabic and Islamic secondary schools.



The Role of the Family to Inculcate and Develop The values in Contemporary Muslim Society

دور الأسرة في غرس وتنمية القيم في المجتمع المسلم المعاصر

Dr. Fairouz ziadi, Dr. Abdelkader Laallam
Lecturer, University of Batna, Algeria

Abstract

Contemporary Muslim society suffers from a weakness of values and due to the revolution, that took place in values, there is chaos on all levels. There is no doubt that the alternative today is to bring about a new Islamic awakening and violent destabilization of the Muslim community in the world of values by instilling and developing values in society and then achieving the desired social upbringing. Accordingly, this research came to explain the role of the family in instilling and developing values and their impact on the contemporary Muslim society. The research will address the following points: (1) an introduction in which a definition of the most important terms used in this study towards the family, values, development, the contemporary Muslim society etc will be provided (2) A statement of the importance of values to the individual and society (3) highlighting and clarifying the role of the family in instilling and developing values in society (4) Recognizing how values are protected; (5) Statement of the impact of values on society. In this study, the researcher used the inductive and analytical approach, and the study reached several results, the most important of which are: First: Talking about education by values is talking about moderate education that achieves balance in everything. Second: values can bring about profound transformations in The Muslim community. Values are capable of shaping people's conscience, regulating their behaviour, as well as maintaining the unity and cohesion of social identity, and protect from dependence and reverence for Western civilization. Third: The flow of values in the Muslim community undoubtedly helps in arranging the Muslim home that is surrounded by chaos and dissolution.

Keywords: family, values, development, contemporary Muslim society



Understanding Arabic Language; A Guard for the Muslim's Aqeedah

Fatima Muhammad Dabarako¹, Dr. Muhammad Salama²

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Abstract

The role of the Arabic language in the adequate reception of the message of Islam is indispensable. Allah mentions in many places in the Quran that the Quran is in the Arabic Language, revealed to the Messenger in the language of his people that they may comprehend it. For any Muslim to honestly know Allah (Aza Wajal) and appreciate His powers and abilities, and consequently have faith with certainty, he or she must attain the knowledge of the Arabic language which brings to home the intended meanings of the message from the Lord to His servants. Though excellent translation works exist that aid non-Arabs to have contact with the Quran. The impact of receiving Allah's message in its original language exceeds what translation works can provide. The Arabic Language is broad, rich and eloquent in a manner that causes it to excel over all other languages. It is for this reason that many scholars in the past and present considered learning the Arabic Language an individual obligation. Every Muslim is required to know the language of the Quran as much as he needs to discharge his obligations as a Muslim. Many Muslims today read the Quran daily but have little time to read translations and an in-depth explanation of the Quran. Thus, the reading is usually for the purpose of receiving blessings and the chances of receiving the Message of Allah and implementing the same are lost in the process. This research will be carried out through the qualitative approach. The research is exploratory in nature as texts from the Quran and Ahadith, including classical texts will be analyzed to shed light on the importance of teaching Muslims the Arabic language. Life events and occurrences experienced by the authors or taken from secondary sources will be analyzed. The results will be discussed thematically. This paper will highlight the need for Muslims to learn the language of the Quran in order to secure their beliefs and have certainty of faith.

Keywords: Arabic Language, Aqeedah, Quran, Ahadith, Tafsir and Translations.



Track: Islamic Economics, Banking and Finance

Exploring Strategies to Optimize the Fundraising of Islamic Philanthropy Funds in Rural Area in Indonesia

Haryani Santo Hartono

International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the priority problems in the fundraising of Islamic philanthropy funds in the form of zakāt, infaq, şadaqa, and other social religious funds in rural areas in Indonesia, to then identify the best solutions and strategies to improve the fundraising performance. The method used is the Analytic Network Process (ANP). The results of the study show that there are three main problems in the fundraising of Islamic philanthropy funds in rural areas: 1) There is no capable leader in running the program of the zakāt management organization, 2) The program is not run by the zakāt management organization, and 3) Lack of operational funding support from the local regional government. The priority solutions are: 1) Regional budget support for the start of zakāt management operations, 2) Opening the selection of leaders from the best candidates, and 3) Socializing the program to muzakki. Meanwhile, the best strategies based on priority are: 1) Selecting zakāt ambassadors from among officials and community figures as role models in fundraising activities, 2) Promoting campaigns on social media and going directly into the field, and 3) Optimizing education among regional institutions, and taking advantage of unlimited online crowdfunding activities.

Keywords: Fundraising, Islamic Philanthropy, Rural areas.



Zakah Management in The Era of Globalization

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Abstract

Zakah is one of the five pillars of Islam which has social and economic goals. Zakah is an obligation for Muslims who can afford to give a portion of their wealth to those who are entitled to receive it. The tradition of zakah has existed since the time of the Prophet Muhammad b and has become an integral part of the life of Muslims around the world. However, in this era of globalization, zakah faces new challenges and requires adaptation in zakah management in order to meet the demands of the times. The impact of globalization, information technology, and the complexity of socio-economic problems affect the way zakah is managed. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method in discussing the impact of globalization on zakah management and how adaptations in zakah management can be faced to maximize its benefits in a changing society. This research raises contemporary zakah management in Muslim majority and minority countries from each group of countries classified by the World Bank.

Keywords: Zakah management, globalization, contemporary world.



Prospects of Islamic Banking and Finance (IBF) in Ghana

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Abstract

Purpose – This study assesses the potential benefits of Islamic banking and Finance to the government of Ghana.

Design/Methodology/Approach- The research is qualitative research that employed semi-structured interview to measure the opinion of a sample of 10 experts within and outside Ghana. The interviewees are experts in Islamic finance, finance in general and related fields, while others were practitioners. The data analysis was done thematically.

Findings- Prospects of IBF include: alternative source of finance, debt portfolio management strategy, employment opportunities, infrastructural development, , widening of financial inclusion, attraction of foreign investors, financial diversification tool, financial transparency, Agric and renewable energy development.

Research Implication- The sample is dominated by Muslim scholars and should be should be considered before generalization of findings.

Practical Implications- The findings are indication that the government should expedite actions in designing operational/regulatory framework for IBF to exploit the associated benefits.

Originality/Value- This work is the first of its kind in adopting written interview to measure the opinions of both local and international experts regarding the opportunities of IBF to the government. This study will contribute to the meager literature on IBF.

Keywords: BoG, IBF, prospects, awareness, Ghana.



Role & Strategy of Amil Zakah Institution to Improve Awareness of Zakah Payment in Indonesia: Case Study at Rumah Zakat - Yogyakarta Branch

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Abstract

Indonesia, the world's most populous Muslim country, faces pressing challenges like poverty, unemployment, and education quality. Zakah, a fundamental Islamic duty, seeks to redistribute wealth and boost productivity. Zakah's growth is notable, reaching approximately USD 1.4 billion in 2022, with the potential for USD 21.4 billion annually. Effective zakah management is pivotal for addressing poverty and social inequality, necessitating community-government collaboration. This study delves into the roles and strategies of Amil Zakah Institutions, focusing on Rumah Zakat (RZ) - Yogyakarta Branch, to enhance awareness and trust among zakah payers. Employing qualitative methods, specifically the case study approach, the research extracts insights from literature reviews, field research, and interviews with administrators, zakah payers, and recipients. RZ adheres to Islamic Sharia and government regulations, emphasizing meticulous zakah asset management, regular audits, and transparent reporting. Their diverse methods encompass awareness campaigns through Friday sermons, social media, and informative materials to promote zakah contributions. RZ's pivotal role underscores the importance of precise planning in zakah collection, distribution, and reporting for effective zakah management. This research aims to illuminate the strategies employed by amil zakah institutions, like RZ, and their significance in fulfilling their Islamic mission and benefiting the Muslim community.

Keywords: Amil Zakah Institution, awareness, Indonesia, Rumah Zakat, Zakah payment.



Zakat As a Tool for Poverty Alleviation in Jos North Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Poverty remains a pressing issue, especially in underdeveloped and developing countries like Nigeria. Despite the country's diverse economic activities and efforts to reduce poverty, its effects persist. This paper aims to investigate the role played by Zakat, an obligatory form of charity in Islam, in poverty alleviation within the context of Jos North Local Government Area in Plateau State, Nigeria. The paper will explore the manner in which Zakat is collected, managed, and distributed in the local government area. It will also assess the effectiveness of Zakat in poverty alleviation and its contribution to promoting socio-economic development. Additionally, this study will examine the challenges and opportunities associated with Zakat fund management. A comprehensive analysis of the impact of Zakat on poverty alleviation in Jos North will be conducted, employing both qualitative and quantitative methods, including surveys, interviews, and case studies. The findings of this study can contribute to a better understanding of the potential of Zakat as a tool for addressing poverty in similar communities and can inform policy recommendations for enhancing its impact.

Keywords: Zakat, poverty, poverty alleviation, Jos North, charity in Islam, socio-economic development, Zakat collection, Zakat management, Poverty reduction.



Track: Business Administration

Assessment of Cashew Nuts Marketing and Profitability in Ogbomosho North Local Government Area, Oyo State Nigeria

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Abstract

This study assessed cashew nuts marketing and profitability in Ogbomosho North Local Government Area of Oyo state Nigeria. A three-stage sampling method was used in collecting data for this study. Descriptive statistics such as frequency distribution and percentages, the profitability index of cashew nuts marketing was captured using the Gross Margin analysis while ordinary least square regression was used to determine the factors influencing the profitability of cashew nut marketing in the study area. The study concluded that marketing of cashew nut is profitable and that the business is efficient and that purchasing prices, transportation and off-loading costs significantly influenced cashew nut marketing in the study area. Owing to these findings, the study thus recommended that adequate transportation should be provided by the government and the existing roads should be refurbished to minimize transportation costs and there is need for the policy makers to make policies that would tinker on price fluctuations among others.

Keywords: Cashew Nuts Marketing, assessment, profitability, Oyo State, Nigeria.



Contribution of Small and Medium Enterprise to Entrepreneur and Economic Development in Katsina State

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Abstract

Particularly in Nigeria, small and medium-sized businesses are essential to the expansion and development of an economy. This is done so that, as a result of SMEs, entrepreneurs can become self-sufficient. Small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) contribute significantly to the development of the Nigerian economy, making up, on average, between 50% and 60% of the value produced. since the majority of our enterprises are profitable and provide Katsina State's young adolescents with work opportunities This paper is conceptual in nature. Small and medium-sized businesses in Nigeria significantly contribute to the growth of entrepreneurs and the economy, according to the study's findings, which show a positive and significant association between output growth and these businesses. The study recommends that the government should empower shareholders to support small and medium-sized firms and encourage them to do so in order to help the country's businesses get off the ground. Additionally, efforts should be taken to guarantee that the nation has the facilities for training that are required to promote the expansion of SMEs and entrepreneurs. And in order to strengthen the training and development of our youth, the already-existing businesses in a nation must provide the essential assistance to the entrepreneurs' center.

Keywords: small and medium enterprises, economic development, entrepreneurs, Katsina state.



Barriers to successful Information Systems implementation and adoption in healthcare sector in Developing Countries

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Abstract

This conference paper investigates the barriers to successful Information System (IS) implementation and adoption in the healthcare sector of Bangladesh. Drawing from extensive qualitative research through a literature review across multiple, our findings highlight several critical impediments. Technological challenges such as outdated infrastructure and lack of technical expertise remain significant. In addition, socio-cultural factors like resistance to change among healthcare practitioners, limited digital literacy, and apprehension towards technology-driven patient care also emerged as substantial concerns. Furthermore, regulatory hurdles, inadequate funding, and a dearth of strategic planning at the administrative level exacerbate the situation. The study underscores the urgency for a multi-faceted approach, encompassing technological advancements, stakeholder training, and policy interventions, to foster a conducive environment for IS adoption in developing countries' healthcare settings. This research provides valuable insights for policymakers, healthcare administrators, and IS developers aiming to optimize healthcare delivery in emerging markets.

Keywords: Barriers to Information System Implementation, resistance to change, emerging markets, stakeholders training and engagements.



Analysis of Income Poverty of Cashew Nut Marketers in Ogbomoso North Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Agriculture's significance in Nigeria for employment and economic growth is hampered by underdevelopment and potential not fully realized. Cashew, a globally traded nut, faces fluctuating exports due to factors like aging trees and reduced government focus. The intricate domestic trade system suffers from price fluctuations and a dense middleman structure, leading to low income for marketers. This study is driven by the complex dimensions of poverty, covering essential needs, health, shelter, and vulnerability, with its scope tied to poverty's extent which relies on national income and its distribution inequality. The study aims to address this income poverty among cashew nut marketers in Ogbomoso North Local Government Area, Oyo State, Nigeria, analyze marketing challenges, and assess factors affecting cashew nut marketers' net cost and returns, contributing to understanding agricultural marketing's vital role in Nigeria's development. Data was collected through questionnaires and interviews, and analyzed using Descriptive Statistics, Gross Margin Analysis, and Two-Third of the Mean Household per Capita Expenditure. Results of the respondents' socioeconomic characteristics indicate mostly male (78%) marketers, aged 36-50, married, with secondary education, and relying on sources like personal savings, bank loans, and cooperatives for credit. The study finds that cashew nut marketing is not profitable in the area, with a mean revenue, negative gross margin, loss and BCR of ₦6,041,265.50, -₦224,499,145, -₦286,443,214 and 0.95473192 respectively in the area resulting in poverty. Recommendations such as cost reduction strategies, proper drying of cashew nuts, government intervention in market price stabilization, and financial support for marketers were suggested.

Keywords: Agriculture, Cashew nut, Income, Marketing, Poverty.



Knowledge Sharing from the Perspective of Middle Eastern Doctoral Students Studying in a Malaysian Islamic University

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Abstract

People have many reasons to further their studies in foreign countries. One of the prominent reasons is to gain knowledge and experience that might be lacking in their homeland. The other major reason is to share knowledge with others. The purpose of this research is to explore the views on knowledge sharing among university students. Five doctoral students from five Middle Eastern countries studying in an Islamic university in Malaysia were interviewed to get their views on knowledge sharing. The researcher analysed the responses from the interviews using the inductive thematic analysis. From the analysis, fifty-seven (57) codes were obtained and later they were reduced into eleven (11) categories and finally resulted in four (4) major themes: concepts, importance, process and factors influencing knowledge sharing. The findings showed that all the five respondents have almost similar views on the knowledge sharing concepts and importance. On the knowledge sharing process, they posited the need to have the eco-system (bi'ah) in the university that facilitates the process. Factors that are influencing knowledge sharing included the university ecosystem (bi'ah), financial resources, aptitude, cultural diversity and political stability. The results of this study will help universities to determine what they should focus on to increase the knowledge sharing while creating the appropriate environment and to raise the reputation of the universities. This is also in line with Sustainability Development Goal number 4 (Quality Education). Most importantly, the findings will contribute vehemently to the Muslim nations.

Keywords: Muslims, knowledge, knowledge sharing, process, ecosystem.



Challenges of Adopting Healthcare Information Systems (HIS): The Case of Bangladesh

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Abstract

Healthcare Information Systems (HIS) have the potential to revolutionize patient care, data management, and overall healthcare infrastructure. However, in developing countries like Bangladesh, the journey toward comprehensive HIS adoption faces numerous challenges. This study delves into Bangladeshi healthcare providers' and policymakers' hurdles in integrating HIS into their workflows. Key challenges identified include (1) limited digital infrastructure and frequent power disruptions, (2) lack of trained personnel adept in HIS utilization, (3) financial constraints in investing in state-of-the-art systems, (4) concerns about patient data privacy, and (5) resistance from traditionalist factions within the medical community averse to rapid technological change. Furthermore, the study highlights the cultural, socio-economic, and political dimensions influencing these challenges. Recommendations for strategic HIS adoption, tailored to Bangladesh's unique landscape, are also discussed. By pinpointing these barriers and proposing contextual solutions, this study aims to pave the way for a more digitized and efficient healthcare future for Bangladesh and offers insights for other developing nations on a similar trajectory. Attendees will comprehensively understand HIS challenges and strategies to overcome them in a developing context.

Keywords: Healthcare Information Systems (HIS), Bangladesh, digital infrastructure, data privacy, technological change.



Navigating Challenges in Private Universities: Insights and Recommendations for Bangladesh's Pursuit of SDG 4

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Abstract

In pursuit of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4) - Quality Education, this qualitative research paper explores the challenges faced by private universities in Bangladesh, focusing on effective management and leadership. Critical issues have emerged through in-depth interviews with 16 key stakeholders, including vice-chancellors, deans, faculty heads, and University Grants Commission (UGC) officials. These challenges include inadequate infrastructure, faculty recruitment and development, curriculum relevance, coordination among key parties (CEOs, Boards of Trustees, and UGCs), industry collaboration, and accreditation. This paper not only identifies these challenges but also offers actionable recommendations: (i) increased government support through the UGC, (ii) global reputation enhancement through rigorous research programs, (iii) curriculum alignment with industry needs and SDG 4, (iv) improved coordination among university stakeholders, and (v) implementation of a unified accreditation system with BAC's assistance. These measures are essential for advancing Bangladesh's progress toward SDG 4 and elevating its global higher education standing.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, SDG 4, quality education, private universities, Bangladesh.



Food Security in Algeria: An Analytical Study

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the status of food security in Algeria and its ability to confront internal and external shocks. A descriptive analytical approach was used to analyze various indicators and figures that reflect the food security status in Algeria. The results of this research show that food security in Algeria is at an acceptable level, but it is fragile and not strong enough to face shocks due to Algeria's heavy dependence on imports to meet its food needs, as well as not giving great importance to the agricultural sector as a key factor in achieving food security.

Keywords: food security, food availability, food supply, food utilization, Algeria.



Effect Of Gender on Performance of Food Industry in Nigeria

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Abstract

Opportunity to promote gender equality, improved performance and sustainable development, inform policy makers for interventions and strategies that create more equitable or gender balance in leadership of food industry. Identifying differences in male and female participation and access to leadership positions, access to resources. The study employed both descriptive and inferential statistics, regression analysis, was used for data analysis. The data source for the analysis is based on the World Bank Enterprise Surveys (ES) 2014. The data set covers food industry. Descriptive statistics provide an overview of gender-related variables within the food industry. This includes analyzing data on the number (272 participants) and proportion of men and women as leaders of food industry. The study found that male participants had a mean Total Factor Productivity (TFP) of 620.720 (SD=5543.228), while females had a mean of 107.860 (SD=569.339). The overall mean TFP was 566.040 (SD=5243.839). TFP range for males was 0.002 to 71382.411, and for females, it was 0.050 to 3068.077. This indicates a wide variability in female TFP levels within the study. Recommendations such as equal access to resources for both genders within the food industry, equal access to technological advancement and market conditions are needs for stringent policies for food industry in Nigeria.

Keywords: Gender equality, World Bank Enterprise Surveys, food industry, Total Factor Productivity.



The Effect of Age of Firm on The Productivity of Food Industry in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study described the factors influencing total factor productivity in the food industry in the study area, determined the trend and pattern among the categories of age of the firm in the food industry and determined the correlation among the variables that influences the food industry in the study area. These were with a view to improving the productivity of food industry. The study employed the use of secondary data that was mainly sourced from the World Bank enterprise survey in year 2014. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and multiple regression analysis. The regression analysis shows that there is a strong positive relationship between the number of employee sales which implies that higher employment levels are associated with greater productivity in food industry 0.889^{***} (0.122). There is no significant relationship between capital investment and sales 0.025 (0.029), There is a significant positive relationship between materials usage and sales. The model fit statistics indicates that approximately 26.6% of the variability in sales can be explained by independent variable. The overall regression model is statistically significant. The p value associated with the Total Factor Productivity (TFP) data (0.949) does not indicate a statistically significant difference in total factor productivity among the different age categories of firms. The adult firms have the highest mean capacity score (79.722). Majority of the firms in all the age groups have formal education. There is a significant difference in the educational levels of the managers across the age groups which imply that the age of firms has an impact on the performance and other characteristics in the food industry in Nigeria. The R-squared (R^2) values ranges from 0.008 to 0.75, indicating that the independent variables explain a small to moderate proportion of the variation in the dependent variables. The residual standard errors which range from 2.354 to 2.846 provide an estimate of the average difference between the observed and predicted values of the dependent variables. The models in this analysis have F statistics with associated p-values; it implies that the effect of firm age



on the performance of the food industry in Nigeria is not consistently statistically significant across the different models. The study concluded that the performance of food industry in the study area is not determined by the age of the firm.

Keywords: Capital Investment, sales, Firm Age, World Bank Enterprise Surveys, food industry, Total Factor Productivity.



The Effect of Ownership on the Productivity of the Food Industry in Nigeria

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Abstract

The food industry is crucial for global economies, fueling growth and adapting to globalization. Ownership changes, favoring foreign subsidiaries of multinational enterprises (MNEs), grant them access to valuable intangible assets. This may boost their productivity compared to local firms, which lack these benefits. The discrepancy's consequences, as foreign enterprises harness assets like expertise, patents, and networks, potentially affecting Nigeria's food industry competitiveness. Therefore, the aim of this study is uncovering ownership's impact on productivity in Nigeria's food sector. The research utilized 2014 data from the World Bank Enterprise Survey to observe 272 food industry in Nigeria the approach used involved descriptive analysis and multiple regression. This research employs regression analysis to explore sales determinants in firms. Employee count exhibits a strong positive sales relationship, Material usage correlates positively with sales. The model explains 26.6% of sales variance. Mean total factor productivity (TFP) and standard deviations differ across ownership types. Domestic ownership averages 395.506 (SD: 3429.563), foreign ownership averages 1098.314 (SD: 1098.314). P-value 0.344 implies no significant TFP difference among ownerships, though domestic ownership has highest mean TFP. Analyzing Total Factor Productivity across ownership groups and firm sizes, higher manager experience relates to lower total factor productivity, medium-sized firms exhibit lower total factor productivity, and foreign medium-sized firms are significant. In conclusion, managerial experience, medium firm size, ownership types minimally impact total factor productivity. Further research with a larger sample size of foreign firms is recommended to validate and enhance the understanding of the total factor product relationship.

Keywords: Food Industry, ownership, productivity, Nigeria



The Effect of Capacity Utilization on the Productivity of the Food Industry in Nigeria

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Abstract

Globally, the productivity of food and beverages manufacturing industry are pivotal for national development. Productivity drives global growth, with Total Factor Productivity (TFP), measured by the Solow residual in neoclassical settings, representing the portion of output not explained by the amount of inputs used in production. Nigeria's manufacturing sector are challenged with power outages, funding shortages, and reduced demand, leading to low-capacity utilization which hinders informed decisions on resource allocation, infrastructure investment, and growth strategies. The research aimed at exploring the link between capacity utilization and productivity in Nigeria's food industry. This study used secondary data from the World Bank Enterprise Survey 2014 involving 272 firms. Multiple regression analysis was used with TFP as the dependent variable, along with capacity utilization, manager education, firm age, among others. Result reveals no significant relationship existed between capacity utilization and TFP. It also highlighted that firm age, managerial experience, sales, capital investment, materials usage, company size, and legal status influence TFP. Conclusively, the study found no substantial evidence of significant relationship between capacity utilization and total factor productivity in Nigeria's food industry regardless of the negative relationship suggest an adverse effect. It is therefore recommended that longitudinal analysis of capacity utilization and productivity using both quantitative and qualitative methods may provide valuable insights into the dynamic relationship. Also, a comprehensive analysis of operational efficiency, workforce training, and resource utilization can inform interventions to enhance productivity in Nigeria.

Keywords: Capacity Utilization, food industry, productivity, Total Factor Utilization.



Track: Business Administration

Profitability Analysis of Imported Frozen Fish Marketing in Ilorin West, Kwara State

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Abstract

The research aims to investigate the profitability analysis of imported frozen fish marketing in Nigeria, focusing on the Ilorin West Local Government Area in Kwara State. The marketability of imported fish is crucial for maximizing profits and achieving cost-effective marketing strategies in the Nigerian context. Given the significance of fish in enhancing human health and nutritional value, coupled with its substantial contribution to the animal protein intake of Nigerians (about 41%), there exists a high demand for fish in the country. However, local fish production falls significantly short of meeting this demand, with imports playing a substantial role, accounting for approximately US\$48.8 million in 2002. The significance of the fisheries subsector is highlighted by its contribution to agriculture's GDP, estimated at 4.0% in 2007, which is a notable portion of the overall agricultural contribution of 40% to GDP. However, the marketing and distribution of fish are equally vital, encompassing activities from processing and preservation to transportation, pricing, buying, and utilization. The study utilized descriptive and inferential statistics, employing market margin analysis and the Herfindahl-Hirschman index method for data analysis. The research found that the majority of traders were active females, educated with an average age of 45.3 years and well experienced in the marketing of fish. The market concentration analysis indicated 80 firms selling varying quantities per carton, totaling 27,404 units sold. The market's share was 0.0145, with a Herfindahl index of 1.45%, signifying high market concentration and a perfectly competitive market. The gross margin for imported fish stood at N 58,830.00, yielding an average rate of 1.60. This implies a 60% return on profit for each N 1.00 invested in frozen fish trading. Overall, the gross margin analysis underscores the profitability of imported fish marketing in the studied area. The research findings offer valuable insights into the



profitability and dynamics of imported frozen fish marketing in Nigeria, providing a foundation for optimizing marketing strategies, enhancing domestic fish production, and meeting the dietary requirements of the population. The study found that primary challenges encountered by imported frozen fish marketers were price instability and unreliable power supply. It therefore recommended a need for stringent policies to shield the emerging industry from these issues.

Keywords: Marketing, frozen fish, imports, profitability, Kwara State.



Examining the Influence of Inequality in Healthcare Services and How a Redistribution Strategy Enhances Equitable Services: A study of Employees

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Abstract

The continent of Africa consists of 47 countries with a total population of 890 million inhabitants which consist of 12 percent of the world's population. Like many companies, the business organization looks at Africa as a potential market ready to be explored. There consist of different factors that indicate a country's development which include Employment, Education, Social Cohesion, Safety and Security, Good governance, Sustainability, and Health. Our principal focus will be on the health indicator of development. The health situation of a country most often reflects the economic growth of that nation. Recently the world is facing renaissance and a worse international public health concern. Inequalities in health services within countries are omnipresent. Health service inequality is a universal problem but most alarming in sub-Saharan countries which include Cameroon. According to the World Health Organisation (2017), nearly half of the world's population are unable to gain access to essential health care services. As a result of this, significant numbers of households are drowned in poverty since they incur the expense on their own thus resulting in inequality in health services. Which means that companies and organizations that intend to diversify or expand their markets and branches in Africa will not be able to have adequate customers and ready human resource (labor force) due to low living standards and unhealthy population respectively. Even in highly developed countries such as the United States and European countries inequality in healthcare services is being witnessed and the poor die earlier than rich from health problems. The health of the population of sub-Saharan countries is a global major concern as it has been found to be the worst health system in the world. The Africa continent consists of 12 percent of the world population which contributes less than 1 percent on the global health expenditure with the only 3percent of the global health workers. On the other hand, the healthcare services workforce is the backbone of the health system (sector), as it is a component that expedites the smooth enactment of good health services in return build sustainable socio-economic development for the community, organizations, and companies. Although, there is no doubt that, there exists a direct positive correlation between the



density of the health workforce and health services results, the shortage of health service workforce has risen to an epic proportion and its impact is on almost all countries worldwide. According to the World Health Organization (2017), to mitigate this gap 4 ¼ million health human resources is required. Meanwhile, a large literature review has recognized the global shortage of health workforce which affects nearly all countries across the world. Moreover, according to the WHO (2017), 57 countries in the globe have inadequate health workforce which is equal to 2.4 million (doctors, nurses, and midwives), 36 of these countries are found in sub-Saharan countries which Cameroon is among. There is a large literature review on inequality in health services in Sub-Saharan countries because of a crisis or shortage of health workforce. Meanwhile, there is very little academic and literature review on the causes of inequality in health services and the causes of the shortage of health workforces in Cameroon. Also, a large literature review gives a reflection of inequality of human resources for health services in Cameroon meanwhile there is inadequate literature on what the reasons for these inequalities are. Also, little or no literature review on the impact of corporate governance practices on the health sectors of Cameroon. The research will address the problem in order to understand the insights which affect the Cameroon Health sector and provide a recommendation. The researcher will use a mixed method and data will be collected through questionnaires and interview. The UWS ethic guidelines will be adhered by the author, SPSS will be used to analyse quantitative data using regression, and factor and descriptive meanwhile thematic analysis will be used for qualitative data. At the end of the research, the author expects to provide new insight on health inequality and provide recommendations will allow an equitable distribution.

Keywords: Healthcare inequality, healthcare workforce, redistribution strategy.



Factors Influencing Youth Intention to Purchase Environment Friendly Products: The Mediating Role of Attitudes

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Abstract

This study investigates the factors influence the youth intention to purchase environment friendly products. In order to carry-out the research, both primary and secondary data were used. Empirical investigation was conducted using a questionnaire survey method and to hypothesized the relationships among the constructs by applying theory of planned behavior (TPB). Total 275 primary data were collected from youth by using convenience sampling technique and analyzed through PLS-SEM technique. The results shows that both awareness of consequences and knowledge regarding environment friendly product positively contributed attitudes towards environment friendly product as well as driving the significant positive relationship with the purchase intention. Besides, there is a direct significant relationship between awareness of consequences and purchase intention. On the contrary, the influence of knowledge regarding environment friendly products on intention of youth to purchase environment friendly products is not significant. Furthermore, analysis found that the partial mediation role of attitudes towards environment-friendly products on the relationship between both knowledge regarding environment friendly product and awareness of consequences on youths' intention to purchase environment friendly product. Therefore, the study beneficials to academics, professionals and policy makers to understand the behavioral patterns of youth regarding the environment friendly product that will leads to building sustainable development.

Keyword: Environment friendly products, Awareness of consequences, Theory of Planned Behavior, Knowledge and Attitudes, PLS-SEM.



Women's Health Campaigns: The Case of Bangladesh

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Abstract

In healthcare promotion, digital marketing has shown to be a significant tool. However, its contribution to women's health campaigns, especially in Bangladesh, has not been extensively researched. This study assesses the effects of digital marketing on women's health campaigns within Bangladesh's private hospitals. It draws from a systematic literature review (SLR) conducted from 1982 to 2023, which sourced 785 articles from the Scopus database. The findings show an increasing interest in digital health marketing research, yet there's a noticeable absence of studies centred on women's health campaigns. Given the importance of women's health, it's crucial to grasp and improve digital marketing approaches in this area. This paper emphasizes the need for more in-depth research on this crucial topic.

Keywords: Healthcare promotion, digital marketing, women's health campaigns, Bangladesh's private hospitals, Systematic literature review (SLR).



An Intention to Understand the Influence of Live Streaming on Impulse Purchases through UTAUT Theory

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Abstract

Individuals' dependency on virtual reality is a pervasive consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, where live streaming e-commerce has become a lifestyle at present. The novelty of the investigation lies in the assessment of customers' this new behavior integrating the UTAUT theory in the context of a developing nation. A survey including 390 participants was carried out within a month timeframe among people who have experienced impulsive purchases through online platforms in Bangladesh at least once a week. Findings reveal that consumers' attitude toward the live streaming trade is mostly influenced by relative benefits or rewards. Therefore, performance expectancy concurrently pursues customers to get involved in impulsive purchases. With a holistic orientation, the study further justifies the prime contribution of social influencers in altering consumers' attitudes toward live streaming platforms. The study strengthens theoretical understanding of the cognitive process of impulse purchase and provides guidelines for drawing effectual marketing strategies in e-commerce platforms.

Keywords: Live streaming, impulse purchases, UTAUT Theory, e-commerce, Bangladesh.



Track: Education

Towards Equitable Teaching Workload Allocation in Online Higher Education: A Case Study of the International Open University

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Abstract

This study examined the importance of teaching workload in the context of the International Open University (IOU), a global online educational institution. The research highlighted the need for a comprehensive workload policy that ensures fair and equitable distribution of teaching responsibilities among academic staff. The study explored various factors that impact workload allocation, including student-lecturer ratios, classroom sizes, and the number of courses taught. It also considered the demographic characteristics of the academic staff at the IOU and their qualifications. The absence of a workload policy is identified as a challenge, leading to inconsistencies in task allocation and potential overload for faculty members. The study proposes the application of workload allocation models and the Academic Job Demands Theory as theoretical frameworks for assessing and managing workload. The research employed a survey method to gather data from lecturers and an interview schedule was sent to heads of departments to gain insights into workload allocation practices. The findings emphasized the importance of a workload policy that considers the unique demands of online education and ensures the well-being of faculty members while maintaining the quality of education. The study concluded by highlighting the significance of implementing a workload policy to establish fairness, consistency, and improved educational standards at the IOU.

Keywords: University, teaching workload, lecturers, on-line education, workload policy.



Exploring the Impact of Digital Device Usage on Primary School-Going Children: A Case Study of Primary School Students of Dhaka, Bangladesh

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Abstract

Digital devices have become an integral part of our lives and children are being exposed to these devices at an unprecedented rate. Due to constant exposure to screens, they are getting increasingly apathetic towards educational and recreational activities. Active engagement in educational and recreational activities is crucial in ensuring a holistic development among children. Given the situation, both school authorities and parents are having to cope with these new trends of screen exposure among children while trying to ensure the best possible upbringing during their formative years. This study aims to explore the impact of digital devices on school-going children aged six (6) to ten (10), particularly within the purview of educational and recreational activities. The study would entail data collection from both primary and secondary research comprising online research, questionnaire surveys, and interviews conducted among students, parents, and teachers. The findings will be useful for parents, policy makers and school authorities in addressing the status quo. The research will be conducted within the context of primary schools located in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Keywords: Digital devices, screen, exposure, development, children.



Open Distance And E-Learning (ODeL): A Panacea for Human Capital Development

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Abstract

The growth and prosperity of any nation especially developing countries depend upon the development and effective utilization of human resources because they are the manpower that powers the engine room of the nation. Human capacity development (HCD) is the process of training human expertise for self-reliance, performance improvement and contributions to national and global developments. The basic tool for human resources development is education. It is the key to human capacity empowerment, emancipation and development. Open, distance and e-learning can contribute to work efficiency, competency and improved productivity in the workforce. This research approach looks at issues historically and holistically by addressing specific issues. The study used existing secondary data or empirical evidence to present issues. This paper, therefore, made efforts to highlight the concept of open, distance and e-learning (ODeL), the relationship between human capital development and open distance learning as well as the transformation roles of open distance learning in human capital development in both local and global contexts. The findings of this study are that Open, Distance and e-learning have overcome the barriers of geographical distance, logistical and personal constraints, cultural and social barriers and lack of physical educational infrastructure. It is also regarded as a cost-effective means of pursuing tertiary education and promoting the inclusive education and education for all (EFA) policy of the federal government of Nigeria. The concept of ODeL offers accessibility, affordability and flexibility to students and student-workers so that they can “work and learn”. This study agrees that ODeL plays a crucial role in the development of human capital and by extension, national development. Suggestions are made on how open, distance and e-learning will help to improve human capital development for personal, community, national and global development. The funding for ODeL institutions should be increased to enable the institutions to provide adequate technological infrastructural facilities to all its study centers and institutions that operate open, distance and e-learning programs must not concentrate on access or quantity alone but must maintain a high standard of quality education.

Keywords: open, distance and e-Learning, human capital, education.



Canadian Islamic & Public Schools: Opportunities, Problems & Solutions for Muslim Students

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Abstract

The study sought to examine how Canadian Muslim students in elementary and secondary schools have been treated and encounter challenges at school and after school from non-Muslim students, teachers, or other stakeholders. Education is a provincial responsibility in Canada, and over fifty percentage of Canadian Muslims live in Ontario, the province with the highest population. This thesis focuses on the opportunities and problems faced by Muslim students and their parents, as well as how they overcame the difficulties presented by Ontario as a predominantly Anglo-Saxon Christian province. The four areas of literature that were reviewed for this study were as follows: 1. Importance of Islamic education; 2. Different streams and levels of education in Canadian schools; 3. Understanding Education System and 4. Muslim children, parents and teachers' engagement and how they are discriminated by non-Muslim peers, parents, and educators in Canadian schools. The literature review provided a framework for how the research findings were presented and discussed. The study was a qualitative investigation of the thoughts and feelings of two different groups of people. The results of this study were based on interviews with ten Muslim youths and children of kindergarten to grade-12 between the ages of 15 and 25 who came from a variety of ethnic, socioeconomic, racial, and gender backgrounds, as well as a group of ten Muslim parents, teachers, and administrators in Ontario, Canadian education institutes. For this study, a case study method was used with the intention of capturing the uniqueness of each case and ensuring that comprehensive information on the instances was presented. Direct one-on-one in-depth interviews with a total of 20 individuals from both groups who attended Canadian schools in Ontario were done.

Keywords: Islamic schools, public schools, problems, solutions, Canada.



The Influence of Tolerance on Establishing Harmonious Living Together

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Abstract

In our increasingly interconnected world characterized by diversity and multiculturalism, the concept of tolerance emerges as a fundamental pillar for harmonious coexistence. Tolerance goes beyond the passive acceptance of differences; it represents a proactive commitment to understanding, acceptance, and collaboration among individuals and groups, regardless of their diverse backgrounds. This paper delves into the multifaceted influence of tolerance on establishing harmonious living together. Drawing wisdom from Islamic teachings found in the Quran and Hadiths, The research explores four key themes that underscore the profound significance of tolerance: acceptance and appreciation, building bridges across differences, promoting peace and cooperation, and recognizing the foundation of society. These themes highlight the transformative power of tolerance in shaping our interactions, institutions, and overall quality of life. Through real-life examples, expert insights, and empirical studies, we illuminate the tangible benefits of tolerance and the perils of its absence. The Paper emphasize that tolerance fosters social cohesion, peace, and prosperity. Tolerance serves as a bridge that connects individuals and communities, enabling togetherness, understanding, and acceptance. It transcends divisions and creates environments where diversity is celebrated, and individuals can thrive without fear of discrimination or marginalization. Ultimately, the paper underscores the pivotal role of tolerance in building societies where mutual respect and understanding prevail, contributing to social harmony, peace, and prosperity in our interconnected world. However, a purposive sampling technique was used to identify 24 imams in the West coast region for face-to-face interviews, utilizing a structured interview schedule. A list of 108 imams was obtained from the Governor's office. Slovin's formula, with an 80% confidence level, yielded a sample size of 21, with an additional 3 individuals included to account for potential non-responses or declined interviews.

Keywords: tolerance, harmonious, influence.



Seeing Nature: A Comparative Study of the Conception of Nature in Wordsworthian Thought and Islam

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Abstract

Apart from being among the leading harbingers of the Romantic Movement in English literature, William Wordsworth (1770-1850) is distinguished as a prominent Nature poet. Enough is the fact to establish the far-reaching popularity of his Nature poems that for decades, they have been an indivisible part of the English curriculum from schools to colleges worldwide. Nature, with all its lively and joyful beauty, as captured in the couplets and writings of other Nature poets, is, however, not where Wordsworth's imagination limits itself. While exploring Nature, Wordsworth's fancy carries him into a different mystical realm where the Eternal and the ephemeral become one. Immanence of a universal divine spirit or the idea of pantheism is how Nature is sought and revealed in many of Wordsworth's Nature poems. Islam certainly encourages mortals to reflect (taffakur) on Nature and all other creations, however, by regarding them as signs and favors of Allah. As opposed to the Wordsworthian view of the temporal and the Everlasting one being a single entity, Islam clearly distinguishes Makhluq (creation) from the Khaliq (The Creator):

فَاطِرُ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ ۚ جَعَلَ لَكُمْ مِّنْ اَنْفُسِكُمْ اَزْوَاجًا وَّمِنَ الْاَنْعَامِ اَزْوَاجًا يَذُرُّكُمْ فِيْهِۦ لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهٖ شَيْءٌ ۚ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيْرُ

“[He is] Creator of the heavens and the earth. He has made for you from yourselves, mates, and among the cattle, mates; He multiplies you thereby. There is nothing like unto Him, and He is the Hearing, the Seeing.” (Shura)

This paper is a novel research study undertaken to compare and analyze Wordsworth's approach to Nature with that of Islam. The research work shall delve into various sources ranging from Wordsworth's Nature poems and opinions of literary critics to the Quran, Sunnah, and commentaries of various prominent Muslim scholars to come up with a holistic analysis and comprehensive contribution in the field of literature and Islamic studies.

Keywords: Islam, Wordsworthian Thought, conception of nature



The State of Gender Parity, Underprivileged and Minority Enrolments in Public Universities in Ghana

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Abstract

University education is believed to be an immutable avenue for skills development and a path for social mobility. It enables the individual to realize and develop his or her intellectual potentials with the view to developing one's own socio-economic capacities. However, in the face of increasing demand for tertiary education in Ghana, it is obvious that if no interventionist measures are taken, the stiff competition to enter public universities will throw out those in the margins of society who would have normally gain admissions into universities with the minimum requirement. In the face of this stiff competition, students from poor communities and the vulnerable including minority groups can only get access to university education when interventionist measures are applied. It is in the light of the above that this study sought to ascertain how much admission space in public universities in Ghana is available for the less-endowed students and the vulnerable in society. Also, for a meaningful engagement with policy-makers on equitable enrolments into our public universities, there is the need to have empirical evidence on the state of enrolments for diverse social groupings including gender in the universities.

Keywords: education, gender, underprivileged, less-endowed, university admissions



Track: Islamic Studies

Islamic Historical Monuments in Sherpur: Its Role and Significance in Propagation of Islam

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Abstract

The history of spreading Islam in Sherpur has always been associated with many ups and downs. The religious artistic talents and sacrifices of eminent Islamic thinkers and missionaries, as well as the historical structures built by them, are signs of these ups and downs. During the reign of the Boxer rebel Hirangi Khan, Azimollah Khan built Jame Masjid at Ghaghara Khan Bari in present-day Jhenaigati in 1608. However, there are no books available on the historical architectural history of Sherpur. Due to limited research and a lack of proper data in this field, it is difficult to discover the architecture of historical monuments in contemporary Sherpur. The history of Islamic propagation in Sherpur can be divided into four phases: pre-Islamic, Islamic, post-Islamic, and realist. Contemporary Sherpur's Islamic historical monuments are diverse. This study is qualitative research done by the descriptive thematic analysis method using primary and secondary data. In this study, the sample type is studied with the purposive sampling method from the period of preaching of Hazrat Shahjalal (1303) to Shah Fateh Khan Mahmud. It is also mentioned that this study focuses on the geographical beauty of Sherpur.

Keywords: Islam, Islam in Sherpur, Islamic monuments, Sherpur



Violence Against Mosques as a Measure of International Islamophobia

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Abstract

Islamophobia impacts the economic and social progress of Muslims around the world. This research focuses on the worst consequences of Islamophobic tropes, extant since the colonial era, and permeated into post-colonial international tensions, feminist misrepresentation of women in the Muslim world, and culminating in continued foreign economic and military intervention in favour of suppression and erasure of Islamic heritage in many parts of the Muslim world. This paper identifies the destruction of mosques by official state policy, as an example of and an indication of wider attempts to disenfranchise and suppress Muslim culture, economic and social growth, and security. Collating historic and contemporary attempts to erase Islamic heritage in both times of war and peace, this research finds that substantial international indifference to overt Islamophobia persists throughout large parts of the modern world, obstructing the growth and progress of Muslims individually and as political societies. Pertinent examples such as in Bosnia, India and Palestine, further demonstrate the ineffectiveness of the United Nations as a postcolonial arbiter.

Keywords: Islamophobia, mosque destruction, feminism, war on terror.



Fatwas of Indonesian Scholars Council on Medical Issues in the Light of Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah

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Abstract

The Indonesian Scholars Council has given many fatwas on medical issues. The Quran, Sunnah, ijma', and qiyās are the basis used in determining their fatwa. In addition, the establishment of a fatwa must always consider maqāṣid al-sharī'ah. However, it is not explained how maqāṣid al-sharī'ah is applied in the fatwa. Hence, a study is required to discover the implementation of maqāṣid al-sharī'ah, especially on medical issue fatwas. Using a qualitative approach, the study was conducted to find out the conformity of the fatwas with maqāṣid al-sharī'ah and examine its application. Medical issue fatwas from the Ijtima' held by the Indonesian Scholars Council were selected as primary data. The secondary data was collected from various books, journals, and writings about maqāṣid al-sharī'ah and the analysis of the Indonesian Scholars Council fatwas. Then, the data was analyzed using the content analysis method. In conclusion, the concept of maqāṣid al-sharī'ah is considered in the establishment of the fatwas. Its implementation can be observed through the evidence provided in the fatwas alongside the ruling of the issues. The use of al-qawā'id al-fiqhīyah and maṣlaḥah mursalah in the evidence indicates the implementation of maqāṣid al-sharī'ah. Among preservation of the five essentials, preservation of life and preservation of lineage are more commonly found in medical issues fatwa.

Keywords: Fatwa, medical issues, maqasid, maqasid al-shariah, Indonesian Scholars Council



Deepening of Orientation on The Right of Punishment Execution to Curbing Religiously Motivated Mob Justice in Nigeria

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Abstract

Sociologically, the menace of incessant mob justice --a form of extra-judicial killings-- is primarily a sign of two fundamental failures: philosophical deficiency of the perpetrators, and inefficiency of the government. Nigeria is infamous for many cases of mob justice --though not peculiar to it-- that are fuelled by many underlying factors. However, a religiously motivated mob justice caused by alleged blasphemy is a typical socio-religious challenge within the jurisdiction of the twelve Shari'ah states of Northern Nigeria. Between the beginning of the country's Fourth Republic in 1999 till 2022, numerous cases of religiously motivated mob justice have been unofficially recorded within this jurisdiction, with Muslims and non-Muslims as victims. Collected unofficial data from web archives of news publications and its analysis indicates lack of sound orientation in relation to ḥaqq tanfidh (the right of punishment execution). The precise objective of this paper is to establish that holistic and systematic deepening of orientation on ḥaqq tanfidh (the right of punishment execution) in the minds of Muslim populace --within the area of study and beyond-- is a primal entity of philosophical components that constitute the Islamic Philosophical Productivity (IPP)¹ needed in curbing this menace.

Keywords: blasphemy, religiously motivated mob justice, ḥaqq tanfidh (right of punishment execution), IPP



Islam, Gender Equality and Inheritance Law in Bangladesh

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Abstract

Islam plays a very important role in society and politics in Bangladesh. The majority of the Bangladeshi population does not tolerate the criticism of Islam and the government and political parties are very careful when speaking on religious issues. However, many feminists in Bangladesh believe that Islamic law provides Muslim women with limited and discriminatory rights. According to Islamic inheritance law, a daughter's share is half that of a son's share which many feminists consider the main obstacle to achieve gender equality. However, do their evaluations fairly depict the Islamic approach? How is equality defined by Western feminism? What is the Islamic approach to gender equality? Are Bangladeshi women able to control their income and resources? Should Bangladesh reform Islamic inheritance law to achieve gender equality? Or should Bangladesh focus on implementing the existing inheritance law. In this presentation, I argue that the Islamic approach to equality is different from the Western concept of equality and the property distribution in Islam is made based on the roles and responsibilities of men and women. I also argue that the ability to control women's resources is important for achieving gender equality and Bangladeshi women can achieve this through the use of Islamic law.

Keywords: Islam, inheritance law, gender equality, Bangladesh.



The Essence of Tolerance in Islam: A Comprehensive Perspective

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Abstract

The study focused on the exploration of tolerance within Islam, drawing wisdom from 24 imams in the West coast region. These imams were selected using a convenience sampling technique, with sample size determination guided by Slovin's formula and an 80% confidence interval. Structured interviews, each lasting approximately 30 minutes, were conducted to gather responses, which were subsequently analyzed through content analysis to identify key themes and concepts. Tolerance within the Islamic context emerges as a multi-faceted concept deeply ingrained in its teachings. It goes beyond mere acceptance; it embodies acceptance, respect, and appreciation of diversity in beliefs, opinions, and cultures. Tolerance is not merely a personal choice but a religious duty and moral obligation upheld by the Quran and exemplified by the actions of Prophet Muhammad. The Quran underscores key elements of tolerance, emphasizing unity, mutual understanding, and righteous conduct. Prophet Muhammad's conduct further exemplifies these ideals through historical events like the Treaty of Hdaybiyyah and interactions with his wives. Islamic teachings firmly link tolerance to peace, violence prevention, and societal development, with historical instances showcasing the granting of equal rights and protection to non-Muslims. Islam's teachings, rooted in the Quran and exemplified by Prophet Muhammad, stress that tolerance is essential for the establishment of a just and peaceful society. It promotes universal principles of respect, compassion, and peaceful dialogue, even in the face of differences. Tolerance, at its core, embodies empathy, respect, and constructive dialogue, even amid disagreements. Prophet Muhammad's legacy serves as a guiding light for Muslims and those seeking to understand his teachings. His unwavering commitment to peace, forgiveness, and humanity in both Makkah and Madinah provides concrete examples of his dedication to these values. His teachings on neighborly love and embracing adversaries further highlight his universal approach to tolerance.

In essence, Prophet Muhammad's life conveys a timeless message of tolerance, compassion, and forgiveness, transcending cultural and temporal boundaries. His legacy remains an enduring source of



inspiration for building harmonious societies based on empathy, understanding, and justice. His actions serve as a guide for individuals in cultivating virtues that foster mutual respect and harmony in an increasingly diverse world. Tolerance, deeply rooted in Islamic teachings and exemplified by the life of Prophet Muhammad, holds profound relevance in our interconnected and diverse world, offering a path toward peace, understanding, and coexistence.

Keywords: tolerance, Islam.



Islamic Divorce in South African Law: The Women's Legal Centre Trust Judgement

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Abstract

The issue of Islamic divorce within the South African legal framework has been a topical subject especially in the past decade. This has mainly been triggered by the lack of recognition and regulation of Muslim marriages and divorces. On the 28th of June 2022, the Constitutional Court of South Africa in the Women's Legal Centre Trust v the President of the Republic of South Africa (WLCT case) confirmed the constitutional invalidity of the Marriage Act and the Divorce Act in as far as they fail to recognise Muslim marriages and their consequences. The court ordered the South African State to either prepare, initiate, enact, and implement legislation that provides for the recognition and regulation of the consequences of Muslim marriages within twelve months of the date of judgment or amend existing legislation to recognise and regulate Muslim marriages and their consequences. In complying with the orders of the court, the South African government published the Divorce Amendment Act. The paper seeks to discuss the proposed amendments to South African divorce law as indicated in the Divorce Amendment Bill (B22-2023), which needs to be enacted in terms of the Constitutional Court case (WLCT-case). The author examines the following questions: what are the amendments and how do these amendments affect Islamic divorces within the South African legal framework? The author's main objective is to determine whether the proposed amendments align with the principles of Islamic law in general and the principles of Islamic family law in particular.

Keywords: Islamic divorce, law, South Africa.



Contemporary Applications to Utopian Aspirations: Exploring Al Farabi's Political Philosophy from his book Ara Ahl Al Medinat ul Fādila

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Abstract

Al-Farabi's vision of an ideal society, characterized by virtuous governance and the pursuit of wisdom, represents a utopian aspiration that resonates with the fundamental values of justice, ethics, and the common good. This study uses descriptive, causal and qualitative analytical methods to deduce how Al-Farabi's ideas can be applied to address the complex political, social, and economic challenges faced by today's Muslim nations. Furthermore, this paper explores the implications of Al-Farabi's philosophy in the contemporary era, offering insights into the potential avenues for political reform, governance, and societal development. It discusses the role of wisdom and virtue in leadership, the importance of ethical principles in public policy, and the significance of fostering a harmonious and just society. By bridging the gap between Al-Farabi's classical political philosophy and the contemporary Muslim world, this research aims to shed light on how his ideas can contribute to the development of a more equitable and prosperous future for Muslim countries. It underscores the enduring relevance of Al-Farabi's utopian aspirations and invites a critical re-evaluation of his philosophy in the context of today's complex geopolitical landscape.

Keywords: Farabi, Politics, Khilafah, Virtuous, Utopia.



Islamic Satisfaction Model – An Amalgam of Religion and Science

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Abstract

This qualitative literature review analyzes the concept of ultimate satisfaction and the means of attaining it through one's daily life routine as mentioned in Qur'an and Sunnah. Each and every guidance that is mentioned to bring peace and satisfaction for man is extracted and compiled to develop an Islamic Satisfaction Model. The model is comprised of three main divisions; namely-physical, emotional and spiritual traits. Scientific taking on every item of the model is also analyzed. It should not be surprising to conclude that almost all of the traits are reinforced by science except for a few that have not been scientifically investigated. The distinction of this study as opposed to other such literature available is that it is based solely on authentic references viz. Qur'anic Ayahs, Ahadith narrated in Sahih Bukhari, Muslim or those classed as Sahih by Shaykh al-Albani and only published books or research articles.

Keywords: satisfaction, happiness, model, Islam, science, physical, emotional, spiritual



The Role of the Internet in the Phenomenon of Islamophobia

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Abstract

The surge in Islamophobia has significantly harmed the perception of Islam and has adversely affected the Muslims globally on micro and macro levels, impacting their lives on individual and societal levels. With the rapid advancements in technology, the internet has emerged as one of the prominent tools playing part in creating, promoting, and spreading Islamophobic sentiments. This research aims to investigate the role of different social media platforms fostering online Islamophobia which results in worst offline hate crimes against Muslims particularly in Western countries. The research findings highlight the adverse and far-reaching consequences of online and offline Islamophobia on Muslims in their daily lives encompassing physical, psychological, and social aspects. On an individual level, the repercussions of Islamophobia are multifaceted manifesting adverse physical health outcomes, such as heightened stress level and related complications. The psychological toll, challenging to quantify accurately, contributes to further health issues among affected individuals. Socially, Muslims often find themselves marginalized in their own communities and are subjected to discrimination exacerbating their sense of isolation and otherness. In such Islamophobic environment, online hate speech and stereotyping of Muslims tend to surge following terror attacks exhibiting the pre-existing Islamophobic sentiments. This research also highlights the fact that there is significant disparity in how acts of terrorism by minor Muslim extremists are disproportionately associated with Islam whereas other religions are not seen to be subjected to similar scrutiny. Unfortunately, many terror attacks in the world are directly or indirectly associated with Muslims and Islam which in turn fuels the online and offline hate crimes. Such incidents and their impact also play a pivotal role in shaping government policies negatively, targeting and impacting Muslim communities. It is also noteworthy that there is absence of specific laws against Islamophobic hate crimes and thus little data is available, making it challenging to calculate the actual extent of the problem. On the other hand, many da'ees are using social media platforms to spread the true teachings of Islam and to create a positive image of Islam and Muslims all over the world. The efforts by Muslim youth and communities to project their true identities and positive contribution to society are also very encouraging and promising. There are



also some research organizations trying to study Islamophobia and to find solid strategies to effectively counter and address this issue. The conscious efforts by some Muslim governments to clear the misconceptions about Islam in the west and to develop means of educating western societies about the fundamental teachings of Islam offer hope for a more inclusive and tolerant future.

Keywords: phenomenon, Islamophobia, internet.



The Role of Sharia Law in Protecting Women's Rights in Child Custody Disputes in Northern Nigeria

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Abstract

This study intends to examine how Sharia Law protects women's rights in child custody disputes, with an emphasis on the outcomes that are more favorable to women than to men. Understanding how Sharia Law, which is influenced by Islamic values, affects custody and decisions is the research problem at hand. The study uses a doctrinal approach to analyze relevant legal texts, statutes, case law, and Islamic jurisprudence in order to address this research challenge. The study looks at the tenets and factors that Sharia Law uses to determine a child's custody arrangement, such as the child's best interests, the mother's status as the child's primary caregiver, and parental rights and obligations. The findings of this study show that Sharia law frequently results in better outcomes for women in child custody disputes. This study has major implications for enlightening the public and guiding debates about how religious laws and women's rights and justice interact when it comes to child custody disputes.

Keywords: Sharia Law, women's rights, child custody disputes, Nigeria.



Methodology of Hadeeth Analysis and Classification: A Study on Sahih Al-Bukhari

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Abstract

Understanding the verbal and nonverbal communicative elements of Prophet Mohammad ﷺ is essential to have a deeper understanding of the role model and desired replication of the sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ for Muslims and non-Muslims to study. Through a complete study and classification of ahadeeth of Sahih Al-Bukhari, the researcher has completed a comprehensive statistical data analysis to determine the verbal and nonverbal frequencies of verbal and nonverbal communicative subcategories. The study results indicate that verbal communication is the most frequently used method of communication of Prophet Mohammad ﷺ, totaling 3498 ahadeeth, with the verbal subcategory of "Declarative Statement" totaling 1984 ahadeeth. Both verbal and nonverbal communication is the second most frequent method of communication by Prophet Mohammad ﷺ, totaling 1314 ahadeeth. A further breakdown of all verbal and nonverbal subcategories indicates the range, approach, presence, and communicative example of Prophet Mohammad ﷺ, as well as his ﷺ position as the final Messenger of Allah SWT, to model for successful messaging and communication.

Keywords: communication, ahadeeth, verbal communication, nonverbal communication, Islamic studies, Prophet Mohammad



New Age Spirituality Influence on Indonesian Muslim Youth Through Social Media: A Scoping Review

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Abstract

In an age of digital connectivity, New Age spirituality concepts such as the Law of Attraction, manifestation, mind-power, astrology-based self-discovery, and humans as co-creators have a seamless influence on the youth generation. However, there are limited, if not none, research articles on the Indonesian Muslim context at the global level in this field. Therefore, this study aims to map the landscape of how Indonesian Muslim youth engage with and are influenced by New Age spirituality within the online sphere. The article employs a scoping review methodology, using backward and forward snowballing. This method was used due to the low dataset in the global context. This strategy is needed to synthesize the available literature on new-age spirituality, identify key themes of new-age beliefs in the Indonesian context, and identify critical gaps while providing recommendations for future research. By mapping the current state of knowledge in this area, this scoping review provides a foundation for future research endeavors, offering insights into the complex interplay between spirituality, technology, and the cultural context of Indonesian Muslim youth. Finally, this exploration contributes to a broader understanding of how digital spaces shape the religious and spiritual identities of contemporary youth in an Indonesian context.

Keywords: New Age Spirituality, Indonesian Muslim Youth, technology and religion, scoping review.



Applicability of Sharia in Modern Times: News Media's Role in Narrative Building

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Abstract

This study offers a comprehensive analysis of the portrayal of Sharia law in four prominent global news platforms—The New York Times, The Washington Post, CNN, and The Guardian. The analysis will span a five-year period from March 2019 to March 2023. Through meticulous discourse analysis, this study uncovers a pattern of negative framing and biased representation that shapes public perception of Sharia law's applicability in modern times. The findings reveal that news media consistently employs sensationalism and selective focus to amplify controversial aspects of Sharia law and thus oversimplifies a complex legal and ethical framework, hindering an accurate understanding of Sharia law's applicability in the modern world. Moreover, the media's role in amplifying biases can have significant effects on public perception and social dynamics, ultimately affecting how both Muslims and non-Muslims perceive the legal system. It is imperative for news platforms to adopt a less balanced and naive approach when discussing the law, one that acknowledges its diversity of interpretations, cultural variations, and ongoing dialogues about its relevance in the contemporary world.

Keywords: Applicability of Sharia, news, media, modern times.



Tracks: Psychology

Islamic Perspective on the Biological Bases of Mental Sickness

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Abstract

Exploring and understanding the biological basis of behavior and mental health issues is a multifaceted endeavor, encompassing the intricate interplay between genetics, neurobiology, and environmental factors. This research paper provides a comprehensive review and in-depth analysis of the biological foundations of mental health from an Islamic perspective. Wherein the spiritual dimensions that interplay amongst the other aspects are also included and explored to provide a more holistic approach to treat mental illnesses. Literature review of the Qur'anic verses and relevant Hadeeth that address the human psyche, emotions, and mental health has also been included in this paper to support the importance and validity of the Islamic approach towards mental sickness. By bridging the gap between Islamic thought and modern science, this paper contributes to fostering dialogue and collaboration between faith based and medical approaches to well-being.

Keywords: Islamic perspective, biological basis, mental health, holistic approach.



The Role of Religions and Communities in Fighting Against Drug Abuse in Nigeria

Usman Mallam Hussaini (NOUN, M.Sc. Public Health Student)

Usman Sani Abbas (Professor of Qur'anic Education, BUK)

Abstract

Nigerian communities are today facing numerous problems relating to social, economic, political and so on. Most of these problems are self-imposed. This means that such problems are resultant of the people's lackadaisical attitude on one thing or another. The menace of drug abuse is really disturbing and negatively affecting all sectors of life. Substance abuse in early life expose adolescents and young people in danger. Use of harmful legal products through drinking, swallowing, sniffing, chewing, smoking and injection as well as inhaling or ingesting drugs illegally constitute a devastating health condition for individuals, community and Nigerian societies in general. As such, a single approach towards preventing the menace of drug abuse and misuse among some youths and adolescents will not be sufficient to reduce such negative effects among the population groups at both community and societal levels. Hence, the need for religious intervention and community participation. However, the focus of this research paper is on integrated community participation and religious intervention towards prevention of substance abuse, with the aim of promoting health of the vulnerable groups, protection and enhancing the community health and safety. The methodology adopted are empirical through questionnaires, where information generated are studied, examined and analysed. Interviews were also conducted. Experts were consulted and their views are of paramount importance. Among such experts are religious scholars from Islam, Christianity and even traditional religions. Library research method is also applied. Textbooks, magazines, periodicals, journals related to the area of research were consulted. The paper recommends among others that approaches of health education and enlightenment need to be employed with the aim of reducing the menace of drug abuse, improving health of the vulnerable groups, community and society at large and that business orientation should be needed to instil attitude of self-reliance. In order to reduce menace of drug abuse in Nigeria and improve health of the community and society at large, religious intervention is also recommended to inculcate virtues capable of making youths to be morally upright.



Keywords: drug abuse, youths, adolescents; religious intervention; community participation and national development.



The Influence of International Conventions on The Psycho Spiritual Stress of Muslim Youth in Northern Nigeria

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Abstract

There has been an increasing prevalence of psycho spiritual stress Among Muslim youth in northern Nigeria, this study explores and addresses the influence of international conventions on the psycho spiritual stress Among Muslim youth in northern Nigeria. The research uses Qualitative method through observing and recording Behaviors and activities of the youth in social media: Facebook, TikTok, TV satellite programs. The results findings indicate significant effects of international conventions on the psycho-spiritual stress of Muslim youth. There by advocating immodesty, preventing young people from adhering to Islamic teachings, denying them the opportunity for mental and spiritual development, propagating Homosexuality, limiting marriage and promoting extramarital sex. This is accomplished using a variety of techniques all in the name of Humanitarian activities. The significance of the study reveals some factors that contribute to youth' psycho-spiritual stress and aids scholars in preaching to the youth on the negative impact of the subject. future research should put more effort on Holistic interventional strategies in psycho spiritual stress of Muslim youth in northern Nigeria.

Keywords: International conventions, psycho spiritual stress, Muslim youth, Nigeria.



Exploration of Etiological Factors of Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder in Pakistani Young Women: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Purpose: The present research was primarily aimed at exploring the factors linked with Premenstrual dysphoric disorder in young Pakistani women.

Method: This qualitative study used the triangulation method to investigate the factors associated with PMDD in Pakistani young women. The sample was collected using a nonprobability purposive sampling technique. Three focus groups (N= 21) were conducted with the participants having symptoms of PMDD. A self-constructed, semi-structured interview protocol was established. The complete set of data was transcribed, translated into English, and then analyzed in NVIVO 14 by using deductive thematic analysis.

Results: The results of this study revealed three key themes: symptomatic features, risk factors and factors related to the functional consequences of PMDD which further divided into various subthemes, such as physical, affective, and behavioural factors, stress, difficulty in emotional regulation, anxiety sensitivity, seasonal variations, maladaptive copings, adversities in life, quality of life and difficulty in adjustment. Likewise, Subthemes were alienated into several subsequent themes, such as physical, affective and behavioural symptoms, negative perception/apprehensions about feelings & situation, difficulty completing goal directed behaviours, difficulty in controlling, expressing and regulating emotions, social concern, symptomatic features associated with seasonal changes, catastrophizing, rumination, anticipation/prediction, denial, emotional, physical and sexual abuse, emotional and physical neglect, health related quality of life, family, home, social, and school / work maladjustment.

Conclusions: The present study has discovered several dimensions associated with PMDD. Further, it will assist professionals in developing management plan as per civic needs of individuals.

Keywords: PMDD, symptomatic features, risk factors, functional consequences.



Influential Factors on Self-Esteem Among Jordanians

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Abstract

Self-esteem plays a critical role in the maintenance of an individual's psychological well-being. Self-esteem varies among individuals across different cultures. To date, only a limited number of studies have been identified to examine the self-esteem variables among Jordanians. This study aims to investigate the correlation between self-esteem, age, marital status, and the usage of social media applications among Jordanians. A total of 287 individuals took part in this study. This study was a cross-sectional study. We used a survey that included both sociodemographic data and the Rosenberg self-esteem scale (RES). Our results show the importance of age and marital status as influential factors in self-esteem among Jordanians. Also, our results show a weak association between self-esteem and social media applications. Further studies, that take these variables into account, to increase self-esteem among Jordanians will need to be undertaken.

Keywords: Self-worth, psychology, minds, Jordan



Islamic Perspective of Psychological Insights of Human Relationship

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Abstract

This study is about Islamic perspective of psychological insight of human relationship. The purpose of this study is to explore the rules directly from the two main sources of Islamic salvation (Al-Quran and Sunnah) related to human relationships is the best way to create a good relationship so that the rights and obligations that are fulfilled properly will create a harmonious relationship with minimal conflict. Primary data sources come from the texts of the Qur'an and Sunnah, while secondary data sources are obtained from other relevant library sources. From this study, it can be concluded that there are several prohibitions and recommendations that can create harmonious human relations and minimal conflict, such as the prohibition of bullying, self-deprecation, prejudice, being arrogant and narcissistic. The recommendations include getting to know each other, social justice, spreading greetings, smiling, giving gifts to each other, and practicing altruism.

Keywords: Human relationship, psychological insights, Al-Quran, Sunnah.



The Essence of Human Potential: A Psychological Review of Surah Fussilat 30-36

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Abstract

The Quran, revered as the ultimate source of guidance for billions of Muslims, presents several verses that address the very core of human existence and its relationship with the Divine. One such passage, found in Surah Fussilat 30-36, captures the essence of the journey of faith and the challenges and rewards associated with it. Using content analysis method, this paper provides a comprehensive analysis of these verses, diving deep into their philosophical, theological, and psychological implications. The essence of being a believer from an Islamic perspective, the benchmarks of excellence, and the continuous battle between satanic whispers and human efforts are explored. The narrative's psychological importance is further elucidated, making a compelling case for angelic experience, unwavering belief and the importance of steadfastness.

Keywords: Human potential, psychological review, Surah Fussilat, Al-Quran



Tracks: Multi-disciplinary

Menstrual Hygiene and Management Practices in Lower and Upper Basic Schools within the Region One Education Directorate, The Gambia

Ebrima Fatajo

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Abstract

This research explored menstrual hygiene and management practices in lower and upper basic schools within the Region One Education Directorate in The Gambia. A mixed-methods approach is employed, combining qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. Physical inspections and observations of toilets in schools provide an objective assessment of sanitation facilities, while face-to-face interviews with headteachers offer insights into existing practices and initiatives related to menstrual hygiene management. The sample size of 74 schools is determined using Slovin's formula and purposive sampling of headteachers. Thematic analysis is used to analyze qualitative data, while quantitative data is analyzed using SPSS software. The findings reveal that the majority of schools lack a separate room for girls in menstruation, highlighting the need for private and secure environments. Many schools also use disposable rags and pads, necessitating proper waste management facilities. Furthermore, adequate rest areas and comprehensive support systems are essential for menstruating students' well-being and education. Collaborations with stakeholders and regular monitoring and evaluation are essential to ensure effective menstrual hygiene practices and support the well-being of menstruating students.

Keywords: Facilities, menstrual management, menstrual hygiene, practices, schools, water.



The State of Water Supply in Lower and Upper Basic Schools in Region One Education Directorate, The Gambia

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Abstract

The methodology used for this research involves a mixed-methods approach. The research design includes both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods to provide a comprehensive understanding of the state of water supply in schools in the region one administrative directorate. A cross-sectional survey was conducted using a questionnaire. The questionnaire was administered through face-to-face interviews with the headteachers or individuals acting on their behalf. Qualitative data was collected through an inspection checklist. The sample size was determined using Slovin's formula, which resulted in a sample size of 74 schools. The quantitative data from the questionnaire were analyzed using statistical methods, specifically using version 20 of the SPSS software. The primary source of water supply for the majority of schools in the study area was the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC). The research findings indicated that a significant number of schools faced inadequate water supply from NAWEC and also highlighted the challenges faced by schools in accessing clean and sufficient water.

Keywords: Water supply, access to water, adequate, water supply, school



Artificial Intelligence and Natural Language Processing for Religious Texts – A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

Context: The rapid advancement of technology is profoundly reshaping many aspects of human life. Notably, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) are emerging as transformative forces, altering problem-solving approaches and solution derivation. AI provides a novel perspective for addressing unexplored problems, leveraging computational power to generate intelligence and resolve pertinent issues. Given the profound importance of religion and religious texts in individuals' lives, the impact of AI on this domain is a significant inquiry. This research focuses on Islamic religious jurisprudence, particularly the "Fiqh" text, utilizing AI algorithms and NLP techniques to assess the feasibility of creating human-like intelligence to address religious queries.

Objective: To present a comprehensive, unbiased overview of the state-of-the-art on AI and NLP works for religious texts, focusing on Islamic religious jurisprudence, particularly the "Fiqh" text.

Method: A Systematic Literature Review of AI works on religious texts following established guidelines to examine the existing corpus of AI and NLP endeavors focused on religious texts.

Results: Around 25 studies underwent analysis with respect to the four research inquiries. The deficiency in research is underscored concerning the implementation of AI on religious texts, and the constraints of AI utilization in this field are deliberated upon. The outcomes reveal that the current methodologies, lacking employment of any GPT (Generative Pre-training Transformer), could potentially address numerous intricate issues.

Conclusion: This study furnishes a thorough examination of prevailing methodologies concerning the implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) on religious texts. The study's findings encompass the following conclusions: 1) Limited efforts have been made by AI and NLP researchers in relation to religious texts. 2) Solely conventional AI methods, such as basic Neural Network models, have been employed. 3) AI models based on GPT have not been utilized for the analysis of religious texts. 4) The



utilization of AI in clergy contexts and its potential long-term societal implications have not been investigated.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; natural language processing; religious texts; systematic literature review.



An Assessment of The Effects of Green Manure on Yield and Nutrient Composition of Hay and Silage from *Brachiaria ruziziensis*

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Abstract

This study was undertaken to assess the effects of green manure on yield and nutritive value of *Brachiaria ruziziensis*. The experiment was conducted in two phases: the first phase was carried out at the green house of Agronomy Department, Bayero University, Kano from April to September, 2021 while the second phase was conducted at the laboratory of Animal Science of the same University. The first experiment evaluated the yield, morphological characteristics and quality of hay while the second phase assessed the fermentation characteristics and quality of silage. The experiment design was 1x5 factors arranged in split plot design and replicated three times. Three legume species: *Centrosema poscurum*, Lablab and *Glycine max* were used as sources of green manure and a positive control (Urea, Single Super Phosphate and Muriate of Potash at rate of 100, 50, 50 kg/ha, respectively) and negative control (0 k/ha). The results revealed dry matter yield of *Brachiaria ruziziensis* was significantly ($P<0.05$) higher when *Centrosema poscurum* was used as green manure while positive control recorded the highest value. The same trend was observed in terms of plant height, leaf length and leaf width. Proximate composition (CP, DM, Ash and NFE) of *Brachiaria ruziziensis* was significantly ($P<0.05$) higher while fiber fractions (NDF and ADF) reduced when *Centrosema poscurum* was used compared to other sources of green manure however, statistically different with positive control. Silage fermentation characteristics revealed that high quality silage was produced. Silage proximate composition and fiber fractions of *Brachiaria ruziziensis* showed similar trend with hay. It was concluded that *Centrosema poscurum* should be used as green manure for the cultivation of *Brachiaria ruziziensis* in the study area.

Keywords: Sorghum alnum, Leguminous Green Manure, Yield, Hay, Silage.



Leveraging Technology to Combat Food Waste and Hunger: A Case Study of The Feed Me Too Project

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Abstract

The Feed Me Too Android application offers an innovative solution to address global food waste, hunger, and malnutrition challenges. In a world where approximately 821 million individuals suffer from hunger and one in three faces malnutrition, the need to combat food scarcity is urgent (FAO, 2022). Shockingly, a UN report from 2021 reveals that 30% of the global population grapples with extreme food shortages (FAO, 2022). Equally staggering is the fact that one-third of all food produced, equivalent to 1.3 billion tons, is wasted annually, costing the global economy approximately \$940 billion (WFP, 2020). Feed Me Too represents a paradigm shift, functioning as a comprehensive waste food management and donation system. It empowers donors, including individuals, restaurants, and hotels, to efficiently notify potential receivers about surplus food. Simultaneously, it enables receivers, often NGOs and agents, to request or collect excess food, bridging the gap between waste and scarcity. This application embodies transformative ethos, reducing food waste and redistributing nourishment to the needy. It is more than technology; it's a testament to human compassion and environmental responsibility. This research explores Feed Me Too's mechanics, impact, and potential as a symbol of change in the fight against food waste and global hunger. It represents a future where sustainability prevails, food waste dwindles, and no one goes to bed hungry.

Keywords: food waste reduction, hunger alleviation, food redistribution, Android application, sustainability.



Tracks: Bahasa Indonesia

Paradigma Penanaman Pendidikan Karakter Peserta Didik Melalui Kisah Luqmanul Hakim

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Abstrak

Penanaman pendidikan karakter pada peserta didik merupakan alternatif dalam menghadapi krisis moral global yang terjadi saat ini. Institusi pendidikan memiliki peran utama dalam membentuk karakter generasi muda. Para pendidik sebagai figur contoh teladan diharapkan mampu memberikan perubahan dalam pola hidup, perilaku, akhlak, dan nilai-nilai karakter. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memperoleh paradigma dalam penanaman pendidikan karakter peserta didik melalui kisah Luqmanul Hakim, serta menghasilkan strategi yang dapat dikembangkan dalam implementasinya. Dalam penelitian ini, metode penelitian kualitatif digunakan dengan pendekatan subjektif, meliputi studi literatur dan pengumpulan informasi terkait topik yang dibahas. Hasil pembahasan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kisah Luqmanul Hakim dalam Al-Quran dapat menjadi inspirasi dalam penanaman pendidikan karakter peserta didik, dengan penekanan pada tiga prinsip utama: Aqidah, Ibadah, dan Akhlak. Pendekatan sistematis dan holistik dalam pendidikan karakter, dengan menerapkan metode "knowing the good," "feeling the good," dan "acting the good," serta peran teladan dari orang tua dan guru, sangat penting dalam membentuk karakter yang baik dan memberikan kontribusi positif dalam Masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Karakter, Luqmanul Hakim, Paradigma, Pendidikan.



Dinamika Pendidikan Islam Indonesia: Tantangan Dan Peluang Di Era Digital

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Abstrak

Pembelajaran Islam di Indonesia mengalami hambatan serta kesempatan yang lumayan besar pada masa digital. Sudut pandang pembelajaran tercantum pembelajaran Islam, seiring berjalannya waktu sudah menjajaki dengan kemajuan teknologi data serta komunikasi. Tujuan dari paper ini merupakan buat melaksanakan analisis terhadap dinamika Pembelajaran agama Islam di Indonesia dalam mengalami tantangan serta kesempatan yang mencuat akibat pertumbuhan teknologi dunia digital. Dalam riset ini digunakan tata cara analisis deskriptif dengan mengumpulkan informasi dari bermacam sumber literatur serta riset terpaut pembelajaran Islam di daerah Indonesia serta akibat pada masa digital. Buat melaksanakan analisis informasi ini, pergantian yang terjalin dalam sudut pandang pembelajaran Islam serta bagaimana perihal itu berakibat pada komunitas Muslim di Indonesia sudah dipertimbangkan. Hasil dari riset ini menampilkan kalau merambah masa digital dikala ini menawarkan kesempatan besar terhadap pembelajaran Islam di Indonesia. Teknologi digital, antara lain platform e-learning, aplikasi mobile, serta media sosial, membolehkan interaksi antara tenaga pengajar serta siswa dan tingkatkan aksesibilitas serta fleksibilitas dari pendidikan Tetapi tantangan pula timbul dari kesempatan tersebut. Contohnya, terdapat kekhawatiran tentang isi pembelajaran yang ada secara daring, pribadi serta dampak kurang baik dari pemakaian teknologi yang kelewatan Pemerintah Indonesia, lembaga pembelajaran serta komunitas Islam wajib bekerja sama dalam menanggulangi tantangan tersebut serta menggunakan kesempatan yang terdapat Tujuan utamanya merupakan buat tingkatkan keahlian digital tenaga pengajar serta membuat kurikulum yang cocok buat masa digital. Tidak hanya itu, dibutuhkan pelaksanaan kebijakan serta peraturan yang dapat menguntungkan buat melindungi informasi serta pribadi siswa di sekolah Islam. Diharapkan mudah-mudahan paper ini bisa membagikan uraian yang lebih baik tentang ekspedisi pembelajaran Islam di Indonesia pada masa internet serta menawarkan anjuran untuk para pemangku kepentingan tentang bagaimana mengoptimalkan mutu pembelajaran Islam dalam konteks permasalahan serta kesempatan yang ada.



Kata kunci: Pendidikan Islam, Indonesia, era digital, tantangan, peluang, teknologi informasi dan komunikasi.



Masalah Penerjemahan Huruf Jar Ba (ب) dalam Hadis “لن يدخل أحد منكم الجنة بعمله” di Media Sosial (Studi Kajian Semantik)

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Abstrak

Hadis dengan terjemahan “tidak akan masuk surga salah seorang di antara kalian dengan amalnya” adalah hadits yang sangat masyhur di kalangan masyarakat Indonesia secara khusus di media sosial. Akan tetapi, masih ditemukan masalah dalam terjemahan huruf jar ba ke dalam bahasa Indonesia, sehingga menimbulkan masalah dalam interpretasi, seperti pernyataan, “tidak benar bahwa Nabi Muhammad sudah dapat jaminan Sorga”. Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk menemukan masalah terjemahan huruf jar ba di media sosial dan mengurainya sesuai tinjauan aspek semantik, yaitu ilmu yang membahas tentang makna sebagaimana pandangan dunia (weltanschauung) pemilik kata. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Hasil dari penelitian ini ditemukan beberapa terjemahan huruf jar ba’ yang tidak tepat seperti “dengan”, “sebab”, dan “karena”. Makna yang sesungguhnya, yang terkandung dalam huruf jar ba pada hadis tersebut adalah makna ta’widh (pengganti), sebagaimana konteks penegasannya. Sehingga huruf jar ba dalam hadis tersebut, lebih akurat diterjemahkan dengan kata “seharga” atau “dengan harga”.

Kata kunci: huruf jar ba, terjemah, hadis, makna.



Peranan Agama Dan Orang Tua Dalam Pendidikan Seksualitas Praremaja Oleh

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Abstrak

Para orang tua telah digegerkan oleh kasus chatting dua remaja SMP dengan chatt yang layaknya pasutri, dalam chatt tersebut disimpulkan, bahwa dua remaja yang merupakan adik dan kakak kelas itu sudah berkali-kali melakukan hubungan intim di luar pernikahan. Mirisnya, kasus seksual sukarela (fornikasi) ini tidak dikenakan hukuman, bahkan menjadi salah satu bentuk HKSR, dengan dalih tidak ada yang di rugikan, dan menganggapnya sebagai life style, sebaliknya, orang yang menjaga kesuciannya dikatakan kuno. Pelajaran seks sudah banyak menyebar di kalangan masyarakat, baik dalam bentuk cerpen, tontonan, bahkan game. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berupa metode kepustakaan dari mengkaji tulisan dan kajian ilmiah oleh yang berkompeten di bidangnya, dan observasi interviu ke beberapa korban seksual oleh pelaku remaja, dan para remaja secara umum. Hasil menemukan bahwa banyak faktor pendukung atas kasus fornikasi, di antaranya minimnya rasa takut kepada Sang Pencipta, serta minimnya pengetahuan agama dan peranan orang tua dalam pendidikan seksualitas sejak dini. Bahwa peranan agama dan andil orang tua saling berkaitan dalam mensukseskan pendidikan seksualitas dini.

Kata kunci: parenting seksualitas, peran agama dalam pendidikan, fornikasi.



Membangun Dakwah Sunnah dalam Masyarakat Heterogen Melalui Kolaborasi Kegiatan Lembaga Pendidikan Islam

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Abstrak

Di tengah derasnya arus modernisasi dan pluralisasi budaya dan agama di Indonesia, lembaga pendidikan Islam memiliki peran penting sebagai penggerak dakwah. Dalam sebuah lingkungan masyarakat yang bersifat heterogen, fungsi lembaga pendidikan Islam harus lebih fleksibel dengan berbagai pendekatan alternatif agar dapat diterima oleh masyarakat awam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui langkah-langkah yang harus dilakukan sebuah lembaga pendidikan Islam dalam masyarakat heterogen agar dakwah sunnah yang disampaikan dapat diterima masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan berdasarkan studi kepustakaan dan wawancara dengan narasumber. Dalam penelitian yang mengambil studi kasus di Ma'had Tahfidz IDN Cileungsi, Bogor ini ditemukan bahwa variasi alat dan metode dakwah yang digunakan dalam masyarakat heterogen sangatlah penting dalam keberhasilan dakwah, terlebih jika didukung dengan teknologi informasi terkini. International Online University (IOU) Indonesia sebagai institusi pendidikan berskala nasional berbasis teknologi memiliki potensi untuk memperluas cakupan metode dakwah tersebut secara nasional yang selaras dengan visi universitas ini, yakni *changing the nation through education*. Selain itu, diharapkan agar hasil penelitian ini dapat digunakan oleh lembaga pendidikan Islam lainnya di berbagai daerah untuk menunjang dakwah sunnah dalam masyarakat Indonesia yang bersifat heterogen.

Kata kunci: dakwah sunnah, Islamic School, universitas Islam, metode dakwah.



Aisyah binti Abu Bakar: Model Utama Keunggulan Bahasa Perempuan Menghadapi Krisis Bahasa

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Abstrak

Media sosial saat ini memiliki pengaruh besar dalam membentuk masyarakat dalam bertutur kata, baik yang sesuai atau tidak sesuai dengan norma sosial. Penggunaan bahasa yang tidak terbatas ruang dan waktu membuat banyak bahasa baru cepat masuk dalam masyarakat tanpa kontrol. Di sisi lain, bahasa adalah pilar penting dalam pembangunan peradaban. Perempuan sebagai pendidik dalam keluarga memiliki peran besar dalam menanamkan bahasa yang baik pada anak-anaknya. Selain itu, perempuan memiliki kehalusan perasaan yang diperlukan untuk membentuk karakter seorang anak. Aisyah binti Abu Bakar adalah sosok perempuan mulia yang memiliki keunggulan bahasa dan keutamaan dalam keilmuan. Karya tulis ini bertujuan untuk memaparkan bagaimana kefasihan lisan Aisyah dan mendalami proses pendidikan yang membentuknya menjadi perempuan yang baik bahasanya. Menggunakan metode studi literatur dengan pendekatan kualitatif, karya tulis ini melakukan pendalaman berdasarkan referensi yang mendukung tujuan pembuatan tulisan yang berasal dari buku, jurnal, dan sumber informasi yang relevan. Studi ini menemaparkan bahwa kualitas bahasa yang baik dibangun oleh kualitas baik pada pendidikan, literatur, pengelolaan emosi, dan hubungan dengan Tuhan. Aisyah sebagai Ummul Mu'minin (ibu orang-orang mukmin) memiliki posisi penting sebagai pedoman pendidikan untuk umat.

Kata kunci: Bahasa, Norma bahasa, Pendidikan bahasa, Perempuan.



Situasi Diglosia Dalam Bahasa Ambon Berdasarkan Perspektif Charles A. Ferguson (Studi Kasus Pada Dialek Mahasiswa Iain Ambon)

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Abstrak

Berbagai macam perbedaan ragam bahasa yang ada di Indonesia, terutama Indonesia bagian timur khususnya provinsi Maluku yang memiliki 22 bahasa daerah dan dialek yang berbeda-beda. Sehingga hal tersebut berimplikasi terhadap kemunculan situasi bahasa yang bersifat diglosik. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis jenis topik dan sebab terjadinya diglosia berdasarkan perspektif Charles A. Ferguson dalam bahasa Ambon. Jenis penelitian ini adalah jenis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data, menggunakan teknik observasi, dokumentasi dan wawancara. Teknik analisis data menggunakan teknik Miles and Huberman yang terdiri dari pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa fenomena diglosia dalam ujaran mahasiswa IAIN Ambon berdasarkan perspektif Ferguson berjumlah empat topik diglosia yaitu; Fungsi, gramatikal, leksikon, dan fonologi. Pada tema fungsi terdapat 5 ujaran, tata bahasa 2 ujaran, leksikon 5 ujaran yang termasuk situasi diglosia, dan pada topik fonologi terdapat 3 ujaran. 2) adapun faktor penyebab terjadinya fenomena diglosia pada tuturan mahasiswa IAIN Ambon yaitu; a) Akibat percampuran bahasa Indonesia dengan bahasa daerah atau Ambon. B). Akibat dari pergeseran situasi dari formal ke nonformal. Dengan demikian diharapkan penelitian ini dapat memberikan kontribusi bagi perkembangan kajian sosiolinguistik secara umum, khususnya dalam pembahasan diglosia ke dalam beberapa bahasa daerah di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Diglosia, perspektif ferguson, tuturan mahasiswa.



Konflik Batin Antar Tokoh Dalam Novel Diary Ungu Rumaysha (Analisis Psikologi Sastra Kurt Lewin)

Nabila Nailil Amalia¹, Asbarin²

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Abstrak

Banyak sekali ditemukan dalam beberapa novel yang mengandung konflik batin antar tokoh dan berbagai macam sebab yang melatarbelakanginya, salah satu sebab yang sering terjadi adalah faktor kejiwaan dalam diri tokoh tersebut. Salah satu novel yang mengandung konflik antar batin adalah Novel diary ungu rumaysha karya Nisaul Kamilah. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan konflik batin para tokoh utama Rumaysha, Gus Asy dan Alfaraby dalam Novel Diary Ungu Rumaysha (DUR), dan upaya para tokoh dalam mengatasi konflik batin tersebut berdasarkan teori psikologi sastra Kurt Lewin. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan psikologi. Data yang digunakan berupa unit teks dalam novel yang menggambarkan konflik batin tokoh dan dikaji sesuai dengan rumusan masalah. Sumber data pada penelitian ini ialah Novel Diary Ungu Rumaysha karya Nisaul Kamilah. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi teknik baca dan catat. Sedangkan teknik analisis data menggunakan croshcek data yang sudah terkumpul, mengklarifikasikan, menganalisis dan menyimpulkan hasil penelitian. Hasil penelitian dan pembahasan meliputi tipe konflik batin dan penyebab terjadinya konflik batin dalam novel Diary Ungu Rumaysha yaitu meliputi: 1) Konflik mendekat-mendekat, yang terjadi ketika tokoh utama dihadapkan pada dua pilihan yang disenangi, 2) konflik menjauh-menjauh, terjadi ketika tokoh utama dihadapkan dengan dua pilihan yang tidak disenangi dan 3) konflik mendekat-menjauh terjadi ketika tokoh utama dihadapkan dengan dua pilihan yang mengandung unsur yang disenangi dan tidak disenangi.

Kata kunci: Konflik batin, Novel, Psikologi Sastra, Kurt Lewin.



Eksistensi Dakwah Muslimah Pada Masyarakat Di Kalimantan Timur Era 5.0 Dari Perspektif Hadis

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Abstrak

Wanita muslimah sejak hadirnya Islam hingga saat ini sebagaimana para laki-laki muslim juga memiliki peran penting dalam tersebarnya dakwah Islamiyah di masyarakat sesuai dengan fitrah dan kadar kemampuannya. Tujuan dari makalah ini adalah untuk menggali bagaimana eksistensi dakwah muslimah pada masyarakat di Kalimantan Timur seiring dengan perkembangan dan kemajuan teknologi yang pesat di era 5.0 dari perspektif hadis. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan metodologi kualitatif dimana obyek penelitian digali melalui wawancara dan observasi berkaitan dengan peran muslimah dalam penelitian ini yaitu Muslimah Wahdah Islamiyah Wilayah (MWW) Kalimantan Timur. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa eksistensi dakwah MWW Kalimantan timur berkembang baik dan berperan serta secara aktif dalam dakwah dan syiar Islam dengan telah terbentuknya Dewan Pengurus Daerah di seluruh kota dan kabupaten di Kalimantan Timur. Kemudian di sisi lain, bagaimana beradaptasi dengan kemajuan teknologi untuk memberikan kontribusi dakwah yang lebih maksimal, mampu menjadi sarana advokasi dan edukasi yang menjangkau seluruh kota kabupaten yang berdampak pada meningkatnya jumlah muslimah yang belajar Al-Qur'an dan ilmu syar'i sehingga membantu menyelesaikan masalah-masalah kehidupan beragama era 5.0 di Kalimantan Timur.

Kata kunci: eksistensi muslimah, dakwah muslimah, hadis dakwah.



Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Pasar Bisnis Dunia: Analisis Peran E-Commerce Terhadap Pelaku Usaha

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Abstrak

Pandemi covid-19 telah banyak mendatangkan kerugian secara materil maupun nonmateril terhadap pasar bisnis internasional. Berdasarkan data grafik yang dikutip dari worldmeters.info, terdapat penurunan kasus baru dan kasus kematian yang disebabkan Covid19 dari Maret 2022 hingga September 2023 di seluruh dunia. Walaupun data menunjukkan penurunan jumlah angka kasus Covid-19, tapi hal ini tidak membuat bisnis yang dilakukan secara tatap muka kembali normal seperti sebelum adanya pandemi. Terbentuknya kebiasaan baru di mana konsumen lebih nyaman bertransaksi secara online dan terjadinya penurunan profit yang dihadapi oleh banyak perusahaan yang melakukan perdagangan tatap muka. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis perkembangan bisnis saat pandemi hingga endemi Covid-19, dampaknya terhadap pasar bisnis global, serta peran e-commerce terhadap peningkatan daya saing pelaku usaha. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasi data dan studi pustaka. Penelitian ini melalui tahap analisis data perkembangan virus SARS Cov-2, kemudian mengobservasi perubahan perilaku konsumen sebelum hingga sesudah pandemi, dan menganalisis peran ecommerce terhadap dunia bisnis. Dengan menganalisis perubahan perilaku daya beli konsumen serta meningkatkan daya saing pelaku usaha melalui peran e-commerce, diharapkan setiap pelaku usaha mampu bertahan dan dapat meningkatkan profit menyesuaikan perubahan pola perilaku konsumen di tengah endemi Covid-19.

Kata kunci: Covid-19, bisnis, konsumen, e-commerce.



Penerapan Kebijakan Ekonomi Berdasarkan Tauhid: Pengoptimalan Stabilisasi Dan Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Global

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Abstrak

Kebijakan ekonomi global dimaksudkan untuk mencapai stabilitas dan kesejahteraan ekonomi di seluruh dunia, yang seharusnya menciptakan keadilan yang merata. Meskipun begitu, implementasi kebijakan tersebut belum selalu sesuai dengan harapan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerapan kebijakan ekonomi global berdasarkan tauhid sebagai upaya untuk meningkatkan stabilitas dan kesejahteraan ekonomi dunia. Kami menggunakan metode campuran dengan pendekatan deskriptif dan analisis sekunder untuk menyelidiki dampak penerapan tauhid terhadap ekonomi global. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan kebijakan berdasarkan tauhid memiliki potensi untuk mengubah ekonomi global secara signifikan. Studi sejarah mengungkapkan bahwa kepemimpinan salah satu Khulfaur Rasyidin yaitu Umar bin Al-Khatab رضي الله عنه, dan kepemimpinan Khalifah Umar bin Abdul Aziz رحمه الله telah membuktikan bahwa penerapan tauhid dalam konteks ekonomi dapat memberikan hasil yang positif. Penerapan tauhid dalam kebijakan ekonomi diharapkan tidak hanya merubah sistem, tetapi juga meningkatkan kesadaran pemangku kebijakan akan nilai-nilai yang mendasarinya. Temuan ini memiliki implikasi penting untuk perancangan kebijakan ekonomi global yang berfokus pada kesejahteraan masyarakat dan stabilitas ekonomi.

Kata kunci: Kebijakan Ekonomi Global, Stabilitas Ekonomi Dunia, Kesejahteraan Ekonomi, Penerapan Tauhid, Perubahan Ekonomi Global.



Pendekatan Intervensi Spiritual Pada Keperawatan di Indonesia

Angga Sugiarto

Poltekkes Kemenkes Semarang

Abstrak

Indonesia merupakan negara dengan tingkat spiritualitas yang tinggi. Nilai-nilai yang ada di masyarakat pun turut terwarnai. Baik pada ranah formal maupun non formal. Begitu juga pada dunia kesehatan khususnya keperawatan. Tujuan dari makalah ini adalah untuk mengamati dan mendeskripsikan pendekatan intervensi spiritual yang terdapat pada Standar Intervensi Keperawatan Indonesia (SDKI). Standar yang dikeluarkan oleh Persatuan Perawat Nasional Indonesia (PPNI). Makalah ini menggunakan pendekatan studi literatur pada artikel penelitian dan juga mendalami buku SDKI. Studi ini mendapatkan bahwa terdapat beberapa intervensi dengan pendekatan spiritual yang terdapat evidence based dan dituangkan dalam SDKI. Hal tersebut dapat menjadi sumber daya untuk melaksanakan intervensi pada masyarakat Indonesia yang secara umum mempunyai nilai spiritual baik. Selain itu, intervensi-intervensi tersebut dapat diterapkan secara holistik baik pada ranah promotif, preventif, kuratif, maupun rehabilitatif.

Kata kunci: SDKI, intervensi spiritual, keperawatan.



Pengaruh Strategi Dan Efektivitas Komunikasi Penyuluh Agama Islam Dalam Meminimalisir Perkawinan Di Bawah Umur Di Kabupaten Sumbawa

Ahmad Arifin

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang Pengaruh Strategi dan Efektivitas Komunikasi Penyuluh Agama Islam dalam Meminimalisir Perkawinan di Bawah Umur di Kabupaten Sumbawa. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis pengaruh strategi komunikasi penyuluh agama Islam dalam meminimalisir perkawinan di bawah umur. Kemudian, mendeskripsikan efektivitas komunikasi penyuluh agama Islam dalam meminimalisir perkawinan di bawah umur di Kantor Urusan Agama Kecamatan di Kabupaten Sumbawa. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah mixed method (gabungan data kuantitatif dan kualitatif). Penelitian ini juga termasuk dalam penelitian asosiatif, yaitu penelitian yang menghubungkan antar dua variabel atau lebih. Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu adalah data primer atau data yang diperoleh langsung dari 115 responden dengan cara melakukan penyebaran kuesioner, observasi dan wawancara. Hasil penelitian terhadap variabel strategi komunikasi (X) dan variabel meminimalisir perkawinan di bawah umur (Y) diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa nilai rata-rata dari semua indeks sebesar 46.01 sehingga termasuk dalam kategori tinggi. Nilai Tstatistik (Uji T) = 2.059 > 1.96 dan nilai P-Value = 0.020 < 0.05, yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa strategi komunikasi berpengaruh secara signifikan dalam meminimalisir perkawinan di bawah umur. Jumlah kasus perkawinan di bawah umur pada tahun 2020 sebanyak 139 kasus, tahun 2021 sebanyak 44 kasus dan tahun 2022 sebanyak 100 kasus, dengan demikian menunjukkan bahwa sejauh ini komunikasi yang dilakukan penyuluh agama Islam memberikan efektivitas terhadap penurunan angka perkawinan di bawah umur.

Kata kunci: Strategi Komunikasi, Penyuluh Agama Islam dan Perkawinan di Bawah Umur.



Analisis Problematika Islamophobia Di Indonesia Era Pemerintahan Jokowi

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Abstrak

Istilah Islamophobia menjadi populer di Indonesia setelah peristiwa bom Bali pada tahun 2002, saat itu pelakunya mengakui bahwa perbuatannya itu karena mengatasnamakan perjuangan membela syariat Islam. Pada era pemerintahan presiden Jokowi di Indonesia, tahun 2014 sampai tahun 2023 saat makalah ini dibuat, beberapa kali isu Islamophobia kembali menguat, hal ini karena dipicu beberapa kebijakan, kejadian dan komentar para elit pemerintahan yang tidak direstui dan disinyalir merugikan kepentingan kebanyakan muslim Indonesia. Tujuan penelitian ini fokus menjelaskan, menganalisis perkembangan isu Islamophobia dan dampaknya pasca Jokowi menjabat presiden Indonesia sejak periode pertama tahun 2014 sampai tahun 2023 periode kedua. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif analisis dengan pendekatan penelitian historis. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif analitik yang didasarkan atas pengamatan dari beberapa kebijakan, kejadian dan ucapan para menteri serta elemen yang mewakili pemerintahan di bawah roda pemerintahan Jokowi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, Islamophobia sendiri adalah faktual terjadi di Indonesia, walaupun pihak pemerintah acap kali menganulirnya, tapi beberapa kejadian yang terjadi di masyarakat menunjukkan sebaliknya. Kebijakan yang berbau Islamophobia mendapat kecaman keras dari para cendekiawan muslim. Ini pentingnya para pemangku kebijakan di setiap waktu untuk berhati-hati dalam mengeluarkan statement dan kebijakan, Jika tidak, hanya akan mencoreng sejarah pemerintahannya.

Kata kunci: Islamophobia, Isu, Kebijakan, Jokowi.



Analisis Hukum Penyaluran Zakat Harta Kepada Non-Muslim Menurut Perspektif Ulama Lintas Mazhab

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Abstrak

Kewajiban zakat atas umat Islam merupakan salah satu prestasi Islam yang sangat menonjol dalam urusan sosial. Namun tatkala pergaulan semakin luas, bercampurnya pemeluk agama di dunia, muslim dan non-Muslim berada dalam satu wilayah menuntut adanya pemenuhan keadilan sosial yang saling menguntungkan. Selain orang kaya, banyak juga non-Muslim yang fakir. Penelitian ini fokus menjelaskan hukum penyaluran zakat harta kepada non-muslim menurut para ulama fikih lintas mazhab, tentunya dengan menguraikan argumen utama dan dalil dari masing-masing mazhab. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif analisis dan deskriptif dengan pendekatan komparatif yaitu menganalisis dan membandingkan argumen masing-masing pendapat. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, secara hukum asal zakat harta itu diberikan kepada muslim saja, ini pendapat mayoritas ulama. Klaim ijma tentang zakat harta hanya diperuntukkan kepada muslim saja adalah tidak benar. Karena ada pendapat yang membolehkan penyaluran zakat kepada non-Muslim. Sedangkan pendapat yang tidak membolehkan pemberian zakat kepada non-muslim adalah bersifat khusus, yaitu karena sebab kemiskinan dan kebutuhannya. Hal ini didasarkan pada hadis Mu'adz yang membatasi zakat kepada kaum muslimin yang fakir saja. Jadi, diperbolehkan memberi kepada non-Muslim jika sebab pemberiannya bukan karena miskin dan membutuhkan melainkan karena alasan menarik hati mereka kepada Islam atau menolak bahaya kongkrit untuk masyarakat muslim.

Kata kunci: Zakat, Kewajiban, Harta, Non-Muslim.



Hadits-Hadits Tarbawi Tentang Islamisasi Pendidikan Dan Perkembangannya

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Abstrak

Education as a human effort to grow and develop the innate potential both physically and spiritually in accordance with the values that exist in society and culture. Alternative solutions in solving the problems experienced by the world of education today, in this context Islamic education must be present as an alternative solution to education which tends to be colored by theories from the western world. Islamic education must be present as an alternative solution to educational problems caused by the materialist education system. Education in an Islamic perspective is more inclined to ta'dīb for the use of the term education in Islam. Because, the term ta'dīb in its conceptual structure includes elements of science (ilm), teaching (ta'lim) and good upbringing (tarbiyah). Islamic education plays a very important role in fostering Islamic personality, because all of this is inseparable from the goals of Islamic education that were initiated, namely in the framework of fostering Islamic personality. And among the forms of Islamization of education that can be seen in the archipelago such as wayang, standardization of learning/curriculum and halal bi halal.

Kata kunci: Hadith, Education, Islamic.



Konsep Tazkiyatun Nafs Dalam Pendidikan Karakter Murid Menurut K.H. Hasyim Asy'ari

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang konsep tazkiyatun nafs (penyucian jiwa) dalam pendidikan karakter murid menurut K.H. Hasyim Asy'ari. Beliau mengungkapkan bahwa seorang murid harus melakukan penyucian diri sebelum memulai perjalanannya menuntut ilmu. Karena hanya dengan tazkiyatun nafs, seorang murid bisa dengan mudah untuk memperoleh ilmu. Tulisan ini adalah studi kepustakaan yang mengumpulkan data dari buku, jurnal dan artikel ilmiah lainnya. Data yang terkumpul dianalisa dengan menggunakan metode deskriptifanalitik. Bahasan di penelitian ini mencakup 3 temuan berikut. Pertama, penelitian ini membahas tentang tazkiyatun nafs secara definitif. Kedua, penerapan tazkiyatun nafs oleh beberapa ulama sufi berotoritas yakni Imam Ghozali dan Ibnu Qoyyim Al-Jauziyah, yang mana akan ditemukan istilah takholli (pengosongan jiwa dari perbuatan buruk dan keji) dan tahalli (pengisian jiwa dengan sifat dan perbuatan terpuji). Ketiga, penerapan tazkiyatun nafs dalam mendidik karakter seorang murid menurut K.H. Hasyim Asy'ari. Menurut beliau ada sepuluh poin ajaran karakter adab personal bagi seorang murid dalam mencari ilmu. Selain adab atas dirinya sendiri, ada juga dua belas point yang harus dilakukan bagi seorang murid terhadap pendidiknya. Sebagai tambahan, 13-point etika seorang murid yang harus dijaga selama proses pembelajaran, berkaitan dengan guru, teman, dan lingkungan sekitarnya. Pada akhirnya, jika terpenuhi semua kewajibannya, maka murid tersebut akan dapat dengan mudah memperoleh ilmu Allah.

Kata kunci: Tazkiyatun nafs, pendidikan karakter, murid, ilmu, K.H. Hasyim Asy'ari.



Pandangan Islam Terhadap Perbudakan

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Abstrak

Agama Islam sering dituding sebagai agama yang melegalkan perbudakan, padahal agama Islam merupakan agama yang memelopori pembebasan budak. Penelitian ini bertujuan memberikan bantahan ilmiah terhadap pernyataan yang menuduh Islam sebagai agama yang melegalkan perbudakan. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi literatur dengan meninjau ayat-ayat dan hadits-hadits tentang perbudakan dan menjelaskannya sebagaimana pemahaman para ulama ahli hadits. Hasil penelitian membuktikan bahwa banyak ayat dan hadits yang menganjurkan kaum muslimin untuk membebaskan budak. Bahkan banyak kaffarat (denda) yang berupa pembebasan budak. Di dalam kitab-kitab hadits dan fiqh, bab tentang perbudakan ditulis dengan judul bab al-'itq yang berarti pembebasan budak. Meskipun demikian memang masih ada beberapa dalil tentang perbudakan, hal ini dikarenakan agama Islam terlahir dimana sistem perbudakan sudah menjadi hukum internasional yang tidak tertulis. Sehingga Islam tidak bisa menghapus secara sepihak, namun mengaturnya dengan memanusiakan budak. Seorang pemilik budak harus memperlakukan budaknya dengan baik, menganggapnya sebagai saudara, memberi makan dengan makanan yang sama dengan makanan majikannya, dan dilarang menganiaya. Bahkan majikan yang menampar budaknya diwajibkan memerdekakan budak yang ditamparnya sebagai penghapus dosanya. Dengan demikian agama Islam memberikan contoh kepada dunia bagaimana cara memanusiakan budak.

Kata kunci: Islam, budak, membebaskan, hukum internasional.



Analisis Perselisihan Kaum Tradisional dan Kaum Modernis Ummat Islam di Indonesia Berdasarkan Teori Konflik

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Abstrak

Salah satu konsep yang dibawa oleh ajaran agama islam adalah perintah untuk bersatu dan larangan untuk bercerai berai. Sayangnya sepanjang sejarah peradaban islam, telah tercatat berbagai macam perselisihan di dalam tubuh ummat islam. Tujuan dari makalah ini adalah untuk menganalisis perselisihan umat islam di Indonesia menggunakan teori konflik. Hipotesis yang diterapkan bahwasanya antara kaum tradisional dan kaum modernis sedang terjadi perselisihan terkait isu-isu keislaman tertentu. Studi dilakukan menitikberatkan pada analisis perselisihan antara kaum tradisional dan modernis pada abad ke 15 ini. Makalah ini menggunakan pendekatan studi kualitatif berdasarkan sumber-sumber primer maupun sekunder. Analisis konten digunakan untuk melihat potensi konflik dalam sumber data. Isu-isu yang menjadi target studi berkaitan dengan topik keislaman yang diperdebatkan oleh kedua belah pihak dengan pembelaan dan argumen masing-masing. Isu-isu ini dikelompokkan dalam skala kemampuannya dalam memunculkan potensi konflik. Dalam makalah ini menemukan bahwasanya perselisihan yang terjadi antar agen tersebut telah berubah menjadi suatu konflik. Isu-isu yang menjadi kompetisi adalah isu-isu yang sulit untuk dikompromikan, walaupun demikian masih terdapat beberapa isu-isu yang disepakai oleh keduanya. Studi ini menjadi salah satu pertimbangan dalam menganalisa terjadinya perselisihan intern ummat islam dan sarana mencari solusi yang terjadi sehingga tercapai kehidupan umat islam yang harmonis di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: konflik, Indonesia, tradisional, modernis, Islam.



Peran Pemerintah, Lembaga Negara Dan Lembaga Lainnya Dalam Pengembangan Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Syariah

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Abstrak

Ekonomi dan keuangan syariah mengalami perkembangan pesat dalam dua dasawarsa terakhir, baik secara global maupun nasional. Sebagai negara dengan penduduk Muslim terbesar di dunia, Indonesia belum dapat berperan secara optimal dalam perkembangan tersebut. Oleh karena itu, untuk mempercepat proses pengembangan ekonomi dan keuangan Syariah, Masterplan Arsitektur Keuangan Syariah Indonesia (Masterplan AKSI) merekomendasikan pembentukan KNKS (Komite Nasional Keuangan Syariah) yang kemudian berkembang menjadi KNEKS (Komite Nasional Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah). Tujuan dari makalah ini adalah untuk menjelaskan KNEKS yang meliputi antara lain, latar belakang, landasan hukum, tugas dan fungsi, peran dan kewenangan masing-masing anggota serta arah pengembangan Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah oleh KNEKS. Makalah ini menggunakan penelitian kepustakaan atau studi literatur dimana peneliti mengandalkan berbagai literatur untuk memperoleh data penelitian. Dalam studi ini struktur organisasi KNEKS terdiri dari pimpinan, sekretaris, dan anggota, dapat dikelompokkan atas tiga kelompok besar. Pertama, unsur pemerintah yang terdiri dari Presiden dan Wakil Presiden serta Menteri-menteri negara. Kedua, unsur Lembaga-lembaga Negara di bidang keuangan, seperti Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan Bank Indonesia, dan ketiga, unsur lembaga lain seperti MUI (Majelis Ulama Indonesia) dan Kadin (Kamar Dagang dan Industri). Dalam Perpres KNEKS peran dan kewenangan masing-masing anggota KNEKS tidak dijelaskan secara terperinci. Perpres KNEKS memberikan pedoman secara umum bahwa Anggota KNEKS bersama dengan Manajemen Eksekutif membantu Presiden dan Wakil Presiden untuk mengembangkan ekonomi dan keuangan syariah melalui perumusan arah kebijakan dan penyusunan program strategis nasional, melaksanakan arah kebijakan dalam menjalankan program strategis nasional bidang ekonomi dan keuangan syariah sesuai bidang tugas dan fungsi masing-masing.

Kata kunci: Ekonomi, Keuangan Syariah, Masterplan Arsitektur, Komite Nasional Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah, Majelis Ulama Indonesia, Kamar Dagang dan Industri, Peraturan Presiden.



"Ain 'Evil Eye' Di Berbagai Budaya Serta Penyimpangan Aqidah Terhadapnya"

Mada Tri Majaya
International Open University

Abstrak

Pentingnya memahami konsep "Ain" atau "Evil Eye" dalam berbagai budaya tidak hanya terletak pada aspek kulturalnya, tetapi juga dalam perspektif aqidah atau keyakinan agama. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggali pemahaman mendalam tentang fenomena "Ain" dalam berbagai tradisi budaya dan mengkaji dampaknya terhadap aqidah serta keyakinan agama yang mendasarinya.

Dalam penelitian ini, dilakukan analisis lintas budaya tentang konsep "Ain" dan cara pandang yang berbeda terhadapnya di berbagai masyarakat. Sejarah perkembangan dan aspek-aspek kultural dari "Ain" dalam budaya seperti Arab dan luar Arab turut diselidiki. Selain itu, potensial dari kepercayaan terhadap "Ain" terhadap aqidah dan praktik agama dalam konteks yang lebih luas juga turut digali. Penelitian ini juga akan memberikan pemahaman lebih dalam tentang bagaimana keyakinan terhadap "Ain" dapat mengalami penyimpangan dalam prakteknya, mengarah pada bentuk-bentuk ekstremisme atau superstitious yang mungkin bertentangan dengan ajaran agama yang ada. Penelitian ini juga mengkaji upaya-upaya untuk menyeimbangkan keyakinan ini dengan aqidah yang lebih sejalan dengan prinsip-prinsip agama yang sah. Hasil penelitian ini akan memberikan wawasan berharga tentang peran budaya dan agama dalam membentuk pandangan masyarakat terhadap "Ain," serta cara mengatasi penyimpangan aqidah yang mungkin timbul sebagai akibat dari kepercayaan ini. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi penting terhadap pemahaman lintas budaya dan agama yang lebih baik serta membantu mengidentifikasi solusi untuk mengatasi masalah terkait "Ain" yang dapat mengganggu keharmonisan sosial dan keyakinan agama.

Kata kunci: Mata jahat, 'ain, penyakit 'ain, hasad, aqidah, penyimpangan Aqidah.



Optimalisasi Wakaf Uang Sebagai Sumber Pendanaan Kegiatan Lembaga Filantropi Islam (Studi Kasus Yayasan Peduli Muslim)

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Abstrak

Lembaga filantropi Islam berfungsi menghimpun, mengelola, dan menyalurkan dana dari umat untuk kepentingan dakwah, sosial, dan kemanusiaan. Sumber dana bisa didapat melalui donasi, zakat, infak, sedekah, wakaf, pinjaman, dan sumber dana lainnya. Wakaf dengan berbagai bentuknya merupakan salah satu sumber pendanaan potensial untuk kegiatan filantropi Islam. Namun demikian, potensi sumber pendanaan ini belum banyak dimanfaatkan. Dalam hal ini peran lembaga filantropi Islam adalah sebagai nazir yang mengelola wakaf uang. Tujuan dari makalah ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi kemungkinan peluang dan kendala yang dihadapi dalam pemanfaatan wakaf uang sebagai salah satu sumber pendanaan kegiatan lembaga filantropi Islam. Makalah ini menggunakan pendekatan studi kualitatif. Metode penulisan menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan menganalisa kendala pemanfaatan wakaf uang sebagai sumber pendanaan kegiatan filantropi Islam di Yayasan Peduli Muslim. Adapun teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi, wawancara, dokumentasi dan studi kepustakaan. Studi ini menemukan bahwa selama ini sumber pendanaan melalui wakaf uang belum menjadi pilihan utama bagi lembaga filantropi Islam. Terdapat kendala internal dan eksternal sehingga belum bisa dimanfaatkan dengan baik. Namun demikian, sebenarnya terdapat banyak peluang yang bisa dilakukan untuk mengoptimalkan pengumpulan, pengelolaan, dan pemanfaatan wakaf uang. Dalam makalah ini ditawarkan beberapa solusi yang dapat diupayakan untuk mengoptimalkan wakaf uang sebagai pendanaan kegiatan lembaga filantropi Islam di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: wakaf uang, nazir wakaf, filantropi Islam.



Mewaspadaai Syubhat Beragama Dalam Kedok Buku Sirah: Studi Kasus Maulid Dalam Buku Kilau Mutiara Sejarah Nabi Terbitan Tempo

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Abstrak

Tempo merupakan sebuah media massa mainstream di Indonesia dan banyak dijadikan rujukan oleh berbagai kalangan. Media ini memiliki rubrik sirah, yang mana sebagian artikelnya dibukukan dalam buku Kilau Mutiara Sejarah Nabi. Meskipun mengusung judul sejarah Nabi, hanya empat dari dua puluh sembilan artikel yang benar-benar membahas tentang sejarah Nabi. Artikel-artikel tersebut pun masih perlu diteliti kembali kesesuaiannya dengan syariat maupun fakta sejarah. Di antara artikel di dalam buku, diambil studi kasus artikel tentang perayaan maulid Nabi yang rajin dilakukan sebagian umat Islam. Dengan segala argumentasinya, amalan ini dianggap amalan shalih oleh kalangan yang merayakannya. Dengan memuat dan membukukan artikel tersebut, Tempo turut mengampanyekan perayaan ini sehingga semakin tersebar di Indonesia. Artikel tersebut mengklaim Salahuddin Al-Ayyubi sebagai pelopor perayaan maulid dari kalangan Ahlussunnah, kitab Barzanji sebagai naskah sirah terbaik, serta bolehnya perayaan maulid Nabi. Selanjutnya, dalam kolom review, pembaca mengapresiasi buku ini sebagai buku yang patut dibaca orang awam. Dengan menggunakan metodologi kualitatif dari studi literatur, penelitian ini mengungkap kesalahan buku ini secara umum dan mengupas artikel Maulid secara khusus. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kewaspadaan masyarakat awam terhadap syubhat agama yang disebarkan menggunakan nama media massa mainstream.

Kata kunci: Syubhat media Tempo, buku sirah syubhat, salahuddin al ayyubi dan maulid, hukum merayakan maulid nabi, sirah dalam barzanji.