



6th IOU Conference on Research & Integrated Sciences

(IOUCRIS – Online)

3rd & 4th May, 2025

The Gambia

Program Schedule & Abstract Proceedings



INTERNATIONAL
OPEN UNIVERSITY



The Organizing Committee of the 6th IOU Conference on Research and Integrated Sciences (IOUCRIS) 2025 expresses its heartfelt thanks to all the members who have contributed to making this event successful.



Disclaimer: The information in this document is only correct at the time of its preparation. It remains the Conference Organizing Committee's right to change the schedule, activities, topics, and presenters as and when necessary. The 6th IOUCRIS 2025 Organizing Committee and The International Open University (IOU) will not be liable for any loss or damage arising from any action based on the information presented herein or from any third-party copyright infringement claimed by the participating authors.



The 6th IOUCRIS 2025 Committee

Conference Chair:	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ahsan, DVC - Academic, IOU.
Coordinator:	Prof. Dr. Afroza Bulbul, Director of Research and Publications, IOU.
Convener:	Prof. Dr. Nissar Ahmad Yatoo, Head, Department of Islamic Banking & Economics, IOU.

Other Members

Prof. Dr. Raufu Oyedapo	Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Science
Prof. Dr. Anwar Sahib	Dean of the Faculty of Islamic Studies at the IOU
Prof. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman	Head, Department of Business Administration
Prof. Dr. Adnan Ashraf	Head, Department of Information Technology
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebrahim Abu Dawy	Head, Department of Arabic Language & Linguistics
Prof. Dr. Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju	Head, Department of Education
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Salama	Head, Department of Islamic Studies
Dr. Sobia Ikram	Head, Department of Psychology
Dr. Afifa Ibrahim	Director of Academic Affairs
Shaykh Mukhtar Raban, Director	Directorate of Teaching and Learning



Day 1-Saturday 3rd May 2025
6th IOU CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH & INTEGRATED SCIENCES
(6th IOUCRIS-Online) 2025
INTERNATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY, THE GAMBIA

Zoom Meeting Link:

<https://zoom.us/j/96634120318?pwd=EcekoyAFikT6JGelVL9CWabq2WKgmK.1>

Live Broadcast

https://youtube.com/live/m_9sJHf0v_A?feature=share

TIME (UTC)	PROGRAM
DAY ONE: 3rd May, 2025 OPENING SESSION	
APPORTEURS: 1. Dr Abdelkader Laallam 2. Yasmin Toor	
OPENING SESSION	
8:00-8:05 am	INTRODUCTION TO THE 6 TH IOUCRIS Master of Ceremonies and Conference Convener- Prof. Dr. Nissar Ahmad Yatoo
8:05-8:10 am	DU'A RECITATION Dr Abdelkader Laallam Research Officer, DRP, IOU
8:10-8:20 am	CHAIRMAN OPENING REMARKS Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ahsan Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academics), IOU
8:20-8:30 am	WELCOME REMARKS AND INAUGURATION OF THE 6 TH IOUCRIS Prof. Dr. Prof. Makie Taal Vice Chancellor, IOU
8:30-9:30 am	KEYNOTE SPEECH Prof. Dr. Nakib Muhammad Nasrullah Vice-Chancellor, Islamic University, Kushtia, Bangladesh
9:30-9:40 am	VOTE OF THANKS Prof. Dr Afroza Bulbul Coordinator of the 6 th IOUCRIS and The Director of Research & Publications, IOU
END OF OPENING SESSION	

Day 1: Saturday 3rd May 2025

Dialogue on Cryptocurrency

10:30 AM – 1:30 PM (UTC)

Zoom link

<https://zoom.us/j/95732152160?pwd=azCweyQsvViejFlebSWRD1YRkayY23.1>

Time	Particular
10:30-10:35 AM	Introduction to Dialogue Prof. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman, Moderator & Head, Department of Business Administration, IOU
10:35-11:05 AM	Paper Presentation Prof. Dr. Nissar Ahmad Yatoo Head, Department of Islamic Banking & Economics, IOU. Title: Cryptocurrency from a Financial Perspective
11:05-11:35 AM	Paper Presentation Prof. Dr. Anwar Sahib Dean, Faculty of Islamic Sciences, IOU Title: The Concept of Money in Islam
11:35-11:50 AM	Panel Discussion-Dr. Mufti Yousuf Sultan, Malaysia
11:50 AM -12:05 PM	Panel Discussion-Dr. Najeeb Zada, Malaysia
12:05-12:20 PM	Panel Discussion-Dr. Mansha Rafiq, Kashmir
12:20-12:35 PM	Panel Discussion-Dr. Mufti Asad Gul, Pakistan
12:35-12:50 PM	Panel Discussion-Dr. Naji Mansour, Bahrain

Program Schedule of the 6th IOU Conference on Research & Integrated Sciences
(6th IOUCRIS- Online), The Gambia on the 3rd & 4th May 2025



12:50-1:20 PM	Open Discussion
1:20-1:30 PM	Committee Formation and Concluding Remarks by Dr. Muhammad Ahsan DVC (Academics), IOU
1:30-1:35 PM	VOTE OF THANKS Prof. Dr Afroza Bulbul Coordinator of the 6th IOUCRIS and The Director of Research & Publications, IOU

Day 1: Saturday 3rd May 2025

Plenary Session 1 – Room A1

Track: Islamic Studies

Session Chair – Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Salama

2:00 pm – 4:00 pm (UTC)

Zoom Link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87521509172?pwd=aSAuEMk24hDawifhycscU5HGe9IqbU.1>

Meeting ID: 875 2150 9172
Passcode: 123456

Sl. No.	Timing	Paper No	Author (s)	Title
1	02:00 – 02:15 pm	101	AA Hubur	A Study on The Fatwa of The Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) Regarding Cryptocurrency and Its Implementation in Indonesia
2	02:15 – 02:30 pm	103	Andino Maselena & Aa Hubur	Information Technology Contribution to Islamic Da'wah Development in Indonesia
3	02:30 – 02:45 pm	104	Syadza Fildzah Shalati	The Influence of TikTok on Children's Behavior: An Islamic Perspective Analysis
4	02:45 – 03:00 pm	106	TB Ade Sutiana	Leadership Traits in Islamic Perspective and Law of Attraction: A comparative study
5	03:00 – 03:15 pm	108	Ivon Sagita	Real Life Testing of Human Being in Islamic Perspective
6	03:15 – 03:30 pm	109	Ivon Sagita	Role of Saitanic Influence in Human Emotional Disturbance
7	03:30 – 03:45pm	113	Andik Dwi Susanto	Legal Analysis of Online Gambling from a Maqasid Syariah Perspective Case Study in Indonesia

Plenary Session 2: Room B1

Track: Education

Session Chair - Professor Dr. Raufu Oyedapo

2:00 pm-4:00 pm (UTC)

Zoom Link:

<https://zoom.us/j/94983443065?pwd=GnZV7Ww45s3exYEdrX3abVqQVGW4MR.1>

Sl. No.	Timing	Paper No	Author (s)	Title
1	02:00 – 02:15 pm	111	Hendar Ahmad Wibisono	Strengthening Islamic Character through Morning Scout Activities: A Case Study at Arkan Cendikia Junior High School, Indonesia
2	02:15 – 02:30 pm	119	Febi Robianti, Prof. Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju	Development of an Expressive Writing Program Model to Enhance Students' Mental Resilience as Anticipatory Measure Against Bullying in Indonesia
3	02:30 – 02:45 pm	124	Marie Bah, Prof. Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju	Perceptions on the Performance and Access to Quality Education for Physically Challenged Students Within Inclusive Schools in the Gambia

Program Schedule of the 6th IOU Conference on Research & Integrated Sciences
(6th IOUCRIS- Online), The Gambia on the 3rd & 4th May 2025



4	02:45 – 03:00 pm	125	Zoha Muhammad Zakir, Prof. Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju	Problems and Prospects of Classroom Management Among Secondary School Teachers in Pakistan
5	03:00 – 03:15 pm	128	Sara T. Sheikh	Emotion-Aware and Conversational Technologies for Easing Math Anxiety in Classrooms: A Systematic Review
6	03:15 – 03:30 pm	129	Dr. Tanveer Qureshi	Faith Amidst ruthlessness: Muslim Resilience during the Tartar Invasion
7	03:30 – 03:45pm	140	Febi Robianti, Prof. Raufu Mufutau Oyedapo	Repositioning Environmental Education Through Authentic Learning: A Theoretical Perspective from Bekasi, Indonesia

Plenary Session 3: Room C1

Track: Psychology

Session Chair – Dr. Sobia Ikram

2:00 pm- 4:00 pm (UTC)

Zoom Link:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/87853579923?pwd=kONcVEUkCGCaB7sH980ieZpKun2qqC.1>

Meeting ID: 878 5357 9923
Passcode: 220311

Sl. No.	Timing	Paper No	Author (s)	Title
1	02:00 – 02:15 pm	122	Mohamad Izham Ismail	Stages of Religious Conversion to Islam: A Model based on the Rogerian Seven Stages of Therapeutic Growth
2	02:15 – 02:30 pm	126	Rishikesh M, Adithya MS	Perfectionism and Social Styles: Exploring the dynamics Between
3	02:30 – 02:45 pm	133	Taiwo Nurullah Giwa	Faith And Fulfilment: A Qualitative Study of Happiness in Muslim Life
4	02:45 – 03:00 pm	134	Taiwo Nurullah Giwa	The Impact of Religiosity on Life Satisfaction and Happiness Amongst Muslim Students
5	03:00 – 03:15 pm	141	Aminu Umar	Misconceptions Regarding Jinn Possession and Psychological Illnesses Among the Hausa Community in Jos
6	03:15 – 03:30 pm	147	Amanj Ismael Tahir, Tajuddeen Sa'ad (Ph.D)	Understanding the Concept of Fitrah (Innate Disposition) in Islamic Psychology: Implications for Human Development
7	03:30 – 03:45pm	148	Dr. Syeda Baseera Iqbal, Tajuddeen Sa'ad (Ph.D)	Perceived Barriers to Education: The Role of Hijab in the Experiences of Muslim Girls in Non-Muslim Countries: An Islamic and Psychological Assessment

Plenary Session 4: Room D1

Track: Arabic Language and Literature

Session Chair: Dr Atef

2:00 pm-4:00 pm (UTC)

Zoom Link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85815971518?pwd=h1uGDOWAnbYA1vqnCwqzSHLJ3UevJ7.1>

Meeting ID: 858 1597 1518
Passcode: 018769

Sl. No.	Time	Paper No	Author (s)	Title
1	02:00 – 02:15 pm	116	Mahmoud Mohammed Ziyada	Language teaching for specific purposes: its concept, divisions, and reasons for its emergence
2	02:15 – 02:30 pm	117	Ayuba Masaudu	The Dependents (al-Tawābi') in the Hadiths of Bulūgh al-Marām min Adillat al-Aḥkām by Ibn Hajar al-'Asqalānī: A Grammatical Study

Program Schedule of the 6th IOU Conference on Research & Integrated Sciences
(6th IOUCRIS- Online), The Gambia on the 3rd & 4th May 2025



3	02:30 – 02:45 pm	120	Atika Mekki, Dr. Atef Zyn	A Research Paper on Teaching the Algerian Dialect (Mecheria City) to Adult English Speakers
4	02:45 – 03:00 pm	121	Dr. Mohammed Hasan	The third language of "Tawfiq Alhakam"
5	03:00 – 03:15 pm	137	Muhammad Ilman Nafarin	An Applied Study of the Arabic Language Curriculum for the First Grade of Junior High School at Al-Irsyad Islamic Institute, Tengeran 8 Martapura – South Kalimantan – Indonesia
6	03:15 – 03:30 pm	154	Shah Hassan	Establishing the Coherence of the Qur'an: A Quantitative Study and Visual Representation of Hamiduddin Farahi's Methodology in Nazm (Structural Unity)
7	03:30 – 03:45pm	201	Abdul Mughis	The Efforts of Indonesian Scholars in Serving the Arabic Language

Day 2: Sunday, 4th May 2024

Plenary Session 1: Room A1

Track: Islamic Studies

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Anwar Shahib

8:00 AM – 10:00 AM UTC/GMT

Zoom Link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81149653091?pwd=DdOYWHJObOdDnVNFdVjZBYjY9ZfYy.1>

Meeting ID: 811 4965 3091

Passcode: 123456

Sl. No.		Paper No	Author (s)	Title
1	8:00-8:15 am	114	Sana Khan	Eschatological Paradigms: A Comparative Study of Afterlife Beliefs in Islam and Hinduism
2	8:15-8:30 am	123	Gayuh Erlis Suminar	Communism on Islamic Perspective; A Study of its Impact in Indonesia
3	8:30-8:45 am	138	Laja Yasini	Comparative Analysis of Islamic Marriages and Divorce Under South African and Malaysian Law
4	8:45-9:00 am	139	DhoonNoorayn Durojaye	The Role of Methodology in The Study of As-Sirah (Prophetic Biography): Implications of Critical and Uncritical Approaches
5	9:00-9:15 am	142	Mohammed Mizanur Rahman MAIS	Was Israeli Security Constructed Through Genocide Propaganda Following the October 7th attacks?
6	9:15-9:30 am	143	Mohammed Mizanur Rahman MAIS	Are Global Ethics a Western construct? An Historical Analysis of Pre-Westphalian Political Morality in Islamic Literature
7	9:30-9:45 am	146	Fatma Ali Hariz, Dr. Muhammad Salama	Islam as the Substitute for the Capitalist Educational System
8	9:45-10:00 am	200	Dr. Alexandra V. Maragha	UNRWA & World Central Kitchen in Gaza (Oct 2023–Feb 2025): Operations, Political Targeting, And Humanitarian Challenges



Plenary Session 2: Room A2

Track: Arabic Language and Literature

Session Chair: Assoc. Professor Dr. Ebrahim Abu Dawy

10:00 am – 12:00 noon (UTC/GMT)

Zoom Link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81149653091?pwd=DdOYWHJObOdDnVNFdVjZBYjY9ZjY.1>

Meeting ID: 811 4965 3091

Passcode: 123456

Sl. No.	Time	Paper No	Author (s)	Title
1	10:00-10:15 am	107	Dr. Ebrahim Abu Dawy	Ages of Teaching Arabic to non-native Speakers Remotely
2	10:15-10:30 am	110	Dr. Fairouz ziadi, Dr. Abdelkader Laallam	Value Education in The Contemporary Context: From Idea to Practice
3	10:30-10:45 am	127	Dr. Faiz Shuaib Adam	The Hijab of Nigerian Women Between Religious Obligation and The Challenges of The British Colonial Era
4	10:45-11:00 am	130	Irfan Abdalla Bin Ahmad Bin manshur	Mutaallaq Dzaraf In the Holy Quran: A Grammatical Calculation Study
5	11:00-11:15 am	131	Zainab Salah	The role of Arabic language in unifying the Islamic World Throughout History
6	11:15-11:30 am	132	Safiya Aafreen Namazi	Repetition in the Quran: Rhetorical study and its impact on the legislation
7	11:30-11:45 am	135	Shaimaa Fouad Mohamed Abdelhamid Seyam; Ebrahim Abdel-Hafeez Abu-Dawy	Verbal similarity in of Verse 61 in Surat "Al-Baqarah - The Caw" in Surat "Ali 'Imran – Family of Imran" - A Grammatical, Rhetorical, and Analytical Study
8	11:45 am- 12:00 pm	136	Shadi Abdulalem Ali Haidarah	Textual Cohesion in the Qur'anic Story - The Story of Moses (Peace Be Upon Him) as a Model

Plenary Session 3: Room A3

Track: Islamic Economics and Finance

Session Chair: Dr. Mufti Asad Gul

12:00 noon – 2:00 pm (UTC/GMT)

Zoom Link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81149653091?pwd=DdOYWHJObOdDnVNFdVjZBYjY9ZjY.1>

Meeting ID: 811 4965 3091

Passcode: 123456

Sl. No.	Time	Paper No	Author (s)	Title
1	12:00-12:15 pm	102	Joko Nugroho	Shariah Review of the Underlying Asset of Retail State Sukuk Issued by the Government of Indonesia (Comparative Study between DSN-MUI Opinion and AAOIFI Sharia Standards)
2	1:15-12:30 pm	112	Ismail Hagi-Aden	Rethinking Economic Justice: How an Interest-Free System Can Address Artificial Scarcity and Wealth Inequality in Modern Capitalism
3	12:30-12:45 pm	115	Didik Adji Sasongko	Integrating The Tawhidic Paradigm in Modern Management Practices: A Case Study of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI)
4	12:45-1:00 pm	156	Tasnim Chowdhury, Nissar Ahmad	Monetary Policy Instruments in Islamic Economics: An Evaluation of Sukuk and its Potential in Bangladesh

Program Schedule of the 6th IOU Conference on Research & Integrated Sciences
(6th IOUCRIS- Online), The Gambia on the 3rd & 4th May 2025



5	1:00-1:15 pm	158	Bello Adeniyi Sulaimon	Al-Istita'ah in Hajj: Assessing Its Practical Implications for Nigerian Pilgrims in Contemporary Times
6	1:15-1:30 pm	160	Fahd Falos, Dr. Nissar Ahmad	Exploring the effects of introducing Islamic Banking for the Development of SMEs in Blantyre Urban-Malawi
7	1:30-1:45 pm	184	Reema Fathima Nazeer Ahamed, Prof. Nissar Ahmad Yatoo	Consumer Perception of Riba among Indian Muslims and NRIs: Analyzing Awareness, Psychological Impact, and Economic Barriers.
8	1:45-2:00 pm	199	Indri Hendayanti	The Influence of Financial Technology (Fintech) And the Role of Sharia Financial Literacy for Students in Balikpapan City in The Era of Society 5.0

Plenary Session 4: Room B1

Track: Business Administration

Session chair: Prof. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman

8:00 am – 10:00 am (UTC/GMT)

Zoom Link

<https://zoom.us/j/91945337531?pwd=Y89w4HJUizyGj1BTL0YsCjKyblDvxa.1>

Sl. No.		Paper No	Author (s)	Title
1	8:00-8:15 am	118	Mufutau Akanmu Popoola, Agboola Nurudeen Adekunle	Cultural Determinism of Consumer Behaviour on SMEs Performance in Osun State, Nigeria
2	8:15-8:30 am	157	Baswara Pawitra	The Influence of Compensation and Job Insecurity on Achievement Motivation on Contract Employee at The Gresik Gas Cogeneration Plant Project
3	8:30-8:45 am	161	Dr. Afifa Ibrahim, Arif Ahmad Shehloo	Modelling the Influence of Immersive Marketing on Consumer Behavior: The Roles of AI Trust, Engagement, and Perceived Value
4	8:45-9:00 am	194	Shamsul Sarkar; Shafiqur Rahman	The Role of Community Meal Services for Older People in Australia
5	9:00-9:15 am	195	Shafiqur Rahman, Samsad Jahan, Hanen Charni, Abul Kalam Azad and Muftu Asad Gul	The Role of Banking CSR in Advancing Healthcare in Bangladesh
6	9:15-9:30 am	197	Ishaya Umaru Tanimu, Abubaccarr Kanagie	The Influence of Business Advisory Services on Youth and Women Entrepreneurs Towards Poverty Reduction in The Gambia
7	9:30-9:45 am	105	Dr. Fatiha Bouziane, Dr. Abdelkader Laallam	Digitization of human resources management in companies in Algeria

Plenary Session 5: Room B2

Track: Bahasa Indonesia

Session Chair –Fahmi Wira Angkasa

Co-Chair: Assistant Professor Dr. Rizki Gumilar

10:00 am- 12:30 pm (UTC/GMT)

Zoom Link:

<https://zoom.us/j/91945337531?pwd=Y89w4HJUizyGj1BTL0YsCjKyblDvxa.1>

Sl. No.	Timing	Paper No	Author (s)	Title
1	10:00-10:15 am	155	Gayuh Erlis Suminar	Kontribusi Islam Dalam Hubungan Internasional: Telaah Hubungan Internasional Periode Islam Awal
2	10:15-10:30 am	162	Raihan Dwi Fadilah	Membangun Kembali Ruh Pendidikan: Manifesto Psikologi Tauhidik untuk Generasi yang Kehilangan Arah

Program Schedule of the 6th IOU Conference on Research & Integrated Sciences
(6th IOUCRIS- Online), The Gambia on the 3rd & 4th May 2025



3	10:30-10:45 am	163	Abdul Gani	Studi Komperatif : Fenomena Krisis Empati dalam Masyarakat dan Nilai-Nilai Empati dalam Pendidikan Akhlak Islam
4	10:45-11:00 am	169	M Abduh Al Baihaqi	Analisis Terapeutik Kandungan Surah Ad-Dhuha dalam Mengatasi Depresi
5	11:00-11:15 am	172	Raihan Dwi Fadilah	Membangun Kembali Ruh Pendidikan: Manifesto Psikologi Tauhidik untuk Generasi yang Kehilangan Arah
6	11:15-11:30 am	173	Raihan Dwi Fadilah	Dialog, Tadabbur Ayat, dan Pendidikan Agama: Meningkatkan Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Siswa di Sekolah Dasar
7	11:30-11:45 am	175	Indri Hendayanti	Urgensi Manhaj Islam Wasathiyah (Islam Moderasi) Perspektif Al-Qur'an Dan as Sunnah Dalam Dinamika Keumatan Dan Kebangsaan di Indonesia
8	11:45 am-12:00 noon	198	Reni Windayani	Teknologi dan Kesehatan Mental: Analisis Pengaruh Perkembangan Teknologi terhadap Kesejahteraan Psikologis Remaja
9	12:00-12:15 pm	202	Widya Ryan Alvira	QRIS dan Kedaulatan Ekonomi: Analisis Berbasis Syariah atas Pergeseran Indonesia dari Raksasa Pembayaran Global

Plenary Session 6: Room C1

Track: Bahasa Indonesia

Session Chair: Assistant Professor Dr. Rizki Gumilar

Co-Chair: Fahmi Wira Angkasa

8:00 am – 10:00 am (UTC/GMT)

Zoom Link:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84170724123?pwd=5w9KGscbJknR3wGLy4aAmDsi2LDUgU.1>

Meeting ID: 841 7072 4123

Passcode: 324274

Sl. No.		Paper No	Author (s)	Title
1	8:00-8:15 am	177	Hendar Ahmad Wibisono, Robinson Situmorang, Awaluddin Tjalla	Model Konseptual Integratif Pengembangan Kompetensi Profesional Guru Berbasis Nilai-Nilai Keislaman
2	8:15-8:30 am	180	Rahma Aziza Fitriana	Dampak Negatif Penggunaan Instagram Pada Pengasuhan Serta Solusinya Berdasarkan Psikologi Islam Dan Ayat Al-Quran
3	8:30-8:45 am	181	Lukmanul Hakim	Integrasi Konsep Islam Klasik (Tafakkur, Tadabbur, Muraqabah, Dan Muhasabah) dalam Meningkatkan Kesehatan Mental di Era Digital
4	8:45-9:00 am	185	Nida Ul Fadhlila	Islam Sebagai Ajaran Komprehensif di Era Globalisasi
5	9:00-9:15 am	186	R.A. Dewi Oetari Koesoemawati	Kepuasan Pernikahan Istri: Antara Konsep Poligami dalam Islam dengan Praktek Poligami di Masyarakat
6	9:15-9:30 am	188	Siti Nur Hasanah, Usmi Karyani	Aspek Kesehatan Mental SMA dalam Menghadapi Ujian Masuk Perguruan Tinggi: Kajian Sistematis untuk Pengembangan Instrumen
7	9:30-9:45 am	189	Andri Lasaadi	Determinan Ketidak-Sabaran Pada Individu: Studi Tentang Peran Emosi, Pikiran, Dan Perilaku
8	9:45-10:00 am	193	Ichlas Nurpaidah	Menemukan Makna dalam Kegelapan: Peran Al-Qur'an dalam Pemulihan Psikologis Pasca Kehilangan Penglihatan di Usia Produktif



Plenary Session 7: Room C2

Track: Education

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Muraina K. Olanrewaju

10:00 am- 12:00 noon UTC/GMT

Zoom Link:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84170724123?pwd=5w9KGscbJknR3wGLy4aAmDsi2LDugU.1>

Meeting ID: 841 7072 4123

Passcode: 324274

Sl. No.	Time	Paper No	Author (s)	Title
1	10:00-10:15 am	144	Hendar Ahmad Wibisono, Muhammad Tajudeen Sa'ad	Impact Of Self-Awareness on The Academic Integrity of Grade 6 Students in Ibnu Hajar Mandiri Islamic Primary School Indonesia
2	10:15-10:30 am	145	Ahmad Abdullateef Abdulkareem, Raufu Mufutau Oyedapo	Effect of Artificial Intelligence on Academic Performance of College Students in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
3	10:30-10:45 am	159	Habibat Bolanle ABDULKAREEM, Muhydeen Olaitan ABIOLA	Barriers to Collaborative Research in Education: A Study of Higher Education Lecturers in Kwara State, Nigeria
4	10:45-11:00 am	165	Muhydeen Olaitan ABIOLA, Waheed Olanrewaju SALAWDEEN, Mohammed Sidikat Bola & Balqees Adeshewa ADEBIYI	Evaluation of the English Education Core Curriculum and Minimum Academic Standard (CCMAS) of Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Nigeria
5	11:00-11:15 am	166	Safurat Onaolapo AHMED, Muhydeen Olaitan ABIOLA, Waheed Olanrewaju SALAWDEEN & Balqees Adeshewa ADEBIYI	Social Services Functionality as Correlate to Lecturers' Job Performance in Government-Owned Colleges of Education, Kwara State, Nigeria
6	11:15-11:30 am	168	Afzal Kerawalla, Raufu Oyedapo	The Impact of Social Media on Islamic Da'wah and Religious Education in North America

Plenary Session 8: Room C3

Track: Education

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Raufu Oyedapo

12:00 noon- 2:00 pm (UTC/GMT)

Zoom Link:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84170724123?pwd=5w9KGscbJknR3wGLy4aAmDsi2LDugU.1>

Meeting ID: 841 7072 4123

Passcode: 324274

Sl. No.	Time	Paper No	Author (s)	Title
1	12:00-12:15 pm	171	Prof. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman, Prof. Raufu, M.O., Dr. Sweta Thakur, Dr. Amlan Haque, Faiyaz Rahman	Virtual Platforms in Higher Education: A Developing Country Case Study
2	1:15-12:30 pm	174	Hendar Ahmad Wibisono	Strengthening Islamic Character through Morning Scout Activities: A Case Study at Arkan Cendikia Junior High School, Indonesia
3	12:30-12:45 pm	178	Hena Ahmed Iraqui, Prof. Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju	Jordanian Textbooks and Education for Sustainable Development: Analyzing Reform in Curriculum Design
4	12:45-1:00 pm	183	Prof. Thasmai Dhurumraj	Reimagining inclusive science education: Critical reflections on equity, technology, and transformative pedagogical practices in Gauteng classrooms
5	1:00-1:15 pm	196	Fatima Favour-Tamar Tanimu, Omobolaji O Akanbi, Ishaya Umaru Tanimu	Multicultural Education: A Tool for Educational Reform in Africa

Program Schedule of the 6th IOU Conference on Research & Integrated Sciences
(6th IOUCRIS- Online), The Gambia on the 3rd & 4th May 2025



6	1:15-1:30 pm	203	Dr Sweta Thakur, Dr Shafiqur Rahman	Advancing Student Learning Through Teaching Technologies in Australia
7	1:30-1:45 pm	204	Asiya Lina Gibson Prof. Raufu, M. Oyedapo (PhD) Prof. Muraina, K. Olanrewaju (PhD)	A Critique of Diagnosed and Suspected Cases of Sensory Processing Disorder within International Schools in Istanbul, Türkiye

Plenary Session 7: Room D1

Track: Psychology

Session Chair: Bela Khan

8:00 am– 10:00 am (UTC/GMT)

Zoom Link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83757230112?pwd=75TjYlM7nAZCjzhkRByXSR0QaBHY.1>

Meeting ID: 837 5723 0112

Passcode: 600580

Sl. No.	Time	Paper No	Author (s)	Title
1	8:00-8:15 am	149	Dr. Syeda Baseera Iqbal, Tajuddeen Sa'ad (Ph.D)	The Role of Spiritual Coping and Psychological Resilience in Preventing Addictive Behaviors among Young Muslims: An Islamic and Psychological Assessment
2	8:15-8:30 am	150	Dr. Syeda Baseera Iqbal, Tajuddeen Sa'ad (Ph.D)	Effectiveness of Integrating Islamic Spiritual Practices in Psychotherapy for Treating Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders
3	8:30-8:45 am	151	Nimas Puspapandari, Tajuddeen Sa'ad (Ph.D)	An Investigation into al-Balkhi's Conceptualization of Mental Health in The Book 'Sustenance of The Soul'
4	8:45-9:00 am	152	Nimas Puspapandari, Tajuddeen Sa'ad (Ph.D)	A Study on The Love-Related Mental Illness and Its Therapeutic Interventions: Examining Ibn Qayyim Al Jawziya's Work
5	9:00-9:15 am	153	SAKINA HAIDAR, Tajuddeen Sa'ad (Ph.D)	Parenting In Islam During Early Childhood and Its Impact on A Child's Psychological Development
6	9:15-9:30 am	170	Fitri Mulya Verakadita, Evi Afifah Hurriyati	The Role of Excessive Social Media Use in Predicting Spiritual Cognitive Decline Among Muslim Adolescents in Indonesia
7	9:30-9:45 am	176	Amna Abdul Ghafoor, Rabia Mushtaq, Ph.D.	Role of Religious Faith in Infertility-Related Stress in Married Couples in Pakistan



Plenary Session 8: Room D2

Track: Psychology

Session Chair: Dr. Sobia Ikram
10:00 am – 12:00 noon UTC/GMT

Zoom Link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83757230112?pwd=75TsYjLM7nAZCjZkRByXSR0QaBHY.1>

Meeting ID: 837 5723 0112

Passcode: 600580

Sl. No.	Time	Paper No	Author (s)	Title
1	10:00-10:15 am	179	Angga Sugiarto	Spiritual Intervention Approach in Nursing Practice in Indonesia
2	10:15-10:30 am	182	Salma Nuha Ghufon, Siti Nazla Raihana	Pornography on Onlyfans: Analyzing Its Impact and Perspective in Positive Law and Islamic Law
3	10:30-10:45 am	187	Ridho Islami	Development of an Islamic Counseling Model Based on Islamic Psychology at SMP Sahabatqu Islamic Boarding School
4	10:45-11:00 am	190	Zarina Hassem	Relooking At Trauma Theory in Psychology from A Maqasid Methodology Approach
5	11:00-11:15 am	191	Ishaya Umaru Tanimu, Fatima Favour-Tamar Tanimu, Madun N. Marong	Factors That Contribute to Drug Trafficking and Use in West Africa
6	11:15-11:30 am	167	Sitti Ishmahsarah Nur Alim	Islamic Critical View of the Divine Femininity Phenomena
7	11:30-11:45 am	192	Ichlas Nurpaidah	The Role of Meaningful Spiritual Goal Setting in Managing Overexcitability in Gifted Children: Perspectives from the Umrah



Report on the Dialogue on Cryptocurrency

Recognizing the relevance and urgency of the stance of Cryptocurrency from an Islamic Perspective, the International Open University (IOU) organized a scholarly dialogue titled Cryptocurrency: Financial and Islamic Perspectives during the 6th IOUCRIS (Conference on Research and Integrated Sciences). The dialogue brought together a distinguished panel of economists, Islamic finance scholars, jurists, and practitioners to explore the financial mechanisms, technological foundations, and Shariah compliance aspects of cryptocurrency. The objective was to generate scholarly clarity and informed direction that could guide IOU's future academic content, policy formulation, and institutional messaging on the subject.

The dialogue opened with an introductory address by Prof. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman, who set the context by emphasizing the rapid global rise of cryptocurrencies and the urgent need for Islamic scholarly engagement. Two keynote presentations were delivered by Prof. Dr. Nissar Ahmad Yatoo, who explored cryptocurrency from a financial and technological perspective, and Prof. Dr. Anwar Sahib, who elaborated on the concept of money in Islam, drawing connections between historical monetary systems and modern digital currencies.

This was followed by an in-depth panel discussion with esteemed scholars and practitioners, including Dr. Mufti Yusuf Sultan (from Malaysia), Dr. Najeeb Zada (from Malaysia), Dr. Mansha Rafiq (from Kashmir), Dr. Mufti Asad Gul (from Pakistan), and Dr. Naji Mansour (from Bahrain), who examined key themes such as:

- ☐ Legitimacy of cryptocurrency as a medium of exchange and store of value
- ☐ Compliance with Shariah principles (riba, gharar, maysir)
- ☐ Risks of volatility, scams, and legal ambiguity
- ☐ The need for clarity in Islamic verdicts and regulatory frameworks
- ☐ The distinction between digital assets and decentralized cryptocurrencies

Dr. Mufti Yousuf Sultan offered a balanced and forward-looking perspective on cryptocurrency. He emphasized that Shariah is not inherently opposed to technological advancements, including blockchain-based innovations such as cryptocurrency, provided they are filtered through the principles of justice ('adl) and do not promote societal harm (fasād). While recognizing the efficiency, speed, and innovation offered by cryptocurrencies, Dr. Sultan stressed that any financial tool must be assessed through the lens of maqasid al-Shariah. He supported conditional permissibility of cryptocurrency if certain criteria are met, such as its use being free from riba (interest), gharar (excessive uncertainty),



and maysir (gambling). In his view, cryptocurrency may be classified as a digital asset rather than currency, particularly where it lacks general acceptance or fails to serve as a stable store of value.

He drew attention to Malaysia's approach where cryptocurrencies are not legal tender but are regulated as digital assets under the Securities Commission. This regulatory stance allows for limited permissibility under Shariah, especially in use cases that promote financial inclusion and innovation. Ultimately, he proposed that the Muslim world should aim for a unified, Shariah-compliant digital currency under a trusted Islamic regulatory framework, an innovation that could enhance economic autonomy and uphold ethical finance.

Dr. Najeeb Zada took a methodologically cautious approach, emphasizing the need to first determine the true legal and economic nature of cryptocurrencies before making a definitive Shariah ruling. He presented a layered framework of analysis: (1) understanding the financial and technological structure, (2) examining the legal and regulatory treatment across jurisdictions, and (3) only then applying fiqhi (jurisprudential) classifications. He argued that cryptocurrencies do not fall into a single category. Depending on their design, they could represent money, a commodity, a security, or even a digital service. This ambiguity makes it difficult to generalize about permissibility. For example, while some cryptocurrencies may have legitimate backing or utility, others may serve speculative purposes only. Dr. Zada concluded that until there is juridical and technological clarity, issuing one-size-fits-all fatwas on cryptocurrency is both premature and potentially misleading. He recommended forming cross-disciplinary panels of scholars, economists, and technologists to evaluate specific cryptocurrencies case by case. His stance was not outright prohibition but a call for prudent scholarly delay and in-depth investigation.

Dr. Mansha Rafiq approached the dialogue from a risk-centric perspective, expressing reservations about cryptocurrency due to its volatility, fraud potential, and weak legal infrastructure. While acknowledging its technological merit and innovation, she remained skeptical about its fit within the ethical and financial boundaries of Islamic jurisprudence. Dr. Mansha further emphasized the educational gap around cryptocurrency. Even educated users often do not fully grasp how blockchain or crypto wallets work, making the Muslim public more vulnerable to manipulation or fraud. This, she warned, could lead to ethical harm (fasād) and exploitation. Although not calling for a ban, she suggested that greater scholarly consensus, regulatory safeguards, and public education are prerequisites before embracing cryptocurrency in Muslim societies. Her stance leaned towards critical caution rather than outright endorsement or prohibition.



Dr. Mufti Asad Gul provided a Shariah-based analysis of cryptocurrency and focused heavily on the concept of legal tender and legitimacy in Islamic jurisprudence. He began by acknowledging the high level of risk involved in crypto investments, but quickly connected this to a fundamental Islamic principle: “risk and reward go hand in hand”. He noted that Shariah does not prohibit risk, but it must be a calculated, ethically-bound risk. With many more points he concluded that cryptocurrency may be halal or haram depending on jurisdiction and the nature of the specific digital asset. He encouraged further ijihad (juridical reasoning) and discouraged rigid binary opinions. His position can be summarized as one of conditional permissibility based on legality and usage.

Dr. Naji Mansour provided a deeply analytical and structured contribution, recognizing the technical innovation and ethical complexity of cryptocurrency. While he refrained from directly critiquing earlier speakers, he offered critical reflections centered on four key areas: core principles of Islamic finance, current debates on cryptocurrency, scholarly opinions, and the future outlook for Islamic digital currencies. He emphasized that the core principles of Islamic finance prohibition of *riba* (interest), *gharar* (uncertainty), and *maysir* (gambling) must guide any Islamic evaluation of cryptocurrency. Additionally, he stressed that money in Islam must have intrinsic value, support real economic activity, and must not be treated as a speculative commodity. Dr. Mansour outlined both permissible and prohibited aspects of cryptocurrencies. He also discussed the divergent scholarly opinions, some scholars and national Shariah boards allow crypto under conditions, while others reject it outright due to uncertainty and misuse. Finally, he explored the future of Islamic digital currencies, mentioning emerging Shariah-compliant tokens (like 1Gram Coin) and called for unified regulatory frameworks, collaborative research, and further scholarly engagement. Dr. Mansour concluded that with the right ethical, legal, and scholarly frameworks, cryptocurrencies could potentially serve the Islamic financial ecosystem but not without strict guidance, asset-backing, and global cooperation.

Several participants posed questions focusing on the practical application of cryptocurrency in Islamic finance. One common query was whether individuals living in non-Muslim countries, where crypto is legally accepted, could ethically invest or transact using such digital assets. Others asked if stablecoins cryptocurrencies pegged to physical assets or fiat currencies could be a halal alternative due to reduced volatility.

Another major question was about mining and staking: whether earning cryptocurrency through these methods is considered lawful income, especially when they involve high-energy consumption or algorithms that could be viewed as speculative. Attendees also raised concerns about scholarly contradictions, highlighting the need for clearer fatwas and institutional positions on the matter.



A dominant theme that emerged from the discussion was the urgent need for Shariah compliance frameworks that specifically address the technological intricacies of blockchain and cryptocurrencies. While scholars on the panel presented both supportive and skeptical views, the audience called for a more coherent scholarly narrative that would help Muslims navigate crypto's permissibility confidently.

Another recurring topic was the lack of public awareness and education. Audience members noted that many Muslims invest in or use cryptocurrencies without understanding the risks, legality, or religious implications. It was suggested that IOU take the lead in developing educational content, webinars, and even certification programs on Islamic digital finance.

The issue of governance and regulation also surfaced. Some asked whether it is possible or even desirable for Muslim countries or institutions to create a Shariah-compliant digital currency, one that is asset-backed, centrally governed, and designed in accordance with *maqāsid al-Sharī'ah* (objectives of Islamic law). This led to a broader discussion about how decentralized finance (DeFi) could be restructured to serve ethical, Islamic financial goals.

Throughout the open discussion, the underlying sentiment was that diverse scholarly opinions on cryptocurrency, while healthy, are also creating confusion for practitioners, students, and the general public. Participants strongly advocated for a multi-disciplinary committee comprising Shariah scholars, economists, technologists, and legal experts to continue examining the issue in depth.

Additionally, Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ahsan, Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academics), highlighted the university's ongoing commitment to addressing both traditional and contemporary issues affecting the global Muslim community. He noted that cryptocurrency represents one of today's most widely debated topics, and while not within his own area of expertise, he underscored the importance of acknowledging such emerging issues in IOU's academic discourse.

The dialogue concluded with a collective agreement on the need for IOU to continue this inquiry through formal research, academic seminars, and public engagement, ultimately working toward a well-reasoned institutional stance on the permissibility, use, and educational role of cryptocurrency in the Muslim world.



Track: Arabic Language and Literature

Ages of Teaching Arabic to Non-native Speakers Remotely

Dr. Ebrahim Abu Dawy
Arabic Department
International Open University

Abstract

This paper is divided into an introduction and one main section. In the introduction, the researcher mentioned several things, including Methodology, previous studies, research plan, and terminology such as distance education, open education, open university, and open university. The main section of this study, in which the researcher mentioned of the history of teaching Arabic to non-native speakers through distance learning, is divided into three sections: First, teaching Arabic through distance learning in Europe at the time of the invention of printing, secondly: Arabic language education distance learning after the advent of the radio, and this discussion includes four sections, namely the beginnings of the emergence of Arabic-speaking radio stations, Egyptian radio and Arabic language education programs as distance learning, Arabic education programs in other Arabic radio stations, and the "Qawl ala Qawl" program from the Arabic section of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The third discussion in the first section is devoted to Arabic language education distance learning in the twenty-first century, in which Arabic language education through websites and virtual universities on the Internet is discussed.

Keywords: Distance Education, Virtual Arabic Language Teaching, Virtual remote Arabic Language Teaching for Non-Native Speakers, Universities that teach the Arabic language remotely, Arabic Language Teaching through the Radio, Arabic Language Teaching through Broadcasting, Arabic Language Teaching via the Internet.

Value Education in The Contemporary Context: From Idea to Practice

¹Dr. Fairouz Ziadi & Dr. Abdelkader Laallam
Department of *Usul-Edin*
¹Batna University, Algeria

Abstract

In light of the civilizational and cultural transformations experienced by contemporary Muslim society, a value crisis has emerged, reflecting a gap between theoretical discourse on Islamic values and their practical embodiment in social reality. This underscores the need to examine



the stages of value formation in society, which rely on the integration between the family and the school as key partners in transforming abstract concepts into daily practices. This study aims to outline the stages of value formation in contemporary Muslim society, with a focus on the mechanisms that convert values from abstract concepts into daily behaviors through the complementary roles of socialization institutions. Accordingly, the research will address the following points: (1) Theoretical Introduction: Defining key research terms (values, family, school, contemporary Muslim society); (2) The Importance of Values: Their role in achieving individual balance and social cohesion; (3) Stages of Practical Value Formation: Examining the process of instilling values; (4) The Impact of Values on Contemporary Muslim Society. The researcher adopted both the inductive and analytical methods. The study reached several key findings, the most significant of which are: First: The success of value formation depends on transforming values from mere slogans into actionable mechanisms, such as integrating them into curricula and training teachers and families; Second: A conscious partnership between the family and the school produces an aware generation capable of resisting cultural dependency on the West; Third: This partnership also contributes to shaping a balanced generation that preserves its Islamic identity; Fourth: The proposed stages of value formation are sufficient to reshape Muslim society as a cohesive value-based entity.

Keywords: Values, Family, School, Contemporary Muslim Society.

Language Teaching for Specific Purposes Its Concept, Divisions, And Reasons for Its Emergence

Mahmoud Mohammed Ziyada
Arabic Department

Lecturer at the International Open University

Abstract

This research examines the concept of language teaching for specific purposes (LSP) as a modern approach focused on providing learners with the linguistic competencies necessary for specific professional or academic contexts. It distinguishes itself from general language teaching by its emphasis on domain-specific vocabulary, structures, and skills. LSP is defined as an educational approach in which the curriculum and teaching process are determined based on the characteristics, goals, and communicative needs of learners. The research divides LSP programs into two main categories: language for professional or occupational purposes and language for academic or educational purposes. The latter category includes language teaching for general and specific academic purposes, emphasizing that religious purposes are among the most



important academic purposes for learning Arabic. The research explores the reasons for the emergence and development of this field, which began in the 1960s. These general reasons include economic and scientific expansion, the West's interest in understanding Third World cultures, meeting learners' growing needs, the short time available for learning, the emergence of eclecticism, and the revolution in linguistics. The specific reasons for teaching Arabic for special purposes include: the end of colonialism, the global status of Arabic, the increase in scholarships, the need for international students in Arab universities, the shift in labor movement to the Gulf states, strategic changes following the Cold War, the oil crisis, and the events of September 11, 2001. These reasons have led to an increased focus on meeting the specialized language needs of learners to achieve their goals effectively and quickly.

Keywords: Language teaching for special purposes, language for professional purposes, language for academic purposes, learner needs, Arabic for special purposes, religious purposes.

The Dependents (al-Tawābi') in the Hadiths of *Bulūgh al-Marām min Adillat al-Aḥkām* by Ibn Ḥajar al-ʿAsqalānī: A Grammatical Study

Ayuba Masaudu

Arabic Department

Lecturer at the International Open University

Abstract

This research presents a grammatical study of al-Tawābi' (the four types of grammatical dependents) as found in the book *Bulūgh al-Marām* by Ibn Ḥajar al-ʿAsqalānī, a collection of Prophetic hadiths related to Islamic legal rulings, compiled from the two Ṣaḥīḥs and other major hadith collections. The study focuses on analyzing the four types of grammatical dependents—adjective (naʿt), conjunction (ʿaṭf), emphasis (tawkīd), and apposition (badal)—as they appear in the hadiths, in terms of: - Their types and forms - Their syntactic positions - Their role in conveying meaning and linguistic significance - Their connection to the Prophetic style and precision in expression. The Research aims to: - Highlight the grammatical aspect within hadith texts. - Clarify the importance of tawābi' in understanding and completing the intended meanings. - Uncover the eloquent methods of Arab expression through Prophetic speech. The researcher employs a descriptive-analytical method, whereby examples are extracted from the hadiths of *Bulūgh al-Marām* and analyzed grammatically, with a particular focus on the function of dependents within the hadith context. Key Findings: - Tawābi' are essential tools in clarifying, emphasizing, or specifying meanings. - The Prophetic hadiths display a high level of linguistic mastery in the use of tawābi'. - Their use in hadiths reflects flexibility and eloquence in



expression. Significance of the Study: This research bridges the fields of linguistics and hadith studies, showcasing the beauty of the Arabic language in its finest form through the speech of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Keywords: Tawābi‘, Bulūgh al-Marām, Ibn Ḥajar al-‘Asqalānī, Grammatical dependents, Na‘t (Adjective), ‘Aṭf (Conjunction).

A Research Paper on Teaching the Algerian Dialect (Mecheria City) to Adult English Speakers

Atika Mekki & Dr Atef Zyn
Arabic Department
International Open University

Abstract

The Arabic dialect of Mecheria, Algeria, has been shaped by various influences, making it challenging to understand. This study examines its linguistic features to develop a structured teaching program for English speakers, addressing the lack of existing resources. Using a descriptive-analytical approach, the research analyses audio recordings, revealing a primarily Arabic lexicon with some French borrowings and phonological simplifications (e.g., dropped glottal stops). The dialect's vocabulary is notably smaller than Modern Standard Arabic. The proposed three-level program introduces basics (greetings, grammar, daily vocabulary) via interactive exercises, builds on a tested "book" method, and advances to open dialogues with error correction. This initiative aims to support Arabic language educators—particularly those focusing on Algerian dialects—by providing a foundation for further development.

Keywords: Mecheria dialect, Algerian dialect, teaching curriculum, teaching Arabic as a foreign language.

The Third Language of "Tawfiq Alhakam"

Dr. Mohammed Hasan
Arabic Department
International Open University

Abstract

At the beginning of the twentieth century, with the emergence of a number of literary genres, debates began to revolve around the classical and colloquial, and whether the classical can contain all these new genres that emerged as a result of the intense mixing between Arabs and other foreign nations that were colonizing the Arab countries in that period. With the multiplicity of opinions, trends emerged that there should be an intermediate language, which some of them - such as Tawfiq al-Hakim - called the third language, a language that relaxes some of the requirements of the classical language and does not fall to the level of the colloquial. This



language can be used in literary works, as well as in cultural activities among intellectuals. The play is one of the arts that needed such a language, as the play is completely dependent on dialogue, the diversity of characters and their cultural backgrounds, and the play is an art that is presented directly to the audience, all of which made it very important for the language of the play to be close to everyone so that they can understand it. For example, the servant must speak a different language than the master, and the peasant than the Saadi, and writers and critics were divided into two groups, one of which rejects the play's simulation of reality completely, and the other believes that the play should simulate reality completely. Dr. Muhammad Mandour believes: "It is not meant by the realism of the language to let each of the characters of the novel speak in their own language (the Saeedi in the Saeedi language and the Bahrawi in the Bahri language, for example), otherwise the play would be an incomprehensible mixture, but writers resort to such a purposeful and accidental way - but what is meant by the realism of the language is its suitability for the characters of the novel, as it is psychological, mental and emotional realism so that an illiterate does not speak with the ideas of philosophers. As for verbal realism, it is not intended in playwriting or literary writing, which does not go beyond being an art and every art is an industry, and it is not verbal realism that gives the dialog the strength of its life issues, but this strength comes from human realism above all." In this research paper, we will explore the concept of the third language in Tawfiq al-Hakim and the role of this language in different literary genres, such as the story, novel, and play.

Keywords: Third language, Tawfiq al-Hakim, Classical Arabic, Colloquial Arabic, Arabic literature.

The Hijab of Nigerian Women Between Religious Obligation and The Challenges of The British Colonial Era

Dr. Faiz Shuaib Adam
Arabic Department
International Open University

Abstract

This study explores the issue of the Nigerian woman's hijab as a religious obligation that faced significant challenges during the British colonial era. It highlights the religious significance of the hijab in the Nigerian Muslim community and its role in preserving the Islamic and cultural identity of women. The research also examines the clash between local Islamic values and the policies of the British colonial administration, which aimed to suppress religious expressions in public life, including restrictions on hijab in educational and governmental institutions. The study aims to shed light on the resistance of Nigerian women to these policies and the vital role played by Islamic institutions and religious leaders in defending the woman's right to wear the hijab as a symbol of faith and cultural identity.

Keywords: Colonialism – Sharia – Politics – Nigerian.



Mutaallaq Dzaraf in the Holy Quran: A Grammatical Calculation Study

Irfan Abdalla Bin Ahmad Bin Manshur
Arabic Department
International Open University

Abstract

This research began when the researcher read books of *Irabul Qur'an* and found differences in *irab* between one book and another, including variations in *mutaallaq dzaraf*. This prompted the researcher to address this issue in a scientific study titled "**Mutaallaq Dzaraf in the Holy Quran, A Grammatical Calculation Study.**" The researcher will collect differences in *irab mutaallaq dzaraf* in *Irabul Quran* books, compile them, compare them, and analyze them. The goal is to determine whether these differences affect the estimated meaning of a verse in the Holy Quran. Additionally, the study will assess how many differences occur within the thirty *Juz* of the Holy Quran and will be divided into three main sections. The first section is the introduction, covering the research problem, research formulation, research urgency, research limitations, research motivation, previous research, research methods, and terms of research objects. The second section discusses the rules of *dzaraf* in the science of *nahwu*, while the third section discusses the main study with the title "Mutaallaq Dzaraf in the Holy Quran, A Grammatical Calculation Study." Also includes the results and summary of the study on *mutaallaq dzaraf*. The first aim of this research is to demonstrate the varied forms of differences in *irab mutaallaq* according to scholars. The second aim is to show the influence of *irab mutaallaq* differences on meaning if such differences are found. The researcher hopes that this study will provide new insights in the fields of *nahwu* and *irabul Quran*, and also contribute to the field of *tafsir*. After conducting the research, it was found that the *muta'allaq* (governing element) of the *zarf* (adverbial phrase) in the Qur'an, in the majority of cases, does not change the fundamental or primary meaning of the verse. Significant shifts in meaning due to differences in *muta'allaq* were found in only a very small number of verses.

Keywords: *Mutaallaq, dzaraf, irabul Quran, Holy Quran, Nahwu.*



The Role of Arabic Language in Unifying the Islamic World Throughout History

Zainab Salah
Arabic Department
International Open University

Abstract

The Arabic language is one of the most important languages in the world, a language first and foremost as we learned from the story of creation of Adam (peace be upon him) and his praise due to his sneezing, and it holds a special place for Muslims as Allah chose it to be the language of the Qur'an, which is a significant matter. The Qur'an is the book of Allah revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), and the Prophet himself spoke Arabic. Therefore, it became essential for Muslims to learn this language to understand their religion correctly. Since the beginning of Islam, the Arabic language has represented more than just a means of communication; it has been a means of uniting Muslims. Even if Muslims come from different countries such as Turkey, India, or any other nation, they all learn Arabic to be able to read the Qur'an. This language unites them all around their religion. Furthermore, Arabic was also the language of science during the Islamic Golden Age. In the past, Muslim scholars in various fields such as medicine, astronomy, mathematics, and philosophy wrote many books in Arabic. These books were taught in Islamic schools around the world, helping to unify knowledge and science among Muslims. The knowledge written in Arabic helped spread ideas and learning across different countries. In addition, in the early Islamic empires, Arabic was the official language. During the Umayyad and Abbasid eras, Arabic was used in all government offices and official documents, helping to unify the Islamic world. However, over time, colonialism affected the Islamic world, and foreign languages such as French and English started to influence these countries. As time passed, some Arab countries began to use these foreign languages more. Nevertheless, Muslims remained strongly connected to Arabic, as it is directly linked to the Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet. Today, despite the influence of many other languages in the world, Arabic retains its special status. Islam encourages Muslims to learn Arabic because it is the language of the Qur'an. This makes Arabic not just a tool for communication but also a central part of the Islamic identity. Muslim communities continue to teach Arabic to new generations to ensure the unity of the Islamic Ummah. In today's rapidly advancing technological world, Arabic is becoming more prominent on the internet and in the media. Many websites promote the Arabic language, and there are modern educational programs that help people learn it more easily. In conclusion, Arabic is not just a means of speaking or writing; it is a fundamental element of Islamic unity. Despite modern challenges, Arabic remains a symbol of the identity of Muslims worldwide. This language will always hold a special place in the hearts of Muslims because it is the language of the Qur'an and the language of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Keywords: Arabic language, Islamic identity, Language of the Qur'an, Islamic unity.



Repetition In the Quran: Rhetorical Study and Its Impact on The Legislation

Safiya Aafreen Namazi
Arabic Department
International Open University

Abstract

This research investigates the phenomenon of repetition in the Holy Qur'an from both rhetorical and legislative perspectives. Repetition is one of the prominent stylistic features in Arabic and appears extensively throughout the Qur'anic text. Far from being mere wordage, repetition in the Qur'an serves powerful purposes including emphasis, reinforcement of meaning, creation of rhythm, and elicitation of emotional response. It also functions educationally to support understanding and memorization. The study identifies two main types of repetition in the Qur'an: verbal repetition, where words or phrases are repeated exactly; and semantic repetition, where similar meanings are expressed using different language. Drawing from classical Arabic rhetorical sources such as Ibn Taymiyyah, Al-Jurjani, and Al-Suyuti and the recent findings and sources, the research analyzes selected verses to highlight how repetition not only beautifies the text but reinforces divine instructions and legal rulings. Utilizing a descriptive and analytical methodology, the study combines linguistic and interpretive tools to explore how repetition operates within different contexts in the Qur'an. While prior studies have often limited their scope to stylistic or aesthetic analysis, this work bridges a gap by linking repetition to its pedagogical and jurisprudential functions. Ultimately, the study seeks to deepen appreciation for the eloquence and purposefulness of Qur'anic repetition and to offer valuable insights for scholars, educators, and preachers engaging with the divine text.

Keywords: Repetition in the Qur'an, Qur'anic rhetoric, Verbal repetition, Semantic repetition, Arabic stylistics.

Verbal similarity in of Verse 61 in Surat "Al-Baqarah - The Caw" in Surat "Ali 'Imran - Family of Imran"- A Grammatical, Rhetorical, and Analytical Study

Shaimaa Fouad Mohamed Abdelhamid Seyam & Ebrahim Abdel-Hafeez Abu-Dawy
Department of Arabic Language
International Open University

Abstract

The Quranic verbal similarity is a rich field for the grammatical and rhetorical studies that requires deep research to serve the book of Allah (the Almighty) in order to aid the memorizers of this holy book in their hearts and minds. The importance of this research lies in exploring the wisdoms behind the slight differences in similar words and statements in the holy Quran in



different locations. One of these wisdoms is the matching between the speech and the context that results in delivering the meanings in concise and eloquent styles. There is a lack in research that combines between the grammatical and rhetorical studies of similar verses in Surat Al-Baqarah and Surat Ali-'Imran. This research focuses on the verse number 61 in Surat Al-Baqarah, and its similarities in Surat Ali-'Imran. This research has three main goals:

1. The verbal similarity of the verse number 61 in Surat Al-Baqarah in Surat Ali-'Imran will be collected according to the book of "Revealing the meanings in similarity from repeated words" by Ibn-Jama'a, Badru-eddeen (died in 733 H).
2. Presenting each of the similar verses as a hypothetical problem and answering it.
3. The answer will involve five elements:
 - a. The quoting of the verse
 - b. The linguistic analysis
 - c. The meaning and contemplation
 - d. Conducting a grammatical study of the verse 61 in Surat Al-Bakarah and its similarities in Surat Ali-'Imran according to "The Meanings of the Qur'an and its Parsing" by Az-Zajjaj, Abi Ishaq (died 311 H), and
 - e. Conducting a rhetorical study of the verse 61 in Surat Al-Bakarah and its similarities in Surat Ali-'Imran according to "Interpretation of the Scout" By Al-Zamakhshari (died 538 H).

Keywords: Verbal similarity; Surat Al-Baqarah; Surat Ali-'Imran; Ibn Jama'a.

An Applied Study of the Arabic Language Curriculum for the First Grade of Junior High School at Al-Irsyad Islamic Institute, Tenganan 8 Martapura – South Kalimantan – Indonesia

Muhammad Ilman Nafarin
Arabic Department
International Open University

Abstract

This thesis aims to present a comprehensive educational curriculum for teaching Arabic to Indonesian junior high school students who do not speak Arabic as a first language, by selecting the first-grade students at Al-Irsyad Islamic Institute, Tenganan 8 Martapura, as the sample for this research. The initiative arises from the urgent need for educational resources that consider their linguistic and cultural particularities. The curriculum was designed based on principles of teaching Arabic as a foreign language, while taking into account the characteristics of learners in the Indonesian context, such as their cognitive level, cultural background, and educational



motivations. The proposed curriculum integrates the four language skills—listening, speaking, reading, and writing—and provides functional educational content based on real-life situations, with a focus on oral communication and language use in natural contexts. The design also draws upon second language acquisition theories, including the communicative approach and the functional model of language. To achieve the research objectives, both descriptive-analytical and experimental methods were employed. Model educational units were designed and tested on a sample of students in an Islamic school in Indonesia. The results showed significant improvement in students' performance in the four skills, as well as increased engagement and confidence in using the language. The study concluded that an integrated curriculum that considers the learners' environment and aims for real communication is more effective in teaching Arabic to non-native speakers. It recommends the generalization of the proposed model in similar educational institutions and its development for other proficiency levels.

Keywords: Arabic language, non-native speakers, Indonesia, integrated curriculum, language teaching.

Establishing the Coherence of the Qur'an: A Quantitative Study and Visual Representation of Hamiduddin Farahi's Methodology in Nazm (Structural Unity)

Shah Hassan
Arabic Department
International Open University

Abstract

This thesis, titled *"Establishing the Coherence of the Qur'an: A Quantitative Study and Visual Representation of Hamiduddin Farahi's Methodology in Nazm (Structural Unity)"*, explores the structural and thematic coherence of the Qur'anic text through both classical methodologies and modern analytical tools. The study is based on the premise that each surah in the Qur'an revolves around a central theme, around which the verses are organized, creating an organically unified composition. The research is divided into theoretical and applied components. The theoretical part traces the historical development of the concept of Qur'anic coherence, beginning with early scholars such as Ibn Abbas and al-Tabari, followed by al-Razi, and culminating in the works of Hamiduddin Farahi. It also compares coherence in pre-Islamic Arabic poetry to the unique structural unity of the Qur'an, arguing that the Qur'an goes beyond rhetorical harmony to establish a web of interconnected meanings. The applied component utilizes quantitative analysis and visual mapping techniques to uncover intra-surah and inter-surah connections, focusing on the circular structure of many chapters and identifying their



thematic cores. Case studies from Surahs such as Al-Rum illustrate structural and thematic unity. The thesis also draws parallels between the Qur'anic structure and modern theories such as ring composition and semantic network analysis. The study concludes that the Qur'an's coherence represents a literary and intellectual miracle that transcends time and reflects a divine authorship with a clear purpose of guidance. It emphasizes the need for further research that combines quantitative methods with rhetorical and semantic analysis to enrich thematic tafsir (exegesis) and develop new tools for understanding the Qur'anic discourse.

Keywords: Qur'anic coherence, Hamiduddin Farahi, nazm, quantitative analysis, thematic tafsir, structural framework, central theme.

The Efforts of Indonesian Scholars in Serving the Arabic Language

Abdul Mughis
Arabic Department
International Open University

Abstract

This article examines examples of the efforts of Indonesian scholars in serving the Arabic language. Although they are of non-Arab origin, they learned and studied under their sheikhs, whether Arab or non-Arab. Whether they migrated directly to Arab countries or studied under their sheikhs who graduated from Arab countries, there are even some who did not acquire knowledge from either party but learned Arabic from pure non-Arabs. If we travel to their countries, we find that some of them do not speak Arabic fluently like the Arabs, but they were able to compose Arabic books on grammar, morphology, rhetoric, semantics, and prosody. Some of them translated Arabic language books into the local language, and so on.

Keywords: Scientists (Al-Ulama), Indonesians, Arabic language.



Track: Islamic Studies

UNRWA & World Central Kitchen in Gaza (Oct 2023–Feb 2025): Operations, Political Targeting, And Humanitarian Challenges

Dr. Alexandra V. Maragha
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This study provides a qualitative chronological overview of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and World Central Kitchen (WCK), focusing on their status, political targeting, and current operations from October 7, 2023, to February 10, 2025, in Gaza, Palestine. It examines the historical context of Palestinian displacement following the Nakba in 1948, which led to the creation of UNRWA to address the humanitarian crisis that has been ongoing due to decades of foreign occupation, displacement, and ethnic cleansing. A qualitative review of primary reports by international organizations such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, and The United Nations, scholarly sources, and gray media reports on the funding and operational status of UNRWA and WCK before October 2023, emphasizing their reliance on voluntary government contributions, were explored. The study details the political and military targeting of both organizations since October 2023, including false allegations and deliberate attacks on aid workers in Gaza linked to human rights violations and war crimes such as systematic ethnic cleansing and genocide. committed by Israeli occupation forces. Thematic analysis also links the recent defunding of UNWRA by the United States to the history and future of U.S. foreign policy on Palestine. The findings and conclusion of this study emphasize the urgent need for international support to address the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, fund humanitarian efforts, and for highly developed countries stemming from United States influence and policy to shift to recognize Palestinian sovereignty and self-determination in Gaza and greater Palestine.

Keywords: Gaza, Palestine, Genocide, UNRWA, World Central Kitchen, United Nations.



The Role of Meaningful Spiritual Goal Setting in Managing Overexcitability in Gifted Children: Perspectives from the Umrah Experience

Ichlas Nurpaidah
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

As well as being recognised as highly intelligent individuals, gifted children have been found to exhibit characteristics of over-excitability, i.e. high sensitivity to environmental stimuli, anxiety and resistance to change. These characteristics can affect their participation in physical and social activities. This study aimed to explore how meaningful spiritual goal-setting can help gifted children cope with overexcitability, with a focus on the Umrah experience. A qualitative approach with a case study design was used in this study. The subject was a boy in Grade 5 elementary school who was identified as a gifted child with the characteristic of overexcitability. The findings showed that setting meaningful spiritual goals, such as the desire to perform Umrah, significantly helped the child to manage his anxiety about crowds and physical activity. During the Umrah trip, the child showed increased social and physical engagement as well as more positive emotional expression. This study suggests that setting meaningful spiritual goals can be an effective strategy to help gifted children manage their hyperarousal. This approach can be applied in educational and parenting contexts to support the optimal development of gifted children.

Keywords: Gifted, special needs, goal, spiritual, *umrah*.

Islamic Critical View of the Divine Femininity Phenomena

Sitti Ishmahsarah Nur Alim
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

Divine femininity refers to a concept in which femininity is explored within the spiritual realm, it is often associated with the Divine in the form of God or other forms of higher-being. The phenomena of divine femininity could be traced back to various ancient beliefs and religions. In recent era, the divine femininity phenomena exist in some religions such as Hinduism and with the spread of New Age Movement it transformed into a distinctive concept where a blend of spiritual understanding of divine femininity from numerous sources are combined and presented as a tool for women empowerment. This phenomena had found its way into the



Muslim women communities. A range of articles, classes, and other types of learning media which advocated for the divine femininity phenomena for Muslimah audiences have been published, usually with the aims to heal women, empower women, and bringing back women to their natural state of fitrah. In Islam, the concept of divine femininity is a subject of dispute since associating a concept with the Divine is a matter of ‘aqidah (religious creed). The purpose of this research is to critically examine the divine femininity phenomena from Islamic perspective. The result of this research found that the divine femininity phenomena is not compatible with Islam and believing in the divine femininity concept is a form of misguidance in ‘aqidah and tawhīd.

Keywords: Divine Femininity, Islam, New Age Movement, Women Empowerment.

Islam as the Substitute for the Capitalist Educational System

Fatma Ali Hariz & Dr. Muhammad Salama
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

The modern capitalist educational system, although it has technologically advanced and is widely adopted, tends to prioritize economic growth over moral, spiritual, and social values. It fosters individualism, competition, and materialism, often producing graduates with strong academic credentials but weak ethical grounding. This has resulted in an increase in corruption, injustice, and environmental degradation. These are symptoms of a global society that is being led by educated individuals who lack ethics, have no empathy, a sense of accountability before God, and communal responsibility. This thesis argues that Education is not only about acquiring knowledge and skills acquisition; but it must go beyond and nurture the soul, the character, and the purpose of the learner. Islam, through its divine accountability and the Prophet's model, offers a holistic alternative that integrates intellectual, spiritual, and ethical dimensions of human development. The objectives of this research are to analyze the effects of capitalism on Education, to explore the Islamic principles and philosophy of Education, and to present a comparative framework that highlights Islamic Education as a viable solution. Through a qualitative, comparative methodology, the study draws on primary Islamic sources of the Qur'an and Hadith, along with literature reviews and reflections on modern research. The study finds that capitalist Education is inherently commodified, shaping individuals for market demands rather than societal benefit. In contrast, Islamic Education, when applied sincerely, produces balanced individuals grounded in knowledge, ethics, and spirituality. It also critiques the historical division between transmitted ‘Ulum al-Manqūl and rational ‘Ulum al-Ma‘qūl sciences, which were an emblem during the golden ages. It calls for their reunification through Ijtihad and Qur'anic principles of reflection- tadabbur. The thesis concludes that reviving Islamic Education requires overcoming structural obstacles such as economic hardship, colonial legacies, and secular dominance, while restoring confidence in models exemplified by early Muslim leaders



like ‘Umar Ibn Abdul al-Aziz. Only then can Education truly serve the soul and society, and not just the economy.

Keywords: Capitalist education, Islamic education, Ethics in education, Spiritual development, Commodification of education.

Are Global Ethics a Western construct? An Historical Analysis of Pre-Westphalian Political Morality in Islamic Literature

Mohammed Mizanur Rahman MAIS
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

Pre-World War western developmental historicism presumed a Eurocentric history of mankind. Perceiving themselves as global leaders tasked with a ‘White Man’s Burden’ to civilize the world with their leading advancements in industry and political morality, western leaders and scholars insisted that the devastation caused by European colonialism was benevolent in its attempt to educate the barbarian east. A language barrier coupled with wilful ignorance of non-western literature discussing political morality permitted European scholars and thinkers to insist that the Westphalian settlement was the first treaty of its kind breaking the cycle of anarchy. This bias has never abated with most of western academia continuing to ignore non-western scholarship on international relations such that contemporary scholars, such as those of the English School continue to suggest that modern global ethics are uniquely western. An analysis of pre-Westphalian Islamic literature reveals conspicuous discussions on political morality and global ethics with stark similarities to modern concepts of international law, suggesting that at the very least, global ethics are a more universal cross-culture phenomenon refuting the Eurocentric narrative of unique western moral development.

Keywords: International Relations, International Law, Global Ethics, War, Peace.



Was Israeli Security Constructed Through Genocide Propaganda Following the October 7th attacks?

Mohammed Mizanur Rahman MAIS
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

The October 7th attacks on Israel represented several challenges for Israeli security. Maintaining order and leadership within the country and mobilizing a response to recover its reputation as 'invincible' military presence are a few of Israel's concerns. Securing gains in its expansionist colonial ambitions and protecting the land already colonized required navigation of indigenous resistance, greater military threats from neighbour states, and fending off global criticism for Israeli apartheid and war crimes. This critical discourse analysis of public communications in the immediate aftermath of the attacks examines how Israel achieved its military goals and led its nation to a brutal war through a series of genocidal speech acts. The analysis found that, besides identifying Jews as a valued object of security 'threatened' by all Palestinians and Arabs, Israeli discourse consistently weaponized islamophobia and the fear of being labelled with antisemitism to gain support for its policies. Further themes include emphasizing Israel's existence as a nation-state, and its claim to moral war practice despite evidence to the contrary. The findings also revealed a dichotomy of contradictory narratives centred on international law and moral rhetoric communicated to the international community contrasted with more overtly genocidal rhetoric directed domestically in Israel.

Keywords: Israel, Palestine, Securitization, Propaganda, Genocide.

Comparative Analysis of Islamic Marriages and Divorce Under South African and Malaysian Law

Sheikh Laja Yasini
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

The chapter, part of the Master of Laws thesis titled Islamic Marriages and Divorces under South African Law with a Focus on the Women's Legal Centre Trust v President of the Republic of South Africa, undertakes a comparative analysis of the regulatory regimes governing Islamic marriages and divorces in Malaysia and South Africa. It examines how each nation integrates religious law within a secular legal framework while upholding constitutional provisions that protect religious



freedom and equality. In Malaysia—where Islam is the official state religion and over 60 percent of the population is Muslim—Islamic jurisprudence, predominantly the Shafi' madhab, significantly influences family law. In contrast, South Africa's hybrid legal system recognises religious marriage practices for a small Muslim community within a broader constitutional mandate against discrimination. Despite their shared roots in English common law, notable differences emerge. The Malaysian model, characterised by religious reservations and specific gender equality measures, is juxtaposed with South Africa's expansive anti-discrimination framework, which facilitates constitutional challenges. This comparison carries profound implications for Muslim communities: it reinforces traditional identity and clear legal guidance in Malaysia, while in South Africa, it creates opportunities for legal redress and drives debates over reconciling customary religious practices with modern egalitarian standards. The chapter ultimately suggests that cross-cultural dialogue could inspire reforms that balance religious autonomy with contemporary human rights imperatives.

Keywords: Islamic marriages, Islamic divorces, South African law, Malaysian legal system, religious freedom, Gender equality, *Shafi'i madhab*, Constitutional law, religious law and secularism.

The Role of Methodology in The Study of *As-Sīrah* (Prophetic Biography): Implications of Critical and Uncritical Approaches

DhoonNoorayn Durojaye, PhD
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

As-Sīrah (the prophetic biography) of Muhammad (Peace be upon him) has long been shaped by numerous unreliable accounts, largely due to an unscrutinized tendency in mainstream classical sources—an issue that persists in many contemporary works. This study addresses the scientific problem of narrative unreliability in the uncritical approach (*manhaj saṭḥiy*) on *as-sīrah* by investigating its methodological strengths and religious implications in contrast to the critical approach (*manhaj naqdiy*). The primary objective is to advocate for the adoption of the critical method—anchored in *isnād-cum-matn* analysis—as the most reliable framework for the reconstruction of investigative prophetic biography. Employing the comparative research method, this study analyses selected cases from classical biographical accounts to demonstrate the compelling necessity of the critical approach (*manhaj naqdiy*) in purifying the prophetic



biography. It reveals that the uncritical approach often embraces flawed and loosely framed narratives and misuses *talfiq*—combining authentic chains and texts of a single narration or event into one coherent and comprehensive account. Conversely, the critical approach employs rigorous *ḥadīth* verification and applies *talfiq* methodically. The study concludes that the critical methodology safeguards the sanctity of the Prophet's (ﷺ) legacy and fulfils the religious obligation to prevent misattribution while upholding the Islamic scientific framework of information verification.

Keywords: *as-sīrah* (the prophetic biography), critical approach (*manhaj naqdiy*), uncritical approach (*manhaj saṭḥiy*), *talfiq*.

Communism on Islamic Perspective; A Study of its Impact in Indonesia

Gayuh Erlis Suminar
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

Communism as an ideology has had a significant influence worldwide. Emerging from the ideas of Karl Marx and Engels, communism developed as a counter to capitalism, aiming to dismantle class divisions that led to disparities between the proletariat and bourgeoisie in Europe. Additionally, communism has been hostile towards religion, viewing it as a tool for the ruling class to control the lower classes. Communists do not recognize religion and deny the existence of God. This paper aims to analyze the dangers of communism from an Islamic perspective and its influence in Indonesia. This study employs a literature review and interviews with several authoritative sources. The findings indicate that communist ideology contradicts Islamic values and has had a negative impact on the mindset of the Indonesian people.

Keywords: Communism, Islam, Karl Marx, Negative Impact, Ideology.



Legal Analysis of Online Gambling from a Maqasid Syariah Perspective Case Study in Indonesia

Andik Dwi Susanto
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the legal status of online gambling from the perspective of Maqasid Syariah and examine its destructive impact on these five basic principles. This research was conducted using a qualitative approach through literature study. The results of the study indicate that online gambling is a form of practice that is substantially contrary to Maqasid Syariah. This activity damages the preservation of wealth (hifz al-mal) because it causes expenditure without benefit; damages the intellect (hifz al-'aql) because it leads to addiction; and disrupts the preservation of religion (hifz al-din) because it neglects religious obligations. In some cases, online gambling also harms lineage and life through social impacts such as domestic violence or criminal acts due to financial losses. The conclusion of this research affirms that the legal status of online gambling in Islam is haram (forbidden), not only because of the Sharia texts but also because it contradicts the substance of the objectives of Sharia. Therefore, an integrated legal, da'wah (religious outreach), and educational approach is needed to prevent the spread and minimize its impact on Muslim society.

Keywords: Islamic Law, Online Gambling, Social Harm, Maqasid Syariah, Protection of Wealth.

Eschatological Paradigms: A Comparative Study of Afterlife Beliefs in Islam and Hinduism

Sana Khan
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This study explores the eschatological frameworks of Islam and Hinduism, examining their distinct and overlapping conceptions of the afterlife, divine judgment, and the soul's ultimate destination. Islam presents a linear and finite view of human existence, culminating in the Day of Judgment, where each individual is held accountable for their beliefs and actions, resulting in eternal reward or punishment. In contrast, Hinduism upholds a cyclical worldview, in which the soul undergoes successive rebirths governed by karma, ultimately striving for *moksha*—liberation from the cycle of *samsara*. While differing in metaphysical structure and theological emphasis, both traditions underscore the moral consequences of human behavior and the



transformative journey of the soul. Through a comparative lens, this study aims to deepen the understanding of how each faith conceptualizes life after death, and how these eschatological doctrines inform ethical conduct and spiritual aspirations within their respective religious frameworks.

Keywords: Eschatology, Comparative Studies, Islam, Hinduism.

Real Life Testing of Human Being in Islamic Perspective

Ivon Sagita
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

The paper discusses real-life testing of human beings from an Islamic perspective. The purpose of this research paper is to explore natural tests for humans as part of *sunatullah* and Allah's decree. The life tests that Allah decides for humans have a purpose, with various types of tests that occur. For accommodating the data, the library research method is used to structure this paper with relevant sources, including verses of Quran, hadiths, books and journal articles. It is obtained that the test of life will be in the form of physical trials, social and community trials, psychological and spiritual trials, with fitnah of doubts, lusts, and desire, also trials from Satan. Every tribulation in life has purposes and benefits, such as to distinguish true believers from disbelievers and hypocrites, for reawakening of the fitrah, to make humans turn to Allah and exercising the humility, for strengthening belief in Allah's qadar, to expiate sins, to grow spiritual and purification of the soul, for increasing good deeds, reward, rank in paradise and as the punishment for sins and disobedience.

Keywords: life testing, trials, tribulations, Islamic perspective.

Role of Saitanic Influence in Human Emotional Disturbance

Ivon Sagita
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This study about the role of saitanic influence in human emotional disturbance. The purpose of this study is to explore the role of satan in influencing emotional aspect of human beings. Satan is a spirit being who belongs to the class of jinn and was created from fire, but cannot be seen by the ordinary senses and his job is to captivate the hearts of humans so that they always obey him.



Satan promises to mislead and have a bad influence on Adam's children and grandchildren until the end of the world. In exploring the topic data, this study used the library research with relevant sources of the topic including verses of Quran and Hadith. From this study it can be concluded that satan infiltrates through blood stream to influence human both physically and psychologically as mentioned in one of Prophet Hadith. In the psychological realm, in emotional aspect, satan provokes the feelings such as anger, arrogance, anxiety and sadness. These excessive feelings can lead to emotional disturbances which affect negative state of human soul that can influence physical changes, cognition and actions.

Keywords: *Satan*, psychological effect, emotional disturbance.

Leadership Traits in Islamic Perspective and Law of Attraction:

A comparative study

TB Ade Sutiana

Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This research explores the characteristics of Islamic leadership, particularly in its approach to supporting the poor and ensuring spiritual well-being, in comparison to the concept of leadership based on *the Law of Attraction* (LOA). Drawing on prophetic example involving *the Ahlussuffah*, the research is highlighting the prophet Muhammad's ﷺ generosity, compassion and prioritize the poor people as core of the Islamic leadership. These traits reflect a deep spiritual foundation that integrates moral, empathy and social responsibility. In contrast, the LOA leadership framework emphasizes positive influence, good character, and spirituality rooted on Biblical teaching, which are not compatible with Islamic beliefs. Field testimonies from Muslim workers in the Oil and Gas industry further underscore the limitation of leadership styles that neglect spiritual needs, even though material provision is fulfilled. The findings suggest that Islamic leadership, guided by the Qur'an and sunnah, provide more holistic and ethical model that nurtures both individual soul and community. The research concludes by recommending leadership approaches that integrate moral values, spiritual care, and adaptive strategies to enhance well-being and performance in variety of professional sectors.

Keywords: Leadership, Islamic, Law of Attraction, *Qur'an and sunnah*.



Information Technology Contribution to Islamic Da'wah Development in Indonesia

Andino Maseleno & Aa Hubur
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This study explores the transformative role of Information Technology (IT) in the development and dissemination of Islamic Da'wah in Indonesia. As the largest Muslim-majority country, Indonesia presents a dynamic landscape where traditional religious outreach methods are increasingly complemented and enhanced by digital technologies. The paper examines how various IT platforms—ranging from social media, websites, and mobile applications to digital broadcasting and online learning—have enabled more effective communication of Islamic teachings to diverse audiences across geographical and socio-cultural boundaries. It also investigates the strategies adopted by Islamic scholars, institutions, and Da'wah organizations to adapt to the digital age, ensuring relevance and accessibility in a rapidly evolving information ecosystem. The findings reveal that IT has not only broadened the reach and inclusivity of Da'wah activities but also fostered more interactive, engaging, and personalized religious experiences. However, the study also addresses challenges such as misinformation, radical content dissemination, and digital literacy gaps. Ultimately, the research highlights the dual role of IT as both a facilitator and a filter in the ongoing development of Islamic Da'wah in Indonesia.

Keywords: Islamic *Da'wah*, Information Technology, Indonesia, Religious Communication, **The**

Influence of TikTok on Children's Behavior: An Islamic Perspective Analysis

Syadza Fildzah Shalati
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of the TikTok application on children's behavior and the role of parents in addressing it from an Islamic perspective. This research uses a literature review approach with primary sources such as books, journals, and official reports from both government and private organizations. The results show that the TikTok application has a negative impact on children's behavioral development. TikTok contains videos featuring dances performed by both males and females, which can lead to a loss of modesty. Furthermore, excessive use of TikTok can waste time on non-beneficial activities and distract children from



remembering and worshiping Allah. The role of parents, entrusted by Allah to raise and educate their children, is crucial in providing sufficient education to help them become righteous children (shalih and shalihah) and in guiding them when interacting with the TikTok application.

Keywords: Children, TikTok, Behavior, Parents, Islam.

A Study on The Fatwa of The Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) Regarding Cryptocurrency and Its Implementation in Indonesia

AA Hubur
Department of Islamic Studies
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This study analyzes the Indonesian Ulema Council's (MUI) fatwa on cryptocurrency and its implementation in Indonesia. Using a qualitative approach with content analysis, we examined official documents, articles, and research reports, and conducted interviews with experts in Islamic economics and information technology. We also collected quantitative data on cryptocurrency users and transactions from reliable sources. Our findings show that MUI has prohibited cryptocurrency due to its uncertainty and potential harm, as per the 2021 fatwa. However, despite this prohibition, many Indonesians continue to use cryptocurrency, with 60% of survey respondents reporting ownership or investment experience.

Keywords: *Fatwa*, Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), Cryptocurrency, Islamic Perspective, Digital Assets.



Track: Education

**Strengthening Islamic Character through Morning Scout Activities: A Case Study at Arkan
Cendikia Junior High School, Indonesia**

Hendar Ahmad Wibisono
Department of Education
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This study aims to internalize Islamic character in the daily lives of all students at Islamic Junior High School Arkan Cendikia, Indonesia through scouting activities held every morning. The background of this research is the ineffectiveness of scouting activities conducted in the afternoon in shaping Islamic character among students as the next generation, capable of facing the challenges of globalization without losing Islamic values. The research method used is a qualitative approach with techniques of observation, interviews, and documentation to collect data regarding the strengthening of Islamic character in the school environment of Islamic Junior High School Arkan Cendikia. The results indicate that the majority of students have a good understanding of Islamic character, such as being polite, showing care for others, and being disciplined in worship, which is achieved through the integration of the curriculum and routine extracurricular scouting activities held every Wednesday morning. In conclusion, the routine extracurricular scouting activities conducted every Wednesday morning have a positive impact on strengthening Islamic character at Islamic Junior High School Arkan Cendikia, but further reinforcement is needed through consistent supervision and active parental involvement to support the formation of stronger Islamic character.

Keywords: Islamic Manners, Islamic Characters, Scouting, Islamic Junior High School.

**Development of an Expressive Writing Program Model to Enhance Students' Mental
Resilience as Anticipatory Measure Against Bullying in Indonesia**

Febi Robianti & Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju
Department of Education
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

Bullying continues to be a significant challenge in schools, leading to emotional, psychological, and academic difficulties for students. This paper proposes the development of an expressive writing program designed to enhance students' mental resilience and serve as a proactive measure against bullying. Expressive writing has been shown to promote emotional regulation, reduce anxiety, and improve mental well-being. The study uses qualitative design with



secondary data such as Books and Journal as form of data collection. It also highlights the importance of teacher training in facilitating emotional support, creating a safe space for expression, and recognizing signs of distress. Collaborative support from parents, counselors, and educators ensures a consistent support system, while emotional literacy sessions supplement writing activities to help students articulate complex emotions. Long-term research and evaluation are vital to assess the program's impact on students' resilience and bullying prevention outcomes. Incorporating technology, such as secure digital platforms, will make the program more accessible and relevant. The program aims not only to reduce bullying but also to foster emotional well-being and academic success, preparing students with the resilience to confront challenges with strength and integrity.

Keywords: Expressive Writing, Mental Resilience, Bullying Prevention, Emotional Regulation, Student Empowerment.

Perceptions On the Performance and Access to Quality Education for Physically Challenged Students Within Inclusive Schools in the Gambia

Marie Bah & Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju
Department of Education
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

The Gambia government continues to struggle to provide equal educational opportunities for all its people, including the physically challenged. However, access to quality education for physically challenged students remains a key challenge. The main objective of the study was to assess the perception on the performance and access to quality education for physically challenged students within inclusive schools in The Gambia. The study is designed on a descriptive method, the questionnaire was used to collect data from 96 sampled students in public inclusive schools in Region One. The reliability of 0.84 was obtained after administering the questionnaire for pilot testing. Existing literature was also reviewed to examine policies in inclusive schools. Microsoft Excel and SPSS software were used for data analysis and interpretation by calculating frequencies and percentages. After the data analysis findings revealed that Students with disabilities have a high level of misunderstanding of their lessons. 63%, representing the greater percentage of the student respondents. It's also indicated that 83% of students said they are discriminated against at the school, either by fellow students or teachers. 70% of the students with disabilities said teachers do not ask them questions during the lesson. 80% of the students disagree that physically challenged students have access to



learning material, and 10% strongly disagree that physically challenged students have access to learning material. 80% of the respondents disagree that teachers are professionally trained in inclusive practice. The study recommends that the government adequately train experts in inclusive practices to meet student ratios, monitor their performance, and plan according to students' needs to support students with physical challenges in inclusive schools.

Keywords: Access, Quality education, physically challenged, inclusion.

Problems and Prospects of Classroom Management Among Secondary School Teachers in Pakistan

Zoha Muhammad Zakir, Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju
Department of Education
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

Classroom management is a multifaceted process involving the establishment of rules, management of student behavior, and facilitation of active participation. In Pakistan, secondary school teachers encounter unique challenges that complicate these efforts. This study investigates the problems and prospects of classroom management among secondary school teachers in Sindh, Pakistan. The study adopts qualitative approach using secondary data to analyse the questions in the study. Challenges like student misbehavior, overcrowded classrooms, and resource shortages hinder effective management, while opportunities such as professional development and technology integration offer solutions. The study examines how these factors and teacher experience influence management effectiveness, guided by Choice Theory's emphasis on student choice and relationships. The paper provides strategies to enhance teaching practices, benefiting teachers, administrators, and policymakers. It was suggested the need for the launch of community-based initiatives, such as parent-teacher meetings and awareness campaigns to increase parental involvement, reinforcing discipline and fostering a shared commitment to education among others.

Keywords: Problems, Prospects, Classroom management and Teachers.



Emotion-Aware and Conversational Technologies for Easing Math Anxiety in Classrooms: A Systematic Review

Sara T. Sheikh
Department of Education
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

Math anxiety serves to hinder academic progress. From primary to high school level, cognitive issues and fears, related to mathematics learning, continue to hamper student to comprehend foundational concepts, and apply them successfully during standardized tests and to real-life circumstances. Over the past decade, digital tools have been increasingly utilized to support inclusive Mathematics. However, their efficacy in addressing cognitive and emotional barriers to complex issues - like math anxiety - remains largely underexplored. This systematic review investigates the role of conversational and emotionally responsive digital tools—such as AI tutors, digital chatbots, and interactive dialogue simulations—in mitigating the effects to math anxiety, for optimal learning. Utilizing the results of peer-reviewed studies from the past decade, the review highlights key digital interventions that promote math confidence through strong emotion - cognitive techniques, such as personalized feedback, peer-simulated dialogue, and affect-sensitive engagement. The findings reveal that while most tools focus on procedural fluency, tools that address emotional and cognitive dissonance, associated with math anxiety, are few. To address this existing limitation, this paper suggests a Digital Dialogue for Anxiety Reduction (DDAR) framework that helps educators integrate affect-aware resources to help students with anxiety to harness inclusive learning environments. This study can further contribute to the design of emotionally intelligent math instruction by utilizing the power of digital resources.

Keywords: math anxiety, performance in mathematics, digital tools, emotionally responsive.

Faith Amidst Ruthlessness: Muslim Resilience during the Tartar Invasion

Dr Tanveer Qureshi
Department of Education
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

Islamic history witnessed arguably the greatest *fitna* (trial) at the hands of the “savage hordes” of the Tartars, who rose from the Mongolian steppes and swept across the Muslim world with astonishing speed. From the historic cities of Bukhara and Samarkand to Baghdad and Damascus, the Mongol forces, under the ruthless leadership of despots like Genghis Khan and



Hulagu Khan, unleashed a wave of destruction and terror that historians state was unprecedented in Islamic history. This research paper delves into the brutal invasions of the Tartars into Muslim lands, highlighting the devastation inflicted by the Mongolian armies on Islamic civilization. At the same time, it emphasizes the Muslim response—both spiritual and military—that culminated in the Battle of ‘Ayn Jalut, and the embrace of Islam by certain Mongol kings—turning points that marked the decline of Mongol dominance. The study also explores the pivotal roles played by distinguished Muslim figures such as Ibn Taymiyyah, al-‘Izz ibn ‘Abd al-Salām, and Saifuddin Qutuz, who inspired courage, restored hope, and helped raise the morale of the *ummah* in the face of overwhelming adversity. By turning back, the pages of this crucial chapter in Islamic history, this research ultimately aims to demonstrate the resilience of the Islamic spirit when faced with the toughest of trials.

Keywords: Tartar Invasion, Mongols and Islam, Muslim Resilience, Battle of ‘Ayn Jalut, Ibn Taymiyyah, Al-‘Izz ibn ‘Abd al-Salām, Saifuddin Qutuz, Islamic History.

Repositioning Environmental Education Through Authentic Learning: A Theoretical Perspective from Bekasi, Indonesia

Febi Robianti & Muraina Kamilu Olanrewaju
Department of Education
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This paper explores how environmental education in Bekasi, Indonesia, can be transformed through authentic learning. With real challenges like poor waste management, air pollution, and frequent flooding affecting daily life, students need more than just textbook knowledge—they need learning that feels real and relevant. Drawing from theories such as Situated Cognition, Place-Based Education, and Social Cognitive Theory, this paper argues for a curriculum that connects directly with students' local environment. By integrating community-based issues into classroom learning, students can develop not only a stronger understanding of environmental problems but also the motivation and skills to take action. The goal is to reposition environmental education as something practical, meaningful, and deeply rooted in the context where students live and learn.

Keywords: authentic learning, environmental education, situated cognition, place-based education, Bekasi.



**Impact of Self-Awareness on The Academic Integrity of Grade 6 Students In Ibnu Hajar
Mandiri Islamic Primary School Indonesia**

Hendar Ahmad Wibisono, Prof. Muhammad Tajuddeen Sa'ad
Department of Education
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This study investigates the impact of self-awareness on the academic integrity of Grade 6 students at Ibnu Hajar Mandiri Islamic Primary School in Indonesia. Academic integrity, crucial for fostering ethical behavior and learning outcomes, is influenced by various factors, including students' self-awareness. Self-awareness, defined as the ability to introspectively understand one's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors, plays a significant role in shaping students' ethical decision-making and adherence to academic honesty principles. Utilizing a quantitative research approach, data were collected through structured surveys from a sample of Grade 6 students at the school. Statistical analysis, including correlation and regression techniques, examined the relationship between self-awareness and academic integrity. The findings highlight the positive impact of self-awareness on students' commitment to academic honesty, suggesting implications for educational practices aimed at enhancing students' self-awareness and promoting a culture of integrity in educational settings.

Keywords: Self Awareness, Academic Integrity, Grade 6, Islamic Primary School.

**Effect of Artificial Intelligence on Academic Performance of College Students In Jeddah,
Saudi Arabia**

Ahmad Abdullateef Abdulkareem & Prof. Raufu Mufutau Oyedapo
Department of Education
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This study investigates the effect of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on the academic performance of college students in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Acknowledging the global significance of integrating AI into education, this research emerges in light of a lack of focused studies in the Saudi context, particularly amidst the country's Vision 2030 initiative aimed at enhancing AI integration across various sectors. The research objectives included exploring the current use of AI technologies in higher education, assessing their impact on student academic performance and learning outcomes, and identifying the challenges and opportunities presented by such integration. A structured questionnaire was employed to collect data, encompassing various aspects of AI's influence on education, it included both closed-ended questions (like multiple choice and Likert



scale) and open-ended questions to gather qualitative insights from 37 students. The findings indicated that AI has a significant impact on the academic performance of over half of the college students surveyed in Jeddah. Specifically, 56.8% of respondents indicated that AI tools were effective in enhancing their academic performance. The responses were evaluated using a scoring system where positive impacts counted as effective. The study concludes that integrating AI in the educational sector can help improve educational outcomes. However, it also notes the limitation of the sample size, as the research was conducted across only three universities in Jeddah. The study calls for more research in this field, particularly in other cities in Saudi Arabia, to further understand the effects of AI on students' academic performance.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Academic Performance, College Students, Jeddah, Survey Research, Educational Technology.

Barriers to Collaborative Research in Education: A Study of Higher Education Lecturers in Kwara State, Nigeria

Habibat Bolanle ABDULKAREEM¹ & Muhydeen Olaitan ABIOLA²

¹Department of Educational Management and Counselling, Al-hikmah University, Ilorin.

²Department of Art and Social Sciences Education, English Language Education Unit, Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Nigeria.

Abstract

This study investigates the importance of collaborative research and the key barriers hindering its practice among lecturers in universities, polytechnics, and colleges of education in Kwara State, Nigeria. Using a descriptive survey design, data were collected from 150 lecturers through a structured questionnaire (BCRHELQ) and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Results revealed a strong agreement on the benefits of collaborative research, including enhanced research quality, access to funding, mentorship, and policy relevance. However, significant barriers were identified, notably lack of research funding ($M = 4.50$), heavy workloads ($M = 4.40$), and limited institutional support ($M = 4.30$). An ANOVA test indicated significant differences in perceived barriers across institution types, with lecturers from colleges of education reporting higher levels of constraint. Senior academics were found to engage more in collaborative research than junior counterparts. The study concludes that systemic and institutional challenges continue to obstruct collaborative efforts, despite their recognized value. It recommends increased funding, workload adjustments, mentorship programs, and



infrastructure improvements to foster a more collaborative research culture in Nigerian higher education institutions.

Keywords: Collaborative research, Education, Higher Education Lecturer.

Evaluation of the English Education Core Curriculum and Minimum Academic Standard (CCMAS) Of Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Nigeria

Muhydeen Olaitan ABIOLA¹, Waheed Olanrewaju SALAWDEEN², Mohammed Sidikat Bola³ & Balqees Adeshewa ADEBIYI⁴

¹Department of Arts and Social Sciences Education, English Language Education Unit, Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Nigeria.

²Department of Languages (English), Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Nigeria.

³Department of Arts and Science Education, English Education Unit, Kwara State University, Malete, Nigeria.

⁴Silver Maple British International School, Ilorin, Kwara State.

Abstract

The English Education Curriculum in Nigeria plays a crucial role in developing students' language proficiency and overall academic success. At Al-Hikmah University, which is home to a diverse linguistic community, the core curriculum must address the challenges of language acquisition, cultural relevance, and academic standards. This study evaluated the effectiveness of the objectives and content of the English Education core curriculum and minimum academic standard (CCMAS) of Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Nigeria, considering gender, teaching experience, and qualifications. The participants included 103 students and 7 lecturers from Al-Hikmah University. Demographic data such as gender, role, experience, and qualifications were analysed using percentages. The research questions were answered using percentages, while hypotheses were tested using the t-test statistics at a 0.05 alpha level. The findings revealed that the National Universities Commission's core curriculum objectives were all considered highly adequate, while 68% of the curriculum content was deemed very adequate. Additionally, based on gender, teaching experience, and qualifications, the study found no significant differences in how lecturers evaluated the English Education curriculum. From these results, it was recommended that the current curriculum objectives be maintained and periodically reviewed to ensure their continued relevance and alignment with educational standards and industry needs. Furthermore, the curriculum content should be updated to incorporate the latest advancements in English Education.

Keywords: English Education, Core Curriculum and Minimum Academic Standards, Curriculum Objectives and Content.



Social Services Functionality as Correlate to Lecturers' Job Performance in Government-Owned Colleges of Education, Kwara State, Nigeria

Safurat Onaolapo AHMED¹, Muhydeen Olaitan ABIOLA², Waheed Olanrewaju SALAWDEEN³
& Balqees Adeshewa ADEBIYI⁴

¹Nigerian Army College of Education Sobi, Ilorin.

²Department of Arts and Social Sciences Education, English Language Education Unit, Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Nigeria.

³Department of Languages (English), Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Nigeria.

⁴Silver Maple British International School, Ilorin, Kwara State.

Abstract

Improving the job performance of lecturers in government-owned colleges of education in Kwara State by providing social services that are currently in appalling conditions has remained a difficult managerial issue and a major concern for researchers, lecturers, educational managers, and other stakeholders involved in the operations of these institutions. This study examined the performance of lecturers and the operation of social services in government-owned educational institutions in Kwara State, Nigeria. The study was designed using a descriptive research design of the correlation type. All of the lecturers, department heads, and management staff at the institutions made up the population. A self-created questionnaire by the researchers served as the data collection tool, and the sample size consisted of 205 respondents. While a null hypothesis was developed to direct the investigation, two (2) research questions were posed and addressed. The hypotheses were tested using Pearson's Product-Movement Correlation statistics at the 0.05 level of significance. The instrument's dependability score was 0.76. The main conclusions showed that none of the social services under investigation were provided, and that professors' work performance in Kwara State's government-owned educational institutions falls well short of expectations. Based on the results, it was suggested that the state government offer the government-owned educational institutions in Kwara State sufficient and effective social services. In the event that power is cut off, the institution's management should also have a backup generator on hand to provide electricity.

Keywords: Social Services, Functionality, Performance, and Lecturers' Job Performance.



Emotion-Aware and Conversational Technologies for Easing Math Anxiety in Classrooms: A Systematic Review

Sara T. Sheikh
Department of Education
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

Math anxiety serves to hinder academic progress. From primary to high school level, cognitive issues and fears, related to mathematics learning, continue to hamper student to comprehend foundational concepts, and apply them successfully during standardized tests and to real-life circumstances. Over the past decade, digital tools have been increasingly utilized to support inclusive Mathematics. However, their efficacy in addressing cognitive and emotional barriers to complex issues - like math anxiety - remains largely underexplored. This systematic review investigates the role of conversational and emotionally responsive digital tools—such as AI tutors, digital chatbots, and interactive dialogue simulations—in mitigating the effects to math anxiety, for optimal learning. Utilizing the results of peer-reviewed studies from the past decade, the review highlights key digital interventions that promote math confidence through strong emotion - cognitive techniques, such as personalized feedback, peer-simulated dialogue, and affect-sensitive engagement. The findings reveal that while most tools focus on procedural fluency, tools that address emotional and cognitive dissonance, associated with math anxiety, are few. To address this existing limitation, this paper suggests a Digital Dialogue for Anxiety Reduction (DDAR) framework that helps educators integrate affect-aware resources to help students with anxiety to harness inclusive learning environments. This study can further contribute to the design of emotionally intelligent math instruction by utilizing the power of digital resources.

Keywords: math anxiety, performance in mathematics, digital tools, emotionally responsive.



The Impact of Social Media on Islamic *Da'wah* and Religious Education in North America

Afzal, K. & Prof. Raufu, M. O.
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This study explores the multidimensional impact of social media on Islamic *da'wah* and religious education within Muslim communities in North America, focusing on the USA and Canada. It examines how platforms such as Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and X are utilized by scholars, organizations, and individuals to disseminate Islamic teachings, engage diverse audiences, and complement traditional educational methods. Employing a mixed-methods approach, including an online survey of 254 participants and a qualitative case study, the research assesses the effectiveness, challenges, and ethical considerations of social media in this context. Findings reveal that social media enhances accessibility and engagement but also presents risks such as misinformation and authenticity concerns. Gender and age differences influence platform preferences and perceived effectiveness. The study highlights the need for media literacy, credible content, and tailored strategies to optimize Islamic outreach and education in digital spaces. Recommendations aim to support scholars and communities in leveraging social media responsibly and effectively.

Keywords: Islamic *da'wah*, religious education, social media and Islam, Muslim communities in North America, Digital Islamic outreach, Media literacy.

Virtual Platforms in Higher Education: A Developing Country Case Study

¹Prof. Dr. Shafiqur Rahman, ¹Prof. Raufu, M.O., ²Dr. Sweta Thakur, ³Dr. Amlan Haque & ⁴Faiyaz Rahman

¹International Open University (IOU)

²King's Own Institute, Australia

³CQUniversity, Sydney, Australia.

⁴Komatsu Australia.

Abstract

Virtual learning platforms have transformed education worldwide, especially in developing countries like Bangladesh. Tools such as Moodle, Google Classroom, and Zoom offer flexibility, accessibility, and promote global collaboration. This study explores their impact on higher education in Bangladesh, focusing on changes in teaching, engagement, and outcomes amid resource and infrastructure challenges. Using qualitative content analysis with NVivo, the research reviews government reports, policies, and academic articles. Findings show that Moodle supports flexible learning and assessment, while Google Classroom and Zoom enhance



interaction and access to materials. These platforms improve inclusivity and efficiency in education. The study suggests that deeper integration can raise the quality of higher education and serve as a model for other developing nations.

Keywords: Developing Country, Transformation, Higher Education, Virtual Platform.

Strengthening Islamic Character through Morning Scout Activities: A Case Study at Arkan Cendikia Junior High School, Indonesia

Hendar Ahmad Wibisono
Department of Education
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

This study aims to internalize Islamic character in the daily lives of all students at Islamic Junior High School Arkan Cendikia, Indonesia through scouting activities held every morning. The background of this research is the ineffectiveness of scouting activities conducted in the afternoon in shaping Islamic character among students as the next generation, capable of facing the challenges of globalization without losing Islamic values. The research method used is a qualitative approach with techniques of observation, interviews, and documentation to collect data regarding the strengthening of Islamic character in the school environment of Islamic Junior High School Arkan Cendikia. The results indicate that the majority of students have a good understanding of Islamic character, such as being polite, showing care for others, and being disciplined in worship, which is achieved through the integration of the curriculum and routine extracurricular scouting activities held every Wednesday morning. In conclusion, the routine extracurricular scouting activities conducted every Wednesday morning have a positive impact on strengthening Islamic character at Islamic Junior High School Arkan Cendikia, but further reinforcement is needed through consistent supervision and active parental involvement to support the formation of stronger Islamic character.

Keywords: Islamic Manners, Islamic Characters, Scouting, Islamic Junior High School.



Jordanian Textbooks and Education for Sustainable Development: Analyzing Reform in Curriculum Design

Hena Ahmed Iraqi & Prof. (Dr.) K. O. Muraina
Department of Education
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

The current paper review examines the processes involved in comprehensive curriculum reform in Jordanian textbooks, addressing the limitations of current educational models, which often prioritize rote memorization at the expense of critical thinking, creativity, and practical skills. The proposed reforms are framed within the Education for Sustainable Development approach, advocating for a multidimensional transformation. Key steps involved in successful curriculum reform include an initial evaluation of existing educational frameworks, stakeholder collaboration, content redesign, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation. However, several potential hindrances may obstruct this process, such as resistance to change, limited resources, and inadequate teacher preparation. The review concludes with a discussion on how the success of this reform hinges on the collaborative efforts of policymakers, educators, parents, and students, collectively advancing an educational system that is responsive to contemporary challenges and prepares learners for future opportunities.

Keywords: Education for Sustainable Development, curriculum reform, Jordan, integrated curriculum design, textbooks.

Reimagining inclusive science education: Critical reflections on equity, technology, and transformative pedagogical practices in Gauteng classrooms

Thasmai Dhurumraj
Department of Education
University of Western Cape; International Open University

Abstract

This paper investigates the ways in which science teachers in secondary schools across Johannesburg, Gauteng Province, utilize Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to foster more inclusive learning environments. Drawing on the Universal Design for Learning (UDL) framework, the study examines how ICT tools are integrated into science classrooms to address diverse learner needs and promote equitable participation. A qualitative case study approach was employed, using semi-structured interviews with science teachers to explore their strategies, challenges, and reflections on ICT-enhanced inclusive pedagogy. The findings reveal that when guided by inclusive pedagogical principles, ICTs play a critical role in supporting



learner engagement, representation, and expression. The study contributes to ongoing conversations about the role of educational technologies in advancing inclusive education, particularly within the South African context.

Keywords: ICT integration, inclusive education, science teaching, Universal Design for Learning, teacher pedagogy.

Multicultural Education: A Tool for Educational Reform in Africa

¹Fatima Favour-Tamar Tanimu, ²Omobolaji O Akanbi & ³Ishaya Umaru Tanimu

School of Education

^{1,2}University of The Gambia

³International Open University

Abstract

In Africa, multicultural education is a means of redressing historical injustices and fostering mutual understanding among various communities, where many ethnic groups live side by side. It teaches students to respect and value other people's cultures while also appreciating their own. Instead of favouring one group over another, this dual focus is crucial for creating a sense of national identity that embraces all citizens. The study recognizes the role of multicultural education in promoting the social cohesiveness and inclusiveness of various ethnic groups. The objective of the study is to develop a framework for integrating multicultural education into teacher training programs across Africa. The research was carried out in the Republic of Niger and The Gambia, and utilized both qualitative and quantitative techniques, combining library and field studies. Relevant literature was reviewed, and "Triangulation" (multi-methods) was employed for information gathering (Janvier 2004). To get secondary information, the Internet was also utilized for the study's purpose. The research utilized semi-structured questionnaires, focus groups, oral interviews, and personal observations to gather data from school administrators, students, and community leaders. The study shows that a comprehensive style of multicultural education has the potential to lead to improved academic success and development into homogeneous societies proud of their diversity rather than fear it. The paper concludes with suggestions for how schools and legislators may support the advancement of multicultural education practices across the continent. The study recommends that governments should invest in teacher training programs for multicultural education, fostering collaboration between governmental bodies, NGOs, and the community for effective implementation.

Keywords: Multicultural, teacher, education, multicultural education, school, reform, students.



Advancing Student Learning Through Teaching Technologies in Australia

Dr. Sweta Thakur & Dr. Shafiqur Rahman
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

Australian higher education institutions increasingly adopt advanced teaching technologies to enhance student learning and cater to diverse needs in a digitally transformed educational environment. This study explores the pedagogical potential of AI-driven platforms, virtual and augmented reality (VR/AR) applications, digital assessment tools, and learning analytics systems, focusing specifically on student engagement, personalised learning, and academic performance. Employing a qualitative cross-sectional methodology, semi-structured interviews were conducted with educators and technology coordinators across ten Australian academic institutions. Despite broad implementation, significant research gaps remain regarding educators' perceptions, implementation barriers, and disciplinary differences in technology integration strategies. By analysing interview data, this paper identifies critical insights into current practices, challenges, and opportunities related to educational technologies. The study contributes evidence-based recommendations for effectively integrating teaching technologies into diverse disciplinary contexts, aiming for inclusive, sustainable improvements in student outcomes within the Australian higher education sector.

Keywords: Australian higher education, Teaching technologies, AI-driven platforms, Virtual reality (VR), Augmented reality (AR), Digital assessment tools.

A Critique of Diagnosed and Suspected Cases of Sensory Processing Disorder Within International Schools in Istanbul, Türkiye

Asiya Lina Gibson,
Prof. Raufu, M. Oyedapo (PhD),
Prof. Muraina, K. Olanrewaju (PhD)
Department of Education
International Open University (IOU)

Abstract

Many problems were uncovered regarding Sensory Processing Disorder (SPD) within international schools in Istanbul. The best method found for providing adequate support to SPD students was an integrative approach using Inclusive Pedagogy and Islamic Pedagogy, which extends beyond the classroom: A SEN framework reshuffle was argued to be essential in order to rectify disparity amongst students, requiring School Leadership Teams to work in systematic collaboration with Teachers, School Counsellors, Occupational Therapists, Child Psychologists



(where necessary) and parents in order to nurture the holistic development of each pupil. This study used an applied, exploratory research design. A self-designed, semi structured interview was the instrument used for data collection. The population consisted of 6 respondents, whose collective experiences span across 11 out of the 36 International schools in Istanbul. The secured discussions and interviews provided personal accounts of their professional experiences with SPD students. Findings concluded that provisions for SPD students were sporadic and generally inadequate, with no recorded data on suspected or diagnosed students.

Keywords: Sensory Processing Disorder, SPD, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Inclusive Education, Istanbul.



Track: Psychology

**Stages of Religious Conversion to Islam: A Model based on the Rogerian Seven Stages of
Therapeutic Growth**

Mohamad Izham Ismail
Department of Psychology
International Open University

Abstract

Islam is the fastest-growing religion in the world, with a 2024 estimated global population of more than 1.9 billion Muslims, and is anticipated to surpass Christianity in followers by 2050. Growth in Islam has primarily been witnessed in Western countries, with religious conversion to Islam playing a significant part in this trend. Conversion to Islam involves a psychological process where non-Muslims slowly unravel their existing beliefs in stages, replacing them with Islamic beliefs that could have been alien or even appalling to them at one time. These stages of psychological progression experienced during religious conversion to Islam by non-Muslims are suggested to be similar to the Seven Stages of Therapeutic Growth framework proposed in Client-Centered Therapy by Carl Rogers. This paper explores the conversion process to Islam within the Rogerian therapeutic growth model framework. Further, a religious conversion model termed the Seven Stages of the Islamic Conversion Model, based on this Rogerian model that gives insights into the psychological status of would-be converts to Islam, is proposed. Aided by this awareness, the model is suggested to be beneficial to Muslim proselytizers or *da'ies*, allowing them to use more appropriate Islamic religious interventions in their efforts to spread the religion.

Keywords: Religious Conversion, Islam, Carl Rogers, Seven Stages of Therapeutic Growth.

**Perfectionism and Social Styles: Exploring the dynamics Between Character Traits and
Behavioral Patterns**

Rishikesh M & Adithya MS
Christ (Deemed to be University)

Abstract

Perfectionism, a multidimensional personality construct, reflects the interplay of an individual's internal standards, self-presentation strategies, and responses to external expectations. It often manifests as a compulsion to appear flawless, driven by both personal and societal pressures. Social styles, categorized as analytical, driver, amiable, and expressive, offer a unique framework to explore how interpersonal behaviors shape and are shaped by perfectionistic tendencies. This



study investigated these dynamics to uncover how social interaction patterns influence perfectionism. A sample of 160 participants completed the Social Style Inventory and the Perfectionism Self-Presentation Scale. Statistical analyses, including one-way ANOVA and Games-Howell post hoc tests, revealed that individuals with a driver social style exhibited significantly higher perfectionistic tendencies than those with an amiable style. Drivers' assertiveness and goal-oriented behaviors align with perfectionism's focus on achieving elevated standards, while amiabes' relational focus mitigates such tendencies. Analytical and expressive styles showed moderate perfectionism levels, influenced by task or social contexts rather than pervasive perfectionistic drives. These findings suggest that perfectionism is deeply intertwined with the ways individuals engage with their social environment, underscoring the importance of tailoring interventions to specific interpersonal styles. Further research is needed to explore these dynamics longitudinally and across diverse cultural settings, broadening the applicability of these insights.

Keywords: Perfectionism, Social styles, Personality constructs, Perfectionism Self-Presentation Scale.

Faith And Fulfilment: A Qualitative Study of Happiness in Muslim Life

Taiwo Nurullah Giwa
Department of Psychology
International Open University

Abstract

This study explores the relationship between faith, fulfilment, and happiness within Muslim life, aiming to provide a deeper understanding of how Islamic teachings shape happiness. Using a qualitative approach, semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants of diverse demographics, all identified as Sunni Muslims. Thematic analysis revealed that faith serves as a cornerstone for happiness and fulfilment, with participants consistently highlighting the role of gratitude, trust in God (Tawakkul), and adherence to religious practices in fostering inner peace and resilience. Family and community relationships emerged as significant contributors to fulfilment, reinforcing the importance of social and spiritual connections. Participants also emphasised that happiness transcends transient emotions and is instead rooted in alignment with Islamic values, life purpose, and spiritual contentment. While the findings align with existing literature on the positive psychological impact of faith, the study also identified challenges, particularly in balancing societal expectations with personal and religious conceptions of happiness. The study's limitations, including the small sample size, demographic



homogeneity, and reliance on purposeful sampling, restrict the generalisability of the findings. Future research should focus on more diverse participant groups, incorporating varied Islamic orientations, cultural contexts, and longitudinal approaches.

Keywords: faith, fulfilment, happiness, well-being, gratitude.

The Impact of Religiosity on Life Satisfaction and Happiness Amongst Muslim Students

Taiwo Nurullah Giwa
Department of Psychology
International Open University

Abstract

This study investigates the impact of religiosity on life satisfaction and happiness amongst Muslim students aged 17 to 39 studying at the International Open University (IOU). A convenience sampling technique was employed, resulting in a diverse sample of 75 participants. The Religiosity of Islam Scale, Satisfaction with Life Scale, and Subjective Happiness Scale were utilised to explore the relationship between Islamic religiosity, life satisfaction, and subjective happiness using a quantitative and correlational research design. Data analysis revealed a diverse demographic. On correlational analysis, religiosity exhibited a weak and non-significant positive association with subjective happiness ($r = 0.047, p > 0.05$) and life satisfaction ($r = 0.073, p > 0.05$). However, a moderate and statistically significant positive correlation emerged between subjective happiness and life satisfaction ($r = 0.416, p < 0.01$). Religiosity levels, based on beliefs and behavioural practices, indicated that over 98% of participants demonstrated a high level of religiosity. Contrary to expectations, the study found that religiosity had no significant impact on the participants' overall life satisfaction and happiness. These findings provide insights into the complex relationship between religiosity and subjective well-being amongst Muslim students, and they also emphasise the need for further research to understand these dynamic constructs.

Keywords: Religiosity, happiness, life satisfaction, subjective well-being.



Misconceptions Regarding Jinn Possession and Psychological Illnesses Among the Hausa Community in Jos

Aminu Umar
International Open University

Abstract

Mental health literacy and beliefs about the causes of psychological illnesses have significant implications for help-seeking behaviours and well-being. In many Muslim communities, jinn possession is believed to explain mental disorders. However, research on the relationship between these explanatory models and mental healthcare is limited, especially in African settings. This study explored misconceptions regarding jinn possession and psychological illnesses in the Hausa community in Jos North, Nigeria. A qualitative research design utilizing semi-structured interviews was employed, with a purposively sampled group of 100 community members. A thematic analysis of the interview transcripts revealed that supernatural beliefs largely influenced illness conceptions within this cultural context. The findings showed that jinn possession is widely believed to underlie conditions ranging from depression to psychosis. Traditional healers were typically the first point of care that sought to propagate these misconceptions. Participants described their experiences of misdiagnosis, mistreatment, and stigma impacting wellness and life outcomes. Barriers to formal care include a lack of mental health literacy and perceived religious obligations. This study provides insights into explanatory models of distress and their influence on help-seeking. Recommendations focus on developing culturally sensitive awareness campaigns and strengthening the collaboration between Islamic scholars and mental health services. Addressing misconceptions could help improve access to appropriate care and reduce the burden of psychosocial suffering in this population.

Keywords: Misconception, Jinn Possession, Psychological Illnesses, Exorcism, Traditional Healers.

Understanding the Concept of Fitrah (Innate Disposition) in Islamic Psychology: Implications for Human Development

Amanj Ismael Tahir & Tajuddeen Sa'ad (Ph.D)
Department of Psychology
International Open University

Abstract

This paper investigates the concept of Fitrah in Islamic psychology and its significance for human development, focusing on the perspectives of Imam Al-Ghazali and Said Nursi. By analyzing their views alongside the established Islamic framework, the research reveals Fitrah's multifaceted



nature and its significance for human development. The analysis identifies two core characteristics of Fitrah: Primordial Purity (a pre-existent state imbued with God-given potential) and Universal Disposition (present in all humans). While acknowledging these core features, Al-Ghazali emphasizes self-purification to cultivate Fitrah, while Nursi highlights the harmony between Fitrah and reason. Both perspectives enrich our understanding of Fitrah's development. Furthermore, the research explores the role of Fitrah in human development, highlighting its function as a moral compass and its connection to fulfilling one's role as Khalifa (steward) on Earth. The analysis also reveals a reinforcing relationship between Fitrah and core Islamic beliefs like Tawhid (Oneness of God). Finally, the paper concludes by calling for further research on the practical applications of Fitrah in contemporary contexts, emphasizing its potential to guide individuals and societies within the Islamic framework.

Keywords: Fitrah, Islamic Psychology, Human Development, Moral Development, Spiritual Development, Islamic Counselling.

Perceived Barriers to Education: The Role of Hijab in the Experiences of Muslim Girls in Non-Muslim Countries: An Islamic and Psychological Assessment

Dr. Syeda Baseera Iqbal & Prof. Tajuddeen Sa'ad
Department of Psychology
International Open University

Abstract

This study explores the perceived barriers to education faced by Muslim girls wearing the Hijab in non-Muslim-majority countries, integrating Islamic perspectives and psychological assessments. The Hijab, a symbol of modesty and religious identity in Islam, holds significant spiritual and cultural value. This study examines the relationship between the Hijab and its impact on the educational experiences of Muslim girls. Drawing from Quranic teachings, Hadith, and psychological frameworks, the study emphasizes the Hijab's role in fostering spiritual empowerment and self-respect. However, Hijab-wearing Muslim girls often encounter challenges such as discrimination, social exclusion, and cultural misunderstandings, which can hinder their academic performance, self-esteem, and social integration. Using a qualitative review of existing literature and data collected through a questionnaire-based survey, this study highlights the dual role of the Hijab as both a source of empowerment and a potential barrier to educational access. Recommendations are provided for educational institutions to address these challenges, including the implementation of awareness programs, inclusive policies, and supportive networks. By fostering an environment of understanding and inclusivity, this



research suggests that Muslim girls can overcome these barriers and succeed in their educational journeys while maintaining their religious and cultural identity.

Keywords: Perceived Barriers; Education; Hijab; Muslim Girls; Non-Muslim Countries; Islamic; Psychological Assessment.

The Role of Spiritual Coping and Psychological Resilience in Preventing Addictive Behaviors among Young Muslims: An Islamic and Psychological Assessment

Dr. Syeda Baseera Iqbal & Prof. Tajuddeen Sa'ad
Department of Psychology
International Open University

Abstract

The issue of Addiction has taken the world by a storm of experiences, tarnishing one's behavior. It is not related to any particular religion, race or ethnicity but is a widespread pandemic. The main objective of this research is to explain the relationship of spiritual practices in coping and resilience to overcome addictive behaviors. A combination of detailed literature review and survey among selected participants was conducted to establish the fact that there is remarkable relationship between addiction and spiritual coping. This was done by framing a questionnaire and randomly circulated electronically via emails and other social media platforms. The survey received responses from 67 participants from different parts of the world. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation analysis. A correlation matrix using a heat map explained the effects. The findings of this research shows that there is a remarkable relationship between spiritual practices and addictive behaviors. The study explored a strong connection between Quran, Hadith and opinions of scholars in overpowering the Biopsychosocial aspects of Addiction. This research paper includes discussion, implementation and limitations. Recommendations for future research are also discussed at the end. This study explores the necessity of spiritual practices

Keywords: Spiritual Coping; Psychological Resilience; Addictive Behaviors; Young Muslims; Islamic and Psychological Assessment.



Effectiveness of Integrating Islamic Spiritual Practices in Psychotherapy for Treating Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders

Dr. Syeda Baseera Iqbal & Prof. Tajuddeen Sa'ad
Department of Psychology
International Open University

Abstract

As the modern therapeutic approaches have shortcomings dealing patients with severe PTSD symptoms, this research highlights the integration of psycho spiritual method in the conventional therapeutic method. The study explores the effectiveness of Islamic spiritual practices like Salah (prayer), Dhikr (remembrance of Allah), Qur'anic recitation, and Tawakkul (trust in Allah) in alleviating PTSD symptoms among Muslim participants. A total of 41 participants responded to the survey. Quantitative and Qualitative methods were used to assess the impact of these practices on trauma-related symptoms. The quantitative data was analyzed using a Chi-Square test, revealing a statistically significant association between the severity of PTSD symptoms and the perceived effectiveness of Salah and Dhikr, which were identified as the most effective practices. Qur'anic recitation also showed beneficial effects, while Tawakkul was reported as less effective. The importance of Tawakkul in life needs to be integrated at a very early age for it is one aspect that can suffice mental stability. Qualitative responses highlighted the emotional relief provided by Salah and Dhikr, with participants describing these practices as sources of comfort and spiritual connection. The findings suggest that Islamic spiritual practices, particularly Salah and Dhikr, offer meaningful support for Muslims suffering from PTSD. The study concludes with recommendations for integrating these practices into therapeutic settings and further exploration of their long-term effects in managing PTSD.

Keywords: Islamic Spiritual Practices; Psychotherapy; Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD).

An Investigation into al-Balkhi's Conceptualization of Mental Health in The Book 'Sustenance of The Soul'

Nimas Puspapandari & Prof. Tajuddeen Sa'ad
Department of Psychology
International Open University

Abstract

Mental health is an important issue today because it can affect a person's daily life as an individual and their contribution to the community. The DSM (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders) as the main source of diagnosing the mental disorder today is from the American Psychiatric Association. Which the diagnostic came from the research of American students and animals as subjects of the research. It is culture-bound since it cannot be applied



to all nations. As a Muslim, the Qur'an and Hadith (saying of the Prophet Muhammad) influenced the Muslims personality and traits. It also had special values that may be contrary to the American culture. Therefore, the need to explore Islamic Psychology to be a solution for Muslims mental health nowadays is significant. This study explores the concept of mental health as recorded by al-Balkhi in his book 'Sustenance of the Soul'. In this book, al-Balkhi explained the strategy for maintaining mental health. The concept of mental health based on the book 'Sustenance of the Soul' is a treatise based on scientifically proven practices and with an Islamic perspective. Al-Balkhi also classified the mental disorder into four main categories. He explained the symptoms for each category and the treatments. Al-Balkhi's concept of mental health can be a great tool to develop Islamic Psychology since it is derived from the Early Muslim Scholars.

Keyword: Mental Health, Al-Balkhi, Sustenance of the Soul.

A Study on The Love-Related Mental Illness and Its Therapeutic Interventions: Examining Ibn Qayyim Al Jawziya's Work

Nimas Puspapandari & Prof. Tajuddeen Sa'ad
Department of Psychology
International Open University

Abstract

The topic about love is an interesting discussion for researchers and laypeople (Reis & Aron, 2008). This is because love can be a driving force in daily activities, but if it is not managed properly, it can cause problems and become a manifestation of mental disorders. Love can influence various aspects of our lives, making it an important subject to discuss. This study was conducted to delve deeper into mental illness related to love, specifically based on Ibn Qayyim's thoughts about excessive forms of love, which he calls *Ishq*. Ibn Qayyim discussed love with a deep view. Because the love discussed by Ibn Qayyim is about the definition of true love, the levels and types of love include mental illness related to love. In addition to explaining the definition of *ishq*, Ibn Qayyim also provides therapeutic suggestions related to *ishq*, which can be beneficial for Muslims as his works are based on the Quran and the saying of the Prophet Muhammad. Since Ibn Qayyim's thoughts as a Muslim were based on basic things which are a source of guidance for every Muslim. So, Ibn Qayyim's work can be enlightening for the development of Islamic Psychology.

Keyword: Love, Ishq, Ibn Qayyim, Mental Illness, Excessive Love, Infatuation, Therapeutic Intervention.



Parenting In Islam During Early Childhood and Its Impact on A Child's Psychological Development

Sakina Haidar & Prof. Tajuddeen Sa'ad
Department of Psychology
International Open University

Abstract

This research seeks to understand the impact of parenting practices from an Islamic perspective on a child's psychological development during early childhood. This study is a library research method using qualitative research and a descriptive approach. Data analysis of the subject matter is conducted using literature sourced from divine texts, books, journals, and scientific writings related to the examined subject. The results of this research show that the concept of parenting according to Islam is the attitude and treatment of parents towards young children the one based on Quran and Sunnah. The research findings shed light on the multifaceted responsibilities of parenting. A child's personality is shaped by the interactions, guidance and environment they receive throughout their childhood especially during early years. Parental influence can cover four dimensions of a child's potential, namely physical, emotional, cognitive and social. Parents are obligated in Islam to provide an environment that fulfills developmental needs

Key words: Parents, child, psychology, Islam, Development, influence, interaction, education.

The Role of Excessive Social Media Use in Predicting Spiritual Cognitive Decline Among Muslim Adolescents in Indonesia

Fitri Mulya Verakadita & Evi Afifah Hurriyati
Department of Psychology
International Open University

Abstract

Social media has become an integral part of daily life for Muslim adolescents globally, raising concerns about "brain rot", caused by excessive exposure to low-quality digital content. While many studies have linked excessive social media use (ESMU) to declines in general cognitive functions, its effect on spiritual cognition remains underexplored. From the perspective of Islamic psychology, overstimulation may weaken essential aspects of spiritual cognition—such as worship focus (khusyū'), Qur'anic memorization, moral regulation, empathy, and ghowzul fikr—collectively framed in this study as Spiritual Brain Rot (SBR). This study aims to analyze the role of ESMU in predicting SBR among Muslim adolescents in Indonesia. A cross-sectional



survey was conducted with 171 participants aged 11–19 using two validated instruments: the Excessive Social Media Use Scale (ESMUS) and the Spiritual Cognitive Function Scale (SCFS). Linear regression analysis revealed a significant and moderately strong relationship between ESMU and SBR ($R^2 = 0.358$, $\beta = 0.490$, 95% CI [0.38, 0.63], $p < 0.001$), indicating that ESMU accounts for 35.8% of the variance in SBR. In conclusion, the findings support the study's hypothesis that higher levels of ESMU are associated with a decline in spiritual cognitive functioning, highlighting a potential disruption to adolescents' spiritual well-being in the digital age.

Keywords: Excessive social media use, spiritual brain rot, spiritual cognitive decline, Muslim adolescents.

Development of an Islamic Counseling Model Based on Islamic Psychology at SMP Sahabatqu Islamic Boarding School

Ridho Islami
Department of Psychology
International Open University

Abstract

The application of Islamic psychology intervention in the boarding school environment is still rarely done. Therefore, the researcher designed an Islamic counseling development model based on Islamic Psychology. This development model is carried out as an actual response to the needs of students in the boarding school environment, especially in dealing with emotional, social, spiritual, and learning motivation problems. The development of the Islamic Counseling model based on Islamic psychology is carried out by integrating the values of the Qur'an including compassion (Rahmah), brotherhood (*ukhuwah*), and leadership (khalifah) with the principles of Islamic psychology. This research method uses a qualitative method. The approach used is research and Development (R&D) with the Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation model. The data collection method is carried out through interviews, observations, and questionnaires with students, BK teachers, dormitory managers (Musyrif), and educators. The results of this study indicate that the development of an Islamic counseling model based on Islamic psychology is effective and can be applied at SMP Sahabatqu boarding school, and can provide a positive impact on emotional well-being, students' social relations, spirituality, and learning motivation.

Keywords: Islamic Counseling, Islamic Psychology, intervention, Boarding School.



Role Of Religious Faith in Infertility-Related Stress in Married Couples in Pakistan

Amna Abdul Ghafoor & Rabia Mushtaq, Ph.D.
Institute of Clinical Psychology
University of Karachi, Karachi

Abstract

The present study aims to examine the predictive association between religious faith and infertility-related stress among married couples in Pakistan. Infertility can lead to significant psychological distress however; religious faith often regarded as a source of emotional strength and coping play a critical role in buffering the stress associated with infertility. The study was conducted in Karachi, Pakistan from September 2023 to December 2023. 45 married couples were selected by using a purposive sampling technique from the Gynecology and Obstetrics departments of various hospitals and infertility clinics in Karachi, Pakistan. The age range of the participants was between 20-40 years ($\bar{X}$ = 31.1; SD= 3.11). Brief interviews of the participants were conducted and Urdu versions of Santa Clara Strength of Religious Faith Questionnaire and Infertility-Related Stress Scale were administered. Data analysis was performed through SPSS, V-25 using Regression. The findings showed a significant predictive association between religious faith and infertility stress (r = .627, r^2 =.393, F =27.191, P <0.000). The findings suggest that religious faith may serve as one of the protective factors in coping with infertility stress. Findings further highlighted the importance of integrating faith-based components into counseling may help improve emotional well-being and alleviate stress related to infertility in couples experiencing infertility.

Keywords: Infertility Stress, Religious faith, Infertility, married couples, Pakistan.

Spiritual Intervention Approach in Nursing Practice in Indonesia

Angga Sugiarto
International Open University

Abstract

Indonesia is known as a country with a high level of spirituality among its people, which is reflected in various aspects of life, both formal and non-formal. This strong spiritual foundation also influences the healthcare sector, particularly nursing. The purpose of this paper is to explore and describe the implementation of spiritual intervention approaches in nursing as outlined in the Indonesian Nursing Intervention Standards (SIKI), which were developed by the Indonesian National Nurses Association (PPNI). This study employs a literature review method, analyzing research articles and conducting an in-depth review of the SIKI book. The findings reveal that several spiritually-based interventions are evidence-based and have been integrated into SIKI.



This approach presents a valuable resource for nursing interventions in the Indonesian context, where spiritual values are highly regarded. Moreover, these interventions are holistic in nature and can be applied across various stages of healthcare services, including promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative care.

Keywords: SIKI, spiritual intervention, nursing.

Pornography on OnlyFans: Analyzing Its Impact and Perspective in Positive Law and Islamic Law

Salma Nuha Ghufon & Siti Nazla Raihana
Department of Psychology
International Open University

Abstract

Pornography is writing, drawing, television, or any other form of communication that depicts people in erotic and sexually arousing poses. Pornography is a behavior that is not commendable and is considered a crime; therefore, religion prohibits it. Set in light of the OnlyFans website as evidence of technological development and its ease of access, pornography in this study will be explained based on positive law and Islamic law. This research uses a qualitative method with a case study to examine the natural conditions of the object, with the researcher as the key instrument, and is conducted through interviews and observations. The research informants are community groups that are connoisseurs of pornographic content on the OnlyFans site, especially LGBT and incest, and a psychologist who is an expert in the field. The purpose of this research is to analyze the impact of pornography consumption on several aspects and analyze the perspective of positive law and Islamic law on the phenomenon of pornography. The results of the study show that the pornography phenomenon on the OnlyFans site has many negative impacts on addicts. From the perspective of positive law and Islamic law, pornography is forbidden and haram.

Keywords: pornography, OnlyFans, positive law, Islamic law.



Relooking At Trauma Theory in Psychology from A Maqasid Methodology Approach

Zarina Hassem
Department of Psychology
International Open University

Abstract

Maqasid methodology is an approach to knowledge which places emphasis on a holistic and connected approach to research and scholarship. This approach insists on deriving knowledge directly from the Quraan and Ahadeeth, through detailed cycles of reflection. It recognizes the divine original sources as the sources which should be at the core of any inquiry, theoretical perspective and derived practical applications. Maqasid methodology has recently been regarded as a methodology that can be extremely crucial in the field of Islamic Psychology. It has been suggested that Islamic Psychology can benefit from more holistic Islamic based understandings of human behaviour and experience. With the worldwide increase in traumatic events on a global scale, psychological trauma theory and practice is an important topic in psychology. While trauma theory maintains that trauma is something that “wounds” people, the Islamic views on trials and difficulties present a different understanding. This paper thus critiques current trauma theory and proposes a re-definition and new ways of looking at trauma by applying maqasid methodology. Trauma theory is discussed and critiqued, the Islamic views of difficulties are presented and the seven elements of maqasid methodology are applied to suggest a preliminary re envisioning of this theory. It is concluded that using an approach like this can be very beneficial in understanding and treating trauma in a sustainable manner.

Keywords: Maqasid methodology, trauma, trials, difficulties.

Factors That Contribute to Drug Trafficking and Use in West Africa

¹Ishaya Umaru Tanimu, ²Fatima Favour-Tamar Tanimu & ³Madun N. Marong

¹International Open University

²University of The Gambia

³Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, The Gambia

Abstract

The study assessed whether drug trafficking poses a new threat to The Gambia's national security. This study's primary objective was to determine whether drug trafficking poses a growing threat to West African national security. The study's goal is to look into the elements that lead to drug trafficking in The Gambia. The study adopted the exploratory qualitative research design. This approach was used to examine how drug trafficking is an emerging national security threat to The Gambia. Using the non-probability sampling technique and purposive sampling method, personnel from the Drug Law Enforcement Agency, The Gambia, Ministry of Health, Financial Intelligence Unit, Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, and a former



drug trafficker were interviewed. Open-ended, in-depth oral interviews were used for the primary data gathering. Journal articles, newspapers, reports from international organisations, national legal documents, and reliable websites were the sources of the secondary data. The study found that drug trafficking is an emerging national security threat to The Gambia and the larger West Africa. It further revealed that poverty, unemployment, instability, corruption, and porous borders are among the factors that contribute to drug trafficking. It also established that the illicit drug trade adversely affects the social, economic, environmental, health, and education sectors of a country. Disturbingly, the study equally revealed that women and children are part of the illicit drug trade. The study concludes that drug trafficking is not only an emerging national security threat but also a threat to global security. The study recommends that public awareness campaigns targeting youth, along with increased access to education, job creation, and community-based programs, can help address root causes such as poverty and unemployment. Moreover, enhanced regional cooperation, stricter penalties for traffickers, and improved support for law enforcement and healthcare systems are crucial. Special attention must be given to emerging drug trends and the growing involvement of women and children in trafficking, through targeted interventions and rehabilitation programs.

Keywords: Drug trafficking, Gambia, Poverty, Security, Threat, West Africa, Drug Law Enforcement Agency.



Track: Islamic Banking & Economics

Shariah Review of the Underlying Asset of Retail State Sukuk Issued by the Government of Indonesia (Comparative Study between DSN-MUI Opinion and AAOIFI Sharia Standards)

Joko Nugroho
International Open University

Abstract

This study examines the Sharia compliance of Retail State Sukuk through the Shariah National Board of majlis Ulama Indonesia (DSN-MUI) fatwas and AAOIFI Sharia Standards. Using a qualitative approach with primary sources, the findings suggest that while both DSN-MUI and AAOIFI recognize the Sharia compliance of Retail State Sukuk, they both emphasize the need for a genuine transfer of asset ownership to investors. However, the underlying assets of Retail State Sukuk (SBSN) are State Property without ownership transfer, which does not align with AAOIFI standards.

Keywords: Sukuk, Sharia, Underlying Asset, DSN-MUI, AAOIFI.

Rethinking Economic Justice: How an Interest-Free System Can Address Artificial Scarcity and Wealth Inequality in Modern Capitalism

Ismail Hagi-Aden
International Open University

Abstract

Economic injustice is one of the biggest challenges we face today. Wealth inequality and financial instability keep getting worse under our modern capitalist system. One major problem with this system is artificial scarcity—when goods, services, and financial resources are deliberately limited to maintain market dominance and boost profitability for those who hold power. This isn't an accidental consequence; it's built right into the way capitalism works. Islamic economic thought offers a different, more superior model towards wealth and income. Instead of a system that rewards the wealthiest while the poorest struggle to survive, it prioritizes ethical wealth distribution, risk-sharing, and social responsibility. It eliminates harmful practices like riba (interest), hoarding, and excessive speculation. Imagine a society where the wealthiest 1% don't keep getting richer at the expense of the bottom 50% who can't even afford basic needs. Instead, wealth circulates more fairly, and the financial system encourages sustainable development rather than reckless profit-seeking behaviour. This research will dive deep into how an interest-



free system rooted in Islamic economic principles can effectively tackle artificial scarcity and pave the way for true economic justice. I aim to uncover whether adopting these principles can genuinely transform the landscape of wealth distribution, reducing inequality and fostering a more balanced, sustainable economy.

Keywords: Economic injustice, Wealth inequality, Artificial scarcity, Islamic economic thought, Interest-free economy.

Integrating The Tawhidic Paradigm in Modern Management Practices: A Case Study of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI)

Didik Adji Sasongko
International Open University

Abstract

The global financial sector is increasingly focusing on ethical and values-based management due to corporate scandals, environmental issues, and social inequality. Traditional management approaches often ignore ethics, leading to alternative models like Islamic management, which is built on the concept of Tawhid (the Oneness of God). This framework highlights unity, accountability, responsibility, justice, and consultation, providing a balanced way to run businesses ethically. This study looks at how the Tawhidic paradigm is used in modern management practices, with a focus on Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI), the Indonesia's largest Islamic bank. Created in 2021 by merging three state-owned Islamic banks, BSI shows how Islamic values can guide business while staying competitive. The research examines BSI's management style, including its commitment to Sharia rules, how it works with stakeholders, and its ethical decision-making. It also discusses challenges like maintaining profits while following Islamic principles, increasing public awareness of Islamic finance, and improving cybersecurity. The results show that BSI effectively applies Tawhidic values in its operations, ensuring transparency, accountability, and social responsibility. However, it struggles with balancing religious rules and market needs, as well as educating customers about Islamic finance. The study concludes that BSI's approach offers useful lessons for businesses that want to combine ethics with strong management, proving that financial success and religious values can work together. This research adds to the discussion on Islamic management and provides practical insights for companies aiming for ethical and sustainable management practices.

Keywords: Bank Syariah Indonesia, corporate governance, ethical leadership, Islamic management, Tawhidic paradigm.



The Concept of *Al-Istitaah* in the Practice of Hajj and Its Relevance Among Contemporary Nigerian Pilgrims

Bello Adeniyi Sulaimon
Department of Islamic Banking & Finance
International Open University

Abstract

This study examines the Islamic principle of *Al-Istitaah* (capability) in the performance of Hajj and its current applicability among Nigerian pilgrims. *Al-Istitaah* is a fundamental requirement for Hajj, encompassing financial, physical, and security capabilities. Despite its significance, many Nigerian pilgrims face financial, medical, and logistical challenges, raising important questions about whether they genuinely fulfill the Islamic conditions for undertaking Hajj.

The study aims to:

1. Reconceptualize *Al-Istitaah* from the perspectives of Islamic law and jurisprudence.
2. Investigate contemporary Nigerian pilgrims' understanding and implementation of this requirement.
3. Explore the practical challenges Nigerian pilgrims face in meeting the conditions of *Al-Istitaah*.

A qualitative methodology is adopted, utilizing Islamic historiographical sources, interviews with scholars, and ethnographic observations of Hajj-related activities in Nigeria to provide a comprehensive analysis. Preliminary findings reveal that many pilgrims travel for Hajj without fulfilling the prerequisites of *Al-Istitaah*, often relying on loans or external sponsorships. Additionally, modern travel logistics have introduced new complexities in meeting these obligations.

Keywords: *Al-Istitaah*, Hajj eligibility, Nigerian pilgrims, Islamic law and jurisprudence, financial capability.

Monetary Policy Instruments in Islamic Economics: An Evaluation of Sukuk and its Potential in Bangladesh

Tasnim Chowdhury, Prof. Nissar Ahmad
Department of Islamic Banking & Finance
International Open University

Abstract

This paper will explore various monetary policy instruments that can be used under an Islamic economic framework to achieve macroeconomic goals in a Shariah-compliant way. These instruments include the profit-sharing ratio, reserve requirement, and government sukuk securities, all of which have been recommended by leading figures in Islamic economic discourse



(Siddiqi, 1982). Furthermore, an attempt will be made to evaluate government sukuk structures and their role in monetary policy in Malaysia, Sudan, and Bangladesh. Lastly, with the evaluations made in the earlier section, this paper will investigate the potentials of using sukuk to achieve macroeconomic objectives in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Islamic monetary policy, Shariah-compliant instruments, Profit-sharing ratio, Reserve requirement, Government sukuk, Sukuk structures, Macroeconomic objectives, Islamic finance.

Exploring the effects of Introducing Islamic Banking for the Development of SMEs in Blantyre Urban- Malawi

Fahd Falos, Prof. Nissar Ahmad
Department of Islamic Banking & Finance
International Open University

Abstract

Since the liberalization of interest rates in Malawi in May 1990, rates have steadily risen, currently hovering around 45%, making it increasingly difficult for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to access affordable capital from commercial banks. This situation highlights the urgent need for an alternative financial system, and Islamic banking offers a promising solution. Rooted in Shariah principles, Islamic banking promotes social justice and equitable resource distribution by prohibiting interest and encouraging profit-sharing, leasing, and joint ventures. Despite common misconceptions, Islamic banking is not restricted to Muslims; it offers universally accessible, interest-free financial services screened for legal and moral compliance, providing a potentially transformative platform for Malawi's economic development.

Keywords: Islamic Banking, Malawi, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Interest Rate Liberalization, Shariah Compliance, Profit and Loss Sharing.



Consumer Perception of Riba among Indian Muslims and NRIs: Analyzing Awareness, Psychological Impact, and Economic Barriers

Reema Fathima Nazeer Ahamed, Prof. Nissar Ahmad Yatoo
Department of Islamic Banking & Finance
International Open University

Abstract

Islamic finance is a rapidly growing sector globally, centered on the prohibition of Riba (interest) and the promotion of ethical, risk-sharing financial transactions. Despite the clear prohibition of Riba in the Quran and Hadith, interest-based financial systems dominate economies, including India, where Muslims—both resident and non-resident Indians (NRIs)—frequently engage with conventional financial institutions. This creates questions about their awareness and philosophical stance on interest-based transactions. The absence of fully developed Islamic banking frameworks in India means that many Muslims lack access to Shariah-compliant financial services, and socio-economic factors such as poverty further hinder the adoption of interest-free financial tools. Additionally, NRIs, especially those in Islamic finance-friendly regions like the Gulf countries, may have a different perception of Riba. This paper explores the psychological, socio-economic, and religious implications of Riba for Indian Muslims and NRIs, addressing the gaps in financial literacy and religious education regarding the acceptance of Riba-free alternatives.

Keywords: Islamic Finance, Riba (Interest), Shariah-Compliant Financial Services, Financial Literacy, Socio-Economic Impact, Indian Muslims.

The Influence of Financial Technology (Fintech) And The Role Of Sharia Financial Literacy For Students In Balikpapan City In The Era Of Society 5.0

Indri Hendayanti
International Open University

Abstract

Financial technology or commonly known as fintech is currently growing rapidly in Indonesia. The Financial Services Authority, one of the government institutions in Indonesia, targets at least 75 percent of the adult population in Indonesia to be able to access fintech institution services. The community, including students, then flocked to use fintech services to achieve their financial goals. The ease of use of fintech products and transactions should be followed by a good level of understanding in the community in Indonesia, especially students, regarding financial literacy so that they do not get caught up in the negative effects of fintech such as online usury loans, fraudulent investments, and other financial products that can bring disaster. The purpose



of this paper is to explore the extent of the influence of financial technology and the level of financial literacy of Balikpapan city students in the era of society 5.0. By using a qualitative methodology approach where research is explored through literature studies, interviews and observations. This study found that the development of fintech if not balanced with a good understanding of financial literacy in students in the era of society 5.0 will result in the emergence of problems that have a social impact. Then on the other hand, how can Balikpapan city students with good financial literacy knowledge be able to use fintech wisely and broadcast financial literacy advocacy more widely so that they avoid things that are detrimental to themselves, their families and society in general in the era of society 5.0.

Keywords: Financial Technology, Influence of Fintech, Student Financial Literacy, Era Society 5.0



Track: Business Administration

Digitization of Human Resources Management in Algerian Companies

Dr. Fatiha Bouziane & Dr. Abdelkader Laallam
University of khemis Miliana, Algeria
International Open University

Abstract

This study aims to investigate the extent of the application of digital human resource management in companies operating in Algeria as a new trend in human resource management. The descriptive analytical approach was used by reviewing various research studies that addressed case studies of companies in Algeria that implemented digital human resource management and investigated the extent of their adoption of this trend. It was concluded that the digital recruitment dimension was used by most companies, while the digital training dimension was applied in some of them. As for the evaluation dimension and the wage and compensation system, it still needs digital development in these companies.

Keywords: Digitization, Human Resources Management, companies in Algeria, Digital Recruitment, Digital Training.

Cultural Determinism of Consumer Behaviour on SMEs Performance in Osun State, Nigeria

¹Mufutau Akanmu Popoola, PhD & ²Agboola Nurudeen Adekunle

¹Federal Polytechnic Ayede, Oyo State, Nigeria

²Fountain University, Osogbo, OSun State, Nigeria

Abstract

Culture significantly influences individual desires and behaviors, and this is particularly evident in Osun State, which boasts a rich cultural heritage. Understanding sample cultural determinism and its impact on consumer behavior is essential for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) operating in Osun State, as it directly affects their performance. From Osogbo to Ilesha, culture shapes consumer responses to the products and services offered by SMEs. This study aims to investigate two key objectives: the impact of cultural determinism on consumer behavior and its relationship with SME performance in Osun State. Two hypotheses were tested using a descriptive survey design. The study's population consisted of 2,273 SMEs in Osun State, according to SMEDAN. The size of 317 was determined using the Krejcie and Morgan table, and data were collected from business owners via a simple random sampling method in three major towns: Osogbo, Ife, and Ilesha. Out of the 317 questionnaires distributed, 301 were suitable for analysis. The findings suggest that SMEs in Osun State are significantly influenced by cultural beliefs, and these cultural factors must be considered when establishing and running a business.



The study recommends that SMEs in Osun State pay close attention to cultural beliefs at the individual, group, and societal levels to enhance their performance.

Keywords: Cultural, Determinism, Consumer behavior, SMES performance.

Modelling the Influence of Immersive Marketing on Consumer Behavior: The Roles of AI Trust, Engagement, and Perceived Value

Dr. Afifa Ibrahim¹ & Arif Ahmad Shehloo²

¹International Open University

²Mewar University, India

Abstract

This study explores the complex pathways through which immersive marketing influences consumer behaviour, emphasizing the mediating roles of AI-related perceptions, engagement constructs, and perceived value. Drawing on a conceptual framework grounded in contemporary marketing and technology adoption theories, we examine how immersive experiences shape trust in AI, influence consumer attitudes, and ultimately drive behavioural outcomes such as purchase intention, word-of mouth, and site revisit behaviour. Using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM), we analyse a hierarchical model incorporating both first order and second-order latent constructs, along with moderation effects. The results indicate that immersive marketing significantly enhances consumer perceptions of AI accuracy, exposure, and trust, which positively influence consumer engagement and perceived value. These mediators, in turn, significantly predict key behavioural variables including customer value and purchasing behaviour. Moderation analysis further reveals that Brand Trust and Consumer Technology Readiness strengthen these pathways. Model fit indices (CFI = 1.0008, TLI = 1.0009, RMSEA = 0.000) confirm the robustness of the model. This research provides both theoretical and practical insights into how immersive digital strategies can be effectively leveraged to foster deeper consumer connections and drive meaningful behavioural responses in AI-enabled environments.

Keywords: Immersive marketing, Consumer behaviour, AI trust, engagement and perceived value.



The Influence of Compensation and Job Insecurity on Achievement Motivation on Contract Employee at The Gresik Gas Cogeneration Plant Project

Baswara Pawitra
International Open University

Abstract

This study focuses on achievement motivation on employees, especially contract employees to provide an overview for the company in overcoming delays in construction projects in the future. This study uses a quantitative approach with associative methods. The location of the study was the Gresik Cogeneration Gas Plant Project with 53 contract employees. The independent variable in this study is compensation and job insecurity, while the dependent variable is achievement motivation. The results of the first hypothesis test show the significance value of compensation for achievement motivation of 0.001 < t table value (-2.006). This means that there is a negative influence of the compensation variable on achievement motivation. The results of the second hypothesis test show the significance value of job insecurity on achievement motivation of 0.000 < 0.05 with a t count of 13.470 > t value (table 2.006). It's means that there is a positive influence of the job insecurity on achievement motivation. The results of the F test showed a value of F 119.340 > F table (3.180) and a significance value of 0.00 < 0.05, which means that the compensation and job insecurity variables together affect the achievement motivation. The results showed that the R Square value was 0.827, in other words that the compensation and job insecurity variables had an effect of 82.7% on achievement motivation.

Keywords: Compensation, Job Insecurity, Achievement Motivation.

The Role of Community Meal Services for Older People in Australia

Shamsul Sarkar & Shafiqur Rahman
International Open University

Abstract

This conference paper explores the role of community meal services in supporting older people in Australia. These services offer more than just nutritious food—they provide regular social contact, emotional support, and help older adults stay independent in their homes. The paper examines how meal services, often run by local councils and volunteers, improve health, reduce loneliness, and strengthen community ties. Using real-life examples and interviews, it highlights the positive impact on the well-being of older people, especially those who are isolated or have limited mobility. The findings show that community meal services are an essential part of aged care support and should be strengthened to meet the needs of Australia's growing ageing population.



Keywords: Community Meal Services, Older Adults, Australia, Social Support.

The Role of Banking CSR in Advancing Healthcare in Bangladesh

Shafiqur Rahman, Samsad Jahan, Hanen Charni, Abul Kalam Azad and Mufty Asad Gul
International Open University

Abstract

This study explores the role of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives by the banking sector in supporting the healthcare system in Bangladesh. With increasing social expectations, banks are extending their CSR activities beyond education and disaster relief to healthcare services. This paper analyses CSR contributions' nature, scale, and impact, focusing on funding for hospitals, free medical camps, mobile health units, and awareness campaigns. Data is gathered from annual reports and stakeholder interviews to assess how these initiatives address public health gaps. The findings highlight that banking CSR significantly complements government efforts in delivering healthcare, especially to underserved communities. This study suggests enhancing policy frameworks to strengthen public-private collaboration in healthcare development.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Banking Sector, Healthcare Support, Bangladesh.

The Influence of Business Advisory Services on Youth and Women Entrepreneurs Towards Poverty Reduction in The Gambia

Ishaya Umaru Tanimu, PhD¹ & Abubaccarr Kanagie, BSc., MBA., MSc²

¹International Open University

²Avenue de Miremont 46, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland

Abstract

It is undoubtedly true that business advisory services (BAS) play a vital role in encouraging women and young people to start their businesses, especially in developing nations like The Gambia. These services offer crucial assistance that can have a big impact on how successful business endeavours are, which helps to fight poverty. A variety of support systems are included in business advisory services, which are intended to help entrepreneurs with different facets of running their companies. This covers advice on marketing tactics, financial management, business planning, and operational effectiveness. BAS can be extremely helpful in closing the knowledge and resource gaps that prevent many women and young people in The Gambia from pursuing entrepreneurship. However, the key factors affecting youth entrepreneurship development in the Gambia are inadequate access to financing, training and education, inefficient government policies, and access to relevant information (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, 2014). Youths aged (15 – 35) constitute over 68% of the population thus, requiring greater attention and resources for employment creation (Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2018).



The study adopted a research survey method and descriptive statistics was used for the analysis. The choice of this method was to provide accurate data analysis based on the objective of the study. To analyse the data quantitatively and systematically, closed-ended questions were used. The study aims to investigate the impact of government policies on entrepreneurship development and poverty reduction among youths in Gambia. Findings from the study show that many entrepreneurs received business advisory services from government institutions, including NEDI and GIEPA, which significantly contributed to their business success, including increased employee numbers, sales, improved product quality, and better cash flow management. The sustainability of business enterprises, irregular migration, and the displacement of young people (mostly boys) in search of white-collar jobs and better living conditions and employment opportunities in Europe and America have always been a huge problem plaguing young entrepreneurs in the country. Therefore, the study recommends that business advisory services (BAS) are crucial for entrepreneurs to guide them through the start, run, and sustain of their ventures, leading to increased success.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Youth, Development, Education, Training, Government, Policy, BAS.



Track: Bahasa Indonesia

**Kontribusi Islam Dalam Hubungan Internasional: Telaah Hubungan Internasional Periode
Islam Awal**

Gayuh Erlis Suminar
International Open University

Abstrak

Islam merupakan agama yang komprehensif. Segala aspek telah diatur dalam Islam. Hubungan dengan Sang Pencipta serta hubungan dengan sesama makhluk, semua telah tercantum di dalam sumber hukum Islam, yaitu Al-Quran dan Sunnah. Namun demikian ada yang menuduh Islam sebagai agama yang tertutup dan tidak mau membuka hubungan dengan dunia luar. Islam juga dianggap tidak memberikan kontribusi terhadap peradaban universal. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui kontribusi Islam dalam hubungan internasional melalui telaah historis hubungan internasional yang dilakukan pada masa awal Islam. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif, dengan menggunakan studi literatur dari buku dan jurnal ilmiah. Fokus pembahasan meliputi prinsip ukhuwah dan prinsip dasar hubungan internasional dalam pandangan Islam, bentuk praktek hubungan internasional pada masa awal islam, dan membahas peran sahabat dalam praktek hubungan internasional tersebut. Praktek hubungan internasional sudah dipraktekkan dalam masa awal Islam dan prinsip-prinsip hukum Islam mengatur segala aspek dalam hubungan tersebut. Saat Rasulullah shallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam berhijrah dan mendirikan pemerintahan Islam di Madinah, beliau mengambil langkah- langkah penting dalam menjalin hubungan yang baik dengan pihak internal maupun eksternal dari Islam. Rasulullah shallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam menyatukan para pengikutnya dalam ikatan ukhuwah Islam yaitu persaudaraan dalam aqidah Islam. Di sisi lain kekuatan Islam juga dijaga dengan menjalin kerjasama dengan pihak di luar Islam dalam piagam perjanjian dan pengiriman delegasi. Dengan demikian didapatkan kesimpulan bahwa Islam memiliki kontribusi dalam hubungan internasional.

Kata kunci: Hubungan Internasional, Islam, ukhuwah.



Studi Komperatif : Fenomena Krisis Empati dalam Masyarakat dan Nilai-Nilai Empati dalam Pendidikan Akhlak Islam

Abdul Gani
International Open University

Abstrak

Pendidikan akhlak Islam mengajarkan dan mendidik setiap muslim untuk berakhlak mulia, diantaranya adalah berempati, menyayangi dan tidak menyakiti sesama manusia. Akan tetapi dalam masyarakat Indonesia yang mayoritas beragama Islam, telah lama muncul beberapa fenomena kebiasaan dalam berbagai sisi kehidupan sosial, mulai dari dewasa hingga anak, yang menunjukkan adanya indikasi krisis empati, seperti korupsi pejabat dengan nilai fantastis trilyunan rupiah, kampanye politik dengan konvoi geber knalpot motor, perploncoan/ bullying kepada yunior di sekolah dasar dan menengah, pawai takbiran keliling malam hari raya dengan drumband, hingga kejahatan klitih yang dilakukan oleh remaja. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan beberapa fenomena sosial tersebut dan nilai-nilai empati yang terkandung dalam pendidikan akhlak Islam, untuk mengetahui korelasi, pengaruh dan dampak di dalamnya. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan studi literatur dengan menganalisa dan mengkomparasikan data sekunder dari berbagai sumber, termasuk berita, buku dan hasil penelitian sebelumnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya kesenjangan yang signifikan dan bertolak belakang antara keduanya. Oleh karenanya, diperlukan upaya untuk meningkatkan kesadaran berempati dan pendidikan empati dalam masyarakat yang mengintegrasikan dan mengimplementasikan nilai-nilai empati dalam pendidikan akhlak Islam ke dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.

Kata Kunci: Krisis Empati, Nilai-nilai Empati, Pendidikan Akhlak Islam, Akhlak Masyarakat Indonesia.

Analisis Terapeutik Kandungan Surah Ad-Dhuha Dalam Mengatasi Depresi

M Abduh Al Baihaqi
International Open University

Abstrak

Depresi merupakan masalah kesehatan mental yang serius dan dapat memberikan dampak signifikan terhadap kualitas hidup seseorang. Surah Ad-Dhuha, sebagai bagian dari wahyu Allah, mengandung banyak hikmah dan ajaran yang dapat memberikan ketenangan serta menumbuhkan semangat hidup bagi umat manusia. Makalah ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kandungan terapeutik Surah Ad-Dhuha dalam mengatasi depresi. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah studi literatur dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan melalui penelusuran dan telaah berbagai sumber, seperti tafsir Al-Qur'an, buku, jurnal, dan



artikel ilmiah yang relevan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Surah Ad-Dhuha mengandung pesan-pesan terapeutik yang dapat membantu mengatasi depresi. Pertama, surah ini menumbuhkan rasa syukur atas segala nikmat. Bersyukur dapat membantu individu untuk fokus pada hal-hal positif dan menghargai apa yang telah dimiliki, sehingga mengurangi perasaan negatif yang menyertai depresi. Kedua, Surah Ad-Dhuha menguatkan keyakinan akan pertolongan dan kasih sayang Allah yang tak terbatas. Hal ini dapat memberikan harapan dan motivasi bagi individu yang sedang mengalami depresi untuk bangkit dari keterpurukan. Ketiga, surah ini menyadarkan manusia akan kasih sayang Allah yang tak terbatas. Pemahaman ini dapat membantu individu untuk menerima diri dan meningkatkan harga diri. Keempat, Surah Ad-Dhuha memotivasi manusia untuk selalu berbuat baik dan bermanfaat bagi sesama. Aktivitas positif dan altruistik dapat membantu individu untuk mengalihkan perhatian dari masalah yang dihadapi dan memberikan perasaan berharga serta kebermaknaan hidup. Kesimpulannya, Surah Ad-Dhuha memiliki potensi besar sebagai terapi dalam mengatasi depresi. Oleh karena itu, pendekatan spiritual-religius yang berlandaskan Surah Ad-Dhuha dapat menjadi solusi yang tepat dalam penanganan depresi.

Kata Kunci: Depresi, Kesehatan Mental, Surah Ad-Dhuha, Terapi Al-Quran.

Model Konseptual Integratif Pengembangan Kompetensi Profesional Guru Berbasis Nilai-Nilai Keislaman

Hendar Ahmad Wibisono^{*1}, Robinson Situmorang², Awaluddin Tjalla³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Jl. Rawamangun Muka, RT.11/RW.14, Rawamangun, Kec. Pulo Gadung, Kota Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta 13220.

Abstrak

Pengembangan kompetensi profesional guru merupakan elemen kunci dalam meningkatkan kualitas pendidikan. Namun, dalam konteks pendidikan Islam, penguatan kompetensi guru tidak hanya bertumpu pada aspek pedagogis dan profesionalisme semata, melainkan juga perlu dipadukan dengan internalisasi nilai-nilai keislaman yang mendalam. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk merancang sebuah model konseptual integratif yang menggabungkan dimensi kompetensi profesional guru dengan nilai-nilai keislaman sebagai landasan etis dan spiritual. Model ini dikembangkan melalui pendekatan studi literatur kritis terhadap teori-teori kompetensi profesional, nilai-nilai pendidikan Islam, dan prinsip pengembangan sumber daya manusia dalam konteks pendidikan. Hasil perancangan menunjukkan bahwa nilai-nilai keislaman seperti keikhlasan, amanah, *ihsan*, dan *tawazun* dapat menjadi fondasi penting dalam membentuk etos kerja dan orientasi profesional guru. Model konseptual ini diharapkan dapat menjadi acuan



dalam perencanaan program pelatihan guru, pengembangan kurikulum, dan kebijakan pendidikan berbasis nilai. Integrasi antara kompetensi profesional dan nilai-nilai keislaman ini diyakini mampu melahirkan guru yang tidak hanya kompeten secara teknis, tetapi juga berkarakter mulia, berintegritas, dan berkontribusi positif dalam membangun peradaban Islam yang unggul.

Kata kunci: kompetensi profesional guru, nilai keislaman, pendidikan Islam, pengembangan guru.

Aspek Kesehatan Mental SMA dalam Menghadapi Ujian Masuk Perguruan Tinggi: Kajian Sistematis untuk Pengembangan Instrumen

Siti Nur Hasanah¹, Usmi Karyani²

¹Fakultas Psikologi, Internasional Open University; ²Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

Abstrak

Siswa Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA) di Indonesia menghadapi banyak tekanan psikologis dalam menghadapi Ujian Tulis Berbasis Komputer (UTBK), yang merupakan salah satu jalur Seleksi Nasional Penerimaan Mahasiswa Baru. Kondisi ini membutuhkan persiapan mental yang kuat. Namun, belum ada instrument alat pengukuran yang dibuat khusus untuk situasi ini. Dengan menganalisis literatur secara menyeluruh, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan merumuskan aspek-aspek kesehatan mental yang memengaruhi siswa SMA dalam menghadapi ujian masuk perguruan tinggi. Kajian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan database internasional seperti Scopus, PubMed, dan Google Scholar, sesuai dengan pedoman PRISMA 2020. Artikel yang relevan diseleksi berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi tertentu, lalu dianalisis secara tematik. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa terdapat beberapa aspek utama yang konsisten muncul dalam pengukuran kesehatan mental remaja dalam konteks akademik, antara lain regulasi emosi, efikasi diri akademik, manajemen stres, dan resiliensi. Kajian ini memberikan dasar konseptual bagi pengembangan instrumen pengukuran yang kontekstual dan berbasis bukti ilmiah, serta mendukung upaya intervensi psikologis yang lebih tepat sasaran pada siswa SMA menjelang ujian masuk perguruan tinggi.

Kata kunci: kesehatan mental, siswa SMA, ujian masuk perguruan tinggi, kajian sistematis, pengembangan instrument.



Determinan Ketidak-Sabaran Pada Individu: Studi Tentang Peran Emosi, Pikiran, Dan Perilaku

Andri Lasaadi
International Open University

Abstrak

Ketidak-sabaran merupakan salah satu masalah yang sering dihadapi oleh individu dalam menghadapi tantangan dan kesulitan hidup. Memahami determinan ketidak-sabaran dapat membantu meningkatkan kualitas hidup dan keimanan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran emosi, pikiran, dan perilaku dalam menentukan ketidak-sabaran pada individu dengan menggunakan metode survei dengan melakukan kuesioner pada individu yang telah mengalami ketidak-sabaran. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis regresi untuk mengetahui hubungan antara variabel-variabel yang terkait. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa emosi negatif, pikiran yang tidak rasional, dan perilaku impulsif merupakan determinan yang signifikan dalam menentukan ketidak-sabaran pada individu. Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa individu yang memiliki kontrol diri yang baik dan strategi coping yang efektif dapat mengurangi ketidak-sabaran.

Kata Kunci: Ketidak-sabaran, Emosi, Pikiran, Perilaku, Kontrol diri.

Teknologi dan Kesehatan Mental : Analisis Pengaruh Perkembangan Teknologi terhadap Kesejahteraan Psikologis Remaja

Reni Windayani
International Open University

Abstrak

Perkembangan teknologi digital yang pesat telah membawa dampak signifikan dalam kehidupan remaja, baik secara positif maupun negatif. Di satu sisi, teknologi memfasilitasi akses informasi, konektivitas sosial, dan inovasi dalam pembelajaran. Namun di sisi lain, penggunaan teknologi yang berlebihan juga dapat memicu berbagai permasalahan psikologis, seperti kecemasan, kesepian, gangguan tidur, dan penurunan kualitas hubungan sosial secara nyata. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi dampak perkembangan teknologi terhadap kesejahteraan psikologis remaja, sekaligus menyoroti pentingnya pemanfaatan teknologi secara proporsional. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dan analisis literatur, yang melibatkan 50 remaja berusia 13–18 tahun sebagai partisipan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan teknologi secara berlebihan berkorelasi negatif dengan kesejahteraan psikologis, terutama dalam hal kecemasan dan gangguan tidur. Di sisi lain, remaja yang memiliki kesadaran digital serta mampu



menetapkan batasan dalam penggunaan perangkat cenderung memiliki kesejahteraan psikologis yang lebih stabil. Hasil ini menggarisbawahi bahwa remaja dapat terjaga apabila terdapat kesadaran dalam penggunaan digital, memperkuat interaksi sosial langsung, serta menciptakan batasan digital yang sehat. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan perlunya pendidikan literasi digital berbasis psikologi dan dukungan emosional dari lingkungan sekitar untuk membantu remaja lebih bijak dalam mengelola penggunaan teknologi.

Kata Kunci: Kecemasan, Kesehatan mental, Kesejahteraan psikologis, Literasi digital, Teknologi digital.

QRIS dan Kedaulatan Ekonomi: Analisis Berbasis Syariah atas Pergeseran Indonesia dari Raksasa Pembayaran Global

Widya Ryan Alvira
International Open University

Abstrak

Dalam laporan National Trade Estimate (NTE) 2025, Kantor Perwakilan Dagang Amerika Serikat (USTR) mengkritik implementasi QRIS (Quick Response Code Indonesian Standard) dan Gerbang Pembayaran Nasional (GPN) di Indonesia sebagai hambatan perdagangan. Kritik ini mencakup pembatasan kepemilikan asing dan kewajiban kemitraan lokal, yang dianggap menghalangi partisipasi perusahaan AS seperti Visa dan Mastercard. Namun, para ekonom dan otoritas Indonesia menilai kritik tersebut tidak berdasar. QRIS dirancang untuk meningkatkan inklusi keuangan, terutama bagi UMKM, dan telah mencatat pertumbuhan transaksi signifikan. Bank Indonesia juga menegaskan keterbukaan terhadap kerja sama internasional selama sesuai dengan prinsip kesetaraan dan kepentingan nasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif-deskriptif dengan menganalisis pergeseran dari sistem pembayaran global yang didominasi asing ke QRIS melalui lensa maqāṣid al-sharī'ah, dengan fokus pada prinsip ḥifẓ al-māl (perlindungan harta), istiqlāl iqtishādī (kemandirian ekonomi), dan penghapusan ihtikār (monopoli). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengembangan QRIS sejalan dengan nilai-nilai ekonomi Islam, menawarkan alternatif keuangan yang berdaulat dan beretika di tengah dominasi sistem keuangan global.

Kata Kunci: QRIS; Kedaulatan Ekonomi; Perspektif Syariah; Sistem Pembayaran Digital; Maqasid al Syariah.



Menemukan Makna dalam Kegelapan: Peran Al-Qur'an dalam Pemulihan Psikologis Pasca Kehilangan Penglihatan di Usia Produktif

Ichlas Nurpaidah
International Open University

Abstrak

Kehilangan penglihatan secara tiba-tiba pada usia produktif dapat menimbulkan dampak psikologis yang signifikan, termasuk kecemasan, depresi, dan kehilangan makna hidup. Dalam konteks ini, pendekatan spiritual Islam, khususnya melalui interaksi dengan Al-Qur'an, dapat berperan sebagai mekanisme koping yang efektif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi bagaimana interaksi dengan Al-Qur'an dapat membantu individu dalam memulihkan makna hidup dan kesejahteraan psikologis setelah mengalami kehilangan penglihatan di usia produktif. Metode yg digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus. Subjek penelitian adalah seorang wanita yang mengalami kehilangan penglihatan pada usia produktif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa interaksi yang intens dengan Al-Qur'an, melalui membaca, mentadaburi ayat, menghafal, dan mengamalkan kandungan ayat berkontribusi signifikan dalam pemulihan psikologis subjek. Rangkaian aktivitas ini berfungsi sebagai mekanisme koping spiritual yang efektif dalam pemulihan psikologis pasca kehilangan penglihatan atau kebutaan. Subjek dapat kembali membangun makna hidup serta kemampuan untuk memberikan kontribusi positif kepada komunitas sekitarnya dengan membangun komunitas belajar al qur'an braille. Temuan ini mendukung pendekatan spiritual Islam dalam intervensi psikologis untuk individu yang mengalami disabilitas sensorik.

Kata kunci: kebutaan, disabilitas, usia produktif, Al-Quran, koping.

Kepuasan Pernikahan Istri : Antara Konsep Poligami dalam Islam dengan Praktek Poligami di Masyarakat

R.A. Dewi Oetari Koesoemawati
International Open University

Abstrak

Poligami adalah salah satu bentuk pernikahan yang ada dalam syariat Islam, sebagai akomodasi atas praktek yang sudah ada sejak zaman sebelum datangnya Islam, namun diatur secara ketat dengan syarat syarat yang berorientasi pada keadilan, tanggung jawab, dan kesejahteraan keluarga. Sedangkan realita yang banyak kita temui di masyarakat, pernikahan poligami seringkali menimbulkan banyak permasalahan bagi istri dan anak-anak, terutama yang mengutamakan hawa nafsu dan tanpa tanggung jawab. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa dan membandingkan bagaimana kepuasan pernikahan istri terhadap konsep



poligami dalam Islam dengan kepuasan mereka terhadap praktik poligami yang dijalani dalam pernikahan. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif melalui wawancara mendalam sehingga penelitian ini dapat mengungkap dinamika kepuasan pernikahan pada istri-istri yang hidup dalam pernikahan poligami. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan adanya kesenjangan antara prinsip-prinsip poligami menurut Islam dengan praktik poligami yang dialami para istri. Kesenjangan ini memengaruhi tingkat kepuasan mereka terhadap pernikahan, yang dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor seperti komunikasi, peran, keluarga, kecocokan, konflik, keuangan, waktu luang, seks, relasi, agama. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kesadaran akan pentingnya kehati-hatian dalam menjalankan polgami sehingga dapat menerapkan poligami yang adil sesuai ajaran Islam serta untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan istri dan keluarga secara keseluruhan.

Kata kunci: Konsep Poligami, Praktik Poligami, Kepuasan Pernikahan, Kepuasan Istri.

Islam Sebagai Ajaran Komprehensif di Era Globalisasi

RNida UI Fadhila
International Open University

Abstrak

Globalisasi adalah fenomena tak terhindarkan yang mengubah kehidupan manusia, mempercepat interaksi, pertukaran budaya, dan penyebaran informasi. Di balik manfaat yang ditawarkannya, globalisasi juga membawa dampak negatif, seperti radikalisme, sekularisme, dan krisis identitas khususnya di kalangan umat Islam. Sebagai agama yang syamil mutakamil (komprehensif), Islam menawarkan panduan universal dan relevan untuk menghadapi tantangan dan menjawab persoalan persoalan kontemporer serta memanfaatkan peluang untuk membangun masyarakat global yang harmonis. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengeksplorasi konsep Islam yang komprehensif, dinamis, dan adaptif dengan segala sumber hukumnya yang fleksibel serta mampu menyesuaikan diri dengan perkembangan zaman. Selain itu, kajian ini juga menyoroti peran Rasulullah shalallahu 'alaihi wasallam sebagai kompas moral dalam menghadapi dinamika kehidupan global. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kepustakaan (library research). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Islam, melalui prinsip-prinsip keadilan, toleransi, dan nilai-nilai universalnya ternyata tidak hanya mampu bertahan dalam arus globalisasi, tetapi juga berperan aktif dalam



menawarkan solusi etis untuk membangun masyarakat global yang harmonis dan berkeadaban tanpa kehilangan esensinya.

Kata Kunci: Islam, globalisasi, komprehensif, tantangan, peluang.

Integrasi Konsep Islam Klasik (Tafakkur, Tadabbur, Muraqabah, Dan Muhasabah) Dalam Meningkatkan Kesehatan Mental di Era Digital

Lukmanul Hakim
International Open University

Abstrak

Di era digital yang ditandai dengan pesat berbagai informasi yang tersebar melalui media sosial yang memberikan tantangan pada kesehatan mental seperti stress, kecemasan, dan gangguan persepsi diri semakin meningkat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi integrasi konsep Islam klasik—tafakkur (perenungan terhadap ciptaan Allah), tadabbur (perenungan mendalam terhadap Al-Qur'an), muraqabah (kesadaran akan pengawasan Allah), dan muhasabah (evaluasi diri) sebagai pendekatan holistik dalam meningkatkan kesehatan mental. Melalui pendekatan kualitatif berbasis analisis teoretis dan studi literatur, penelitian ini mengkaji bagaimana keempat konsep tersebut dapat diterapkan dalam konteks digital untuk membantu individu mengelola emosi, memperkuat ketahanan mental, dan membangun kesadaran diri yang seimbang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tafakkur dan tadabbur dapat meningkatkan mindfulness dan makna hidup, muraqabah mendorong pengendalian diri terhadap pengaruh negatif digital, serta muhasabah memfasilitasi refleksi untuk memperbaiki pola pikir dan perilaku. Integrasi konsep-konsep ini menawarkan solusi kontekstual yang relevan dengan nilai Islam, sekaligus efektif dalam menjawab tantangan kesehatan mental di era digital. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan pengembangan program berbasis Islam, seperti pelatihan mindfulness Islami atau konten digital yang mempromosikannya untuk mendukung kesejahteraan mental masyarakat Muslim.

Kata Kunci: Konsep Islam Klasik, Kesehatan Mental, Era Digital.



Dampak Negatif Penggunaan Instagram Pada Pengasuhan Serta Solusinya Berdasarkan Psikologi Islam Dan Ayat Al-Quran

Rahma Aziza Fitriana
International Open University

Abstrak

Banyak masyarakat Indonesia menggunakan media sosial Instagram untuk mencari informasi, tak terkecuali bagi mereka yang telah menyandang status sebagai orang tua. Di sisi lain, Instagram juga membawa dampak negatif bagi mereka dalam hal pengasuhan. Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dampak negatif penggunaan Instagram pada pengasuhan serta solusinya berdasarkan Psikologi Islam yang didasari ayat Al-Qur'an. Metode penulisan karya ini adalah studi kepustakaan dengan menelaah jurnal-jurnal bereputasi dan merujuk kepada Al-Qur'an sebagai sumber kebenaran utama yang didukung oleh penjelasan beberapa tafsir. Berdasarkan kajian literatur, penggunaan Instagram menyebabkan orang tua terburu-buru pada tumbuh kembang anak, membandingkan anak sendiri dengan anak orang lain, sulit mensyukuri kondisi anak, dan terdistraksi dengan hal-hal di luar urusan keluarga seperti ingin tahu kehidupan orang lain. Psikologi Islam menjelaskan konsep tentang jiwa yang tidak diakui oleh Psikologi Barat, yaitu manusia diberi kebebasan memilih respon terbaik atas setiap kondisi yang dihadapi. Tidak menggunakan Instagram sama sekali bukan solusi yang efektif di zaman serba terkoneksi dengan dunia digital saat ini, tetapi membatasi penggunaannya disertai dengan mengendalikan jiwa sesuai panduan Surat Thaha ayat 130-132 dapat menjadi solusi agar tetap mendapat informasi bermanfaat dari Instagram dan menghindari efek negatifnya.

Kata kunci: Instagram, Pengasuhan, Psikologi Islam, Jiwa, Surat Thaha.

Urgensi Manhaj Islam Wasathiyah (Islam Moderasi) Perspektif Al-Qur'an Dan As Sunnah Dalam Dinamika Keumatan Dan Kebangsaan di Indonesia

Indri Hendayanti
International Open University

Abstrak

Manhaj Islam Wasathiyah atau biasa disebut juga Islam Moderasi adalah bagian dari syariat Islam dan merupakan sikap dasar beragama kaum muslimin. Manhaj ini sendiri adalah karakteristik yang paling menonjol dari Ahlussunnah wal Jama'ah dan menjadi ciri ideal umat Islam sebagai umat terbaik (khairu ummah). Umat Islam telah mendapatkan predikat yang mulia dengan istilah yang sangat indah selain sebagai khairu ummah (umat terbaik) juga sebagai ummatan wasathan (umat pertengahan) oleh Allah 'Azza wa Jalla dalam Kitab-Nya. Manhaj Islam Wasathiyah (Islam Moderasi) pada hari ini sangat dibutuhkan dalam dinamika keumatan



dan kebangsaan di Indonesia. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan metodologi kualitatif dimana penelitian digali melalui studi literatur dan observasi. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa urgensi Manhaj Islam Wasathiyah yang bersesuaian dengan Al-Qur'an dan as sunnah dalam upaya persatuan dan kesatuan umat. Kemudian di sisi lain bagaimana agar manhaj ini juga mampu menjadi solusi bagi keragaman dalam kehidupan multikultural di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Manhaj Wasathiyah, Islam Moderasi, Ummatan Wasathan, Umat pertengahan, Dinamika Umat.

Dialog, Tadabbur Ayat, dan Pendidikan Agama: Meningkatkan Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Siswa di Sekolah Dasar

Raihan Dwi Fadilah
Universitas Terbuka Internasional

Abstrak

Sistem pendidikan di Indonesia saat ini masih didominasi oleh pendekatan sekuler yang memisahkan antara ilmu pengetahuan dan nilai-nilai keagamaan. Kurikulum difokuskan pada pencapaian akademik dan persiapan menuju pasar kerja, namun mengabaikan pembentukan karakter spiritual dan pengembangan daya pikir kritis siswa. Padahal, dalam tradisi pendidikan Islam pada masa keemasan, ilmu dipandang sebagai sarana mendekatkan diri kepada Tuhan dan membentuk kepribadian utuh. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menawarkan alternatif sistem pendidikan dasar yang menempatkan pendidikan agama sebagai fondasi utama, dikombinasikan dengan pendekatan dialogis dan praktik tadabbur ayat secara rutin, guna mendorong siswa berpikir secara mendalam dan reflektif. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif berbasis studi literatur dengan analisis terhadap teori-teori pendidikan Islam klasik dan psikologi perkembangan modern. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa integrasi nilai-nilai spiritual dalam kurikulum dasar, melalui dialog dan tadabbur, mampu meningkatkan kemampuan berpikir kritis siswa sekaligus membentuk karakter religius yang kuat. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi dasar bagi reformasi sistem pendidikan di Indonesia menuju pendekatan yang lebih holistik dan transformatif.

Kata kunci: pendidikan Islam, berpikir kritis, tadabbur ayat, dialog, pendidikan dasar.



Membangun Kembali Ruh Pendidikan: Manifesto Psikologi Tauhidik untuk Generasi yang Kehilangan Arah

Raihan Dwi Fadilah
Universitas Terbuka Internasional

Abstrak

Dunia hari ini dipenuhi oleh manusia cerdas, namun miskin kebijaksanaan. Hal ini mencerminkan krisis nilai dalam pendidikan modern yang memisahkan antara ilmu dan agama. Sekularisme menjadikan agama sekadar pelengkap, bukan sebagai fondasi dalam membentuk karakter dan cara berpikir. Penelitian ini merumuskan dasar konseptual Project Tolstoy, sebuah gerakan kesadaran yang bertujuan menyatukan kembali ilmu pengetahuan dan hikmah dalam bingkai tauhid. Dengan pendekatan reflektif-kualitatif dan telaah literatur, tulisan ini menelusuri relevansi nilai-nilai Islam dan pemikiran psikologi humanistik terhadap reformulasi pendidikan bermakna. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa menyatukan membaca, berpikir, dan beriman dapat membentuk generasi yang cerdas sekaligus bijaksana.

Kata Kunci: pendidikan spiritual, tauhid, psikologi humanistik, literatur Islam, Project Tolstoy.