



AIUA

ASIAN ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES ASSOCIATION
رابطة جامعات آسيا الإسلامية

ICIU 2023

قَرْنَ سَيِّدًا عَزِيزًا نَبِيًّا رَحِيمًا
مُرْسَلًا مَعْرُوفًا نَبِيًّا رَحِيمًا
مُرْسَلًا مَعْرُوفًا نَبِيًّا رَحِيمًا
مُرْسَلًا مَعْرُوفًا نَبِيًّا رَحِيمًا

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES

**Islamic Higher Education Landscape in the
21st Century: Strategies and Visions**

07-08 Zulhijjah 1444H / 26-27 June 2023M

Indera Samudra Grand Hall, The Empire Brunei

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



**His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah
ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien,
Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam**

Chancellor
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali



**His Royal Highness Prince (Dr) Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah
ibni His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah**

D.K.M.B., D.P.K.T., King Abdul Aziz Ribbon, First Class (Saudi Arabia), The Order of the Renaissance (First Degree) (Jordan), Grand Cross of Crown Order – G.K.K., (Netherlands), Medal of Honour (Lao), DSO (Singapore), Order of Lakandula with the Rank of Grand Cross (Philippines), The Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise, Second Class (Ukraine), DSO (Military) (Singapore), P.H.B.S.

**The Crown Prince
and Senior Minister at the Prime Minister's Office**

Pro-Chancellor
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali

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Sekapur Sirih

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



الحمد لله رب العالمين، وبه نستعين على أمور الدنيا والدين، والصلاة والسلام على نبينا محمد الأمين، وعلى آله وأصحابه أجمعين، ومن تبعهم بإحسان إلى يوم الدين. وبعد،

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Alhamdulillah, segala puji dan syukur dipanjatkan ke hadrat Allah *Subhanahu wa Ta'ala* kerana dengan limpah kurnia dan izin-Nya kita dapat bersama dalam Persidangan Antarabangsa Universiti Islam atau International Conference of Islamic Universities (ICIU). Persidangan ini adalah yang julung kalinya diadakan dan diterajui oleh Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA) dengan kerjasama Asian Islamic Universities Association (AIUA). Sukacita saya mengucapkan “Selamat Datang” ke Negara Brunei Darussalam kepada delegasi luar negara yang hadir menyertai persidangan ini.

AIUA merupakan sebuah persatuan yang ditubuhkan pada tahun 2015, iaitu ketika para pemimpin institusi pengajian tinggi bersemuka dalam persidangan meja bulat pertama para rektor pengajian tinggi Islam di Riau, Indonesia. Persatuan ini menerima keahlian pada setiap tahun daripada institusi pengajian tinggi Asia, dan pada hari ini AIUA mempunyai 78 keahlian dari universiti dan pengajian tinggi Islam di rantau Asia.

Persidangan ini memilih tema “Landskap Pendidikan Tinggi Islam Abad 21: Strategi dan Hala Tuju”. Tema ini sangat wajar dibincangkan dalam keadaan institusi pendidikan tinggi menerima beraneka corak cabaran, lebih-lebih lagi selepas era pandemik COVID-19. Serentak cabaran wabak yang datang melanda dunia secara tiba-tiba pada penghujung tahun 2019 lalu, iklim pendidikan turut berubah tidak terkecuali suasana pembelajaran dan pengajaran di institusi pengajian tinggi Islam. Kemahiran yang diperlukan melangkaui kebiasaan. Dunia digital mula mengambil alih dan mencorak pengalaman belajar dan mengajar di pusat ilmu. Seterusnya, mendatangkan cabaran baru kepada kredibiliti kurikulum, metodologi dan sistem pengajian yang berjalan pada masa ini. Kita akur sesungguhnya keperluan pendidikan abad 21 perlu diberi perhatian serius demi kelangsungan dan kesejahteraan generasi penerus bangsa.

Oleh itu, persidangan ini adalah ikhtiar kita sebagai negara serumpun di rantau Asia untuk sama-sama berganding bahu dan menggembeleng usaha untuk menghasilkan suatu wacana dalam menjadikan pengajian Islam tetap relevan. Dalam masa sama dapat mengadaptasi kemajuan global. Kita yakin diskusi dan perkongsian pengalaman serta amalan terbaik daripada rakan strategik kita dalam pembentangan kertas persidangan akan memberi manfaat kepada semua pihak.

Sebagai negara serumpun yang hidup bermuafakat dan menjalin hubungan harmoni kita ingin melihat pendidikan Islam di institusi pengajian tinggi Islam rantau ini terus diperkasa. Kita juga ingin memastikan kemahiran abad 21 dapat diterapkan kepada para pelajar. Seterusnya lulusan daripada pendidikan tinggi Islam mampu bersaing di persada kerjaya yang semakin sengit saingannya. Kita juga teruja untuk melihat lebih ramai lulusan daripada pengajian tinggi Islam berjaya mencipta kerjaya sendiri dan mampu menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi negara.

Alhamdulillah, Persidangan Universiti Islam ini dimeriahkan dengan kehadiran seramai 132 pembentang dan seramai 350 peserta daripada institusi pengajian tinggi dan para pengamal industri pendidikan tinggi serta pelajar siswazah.

Akhirnya, dalam kesempatan ini saya merakamkan ucapan setinggi penghargaan dan terima kasih kepada ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa kerja persidangan yang telah bertungkus lumus berusaha memastikan persidangan ini berjalan lancar seperti direncana. Semoga usaha dan pengorbanan tenaga, buah fikiran dan material yang dihulur akan mendapat ganjaran pahala berlipat ganda dan rahmat daripada Allah *Subhanahu wa Ta'ala* jua. *Amin ya Rabbal 'Alamin*.

وبالله التوفيق والهداية
والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

DR HAJI NORARFAN BIN HAJI ZAINAL

Rektor

Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali

selaku Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Pandu

Persidangan Antarabangsa Universiti-Universiti Islam 2023

Foreword

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



الحمد لله رب العالمين، وبه نستعين على أمور الدنيا والدين، والصلاة والسلام على نبينا محمد الأمين، وعلى آله وأصحابه أجمعين، ومن تبعهم بإحسان إلى يوم الدين. وبعد،

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Alhamdulillah, all praise and gratitude to Allah *Subhanahu wa Ta'ala* for His abundant blessings and grace, which have allowed us to gather at the International Conference of Islamic Universities (ICIU 2023). This conference marks the first of its kind, organised and led by Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA) in collaboration with the Asian Islamic Universities Association (AIUA). I extend a warm welcome to all international delegates attending this conference to Brunei Darussalam.

AIUA was established in 2015 during the inaugural roundtable of Islamic university rectors in Riau, Indonesia. The association has been growing steadily, welcoming new members from Asian higher education institutions each year. Today, AIUA proudly houses 78 members from universities and Islamic higher education institutions across the Asian region.

The theme chosen for this conference is “Islamic Higher Education Landscape: Strategies and Visions”. This theme is highly relevant considering the diverse challenges faced by higher education institutions, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. The sudden global outbreak in late 2019 has reshaped the educational landscape, including teaching and learning environments in Islamic higher education institutions. Required skills have transcended conventional practices, as the digital world takes precedence and reshapes the learning and teaching experiences. Consequently, this poses new challenges to curriculum credibility, teaching methodologies and educational systems currently in place. Realising the pressing needs of 21st century education, serious attention must be given to ensure the continuity and well-being of future generations.

Therefore, this conference serves as a collective effort by neighbouring countries in the Asian region to work together and strive towards generating discourse that maintains the relevance of Islamic education while adapting to global advancements. We believe that discussions, sharing experience, and best practices among our strategic partners during paper presentations will benefit all parties involved.

As a harmonious community of nations, we aspire to empower Islamic education within institutions of higher learning in our region. Additionally, we aim to ensure that 21st century skills are imparted to students, enabling graduates of Islamic higher education to compete in an increasingly competitive job market. We are also excited to witness more graduates from Islamic higher education institutions successfully establishing their own careers and contributing to the country's economic growth.

Alhamdulillah, the Islamic University Conference is enriched by the presence of approximately 132 presenters and 350 participants from higher education institutions, industrial and educational practitioners, and postgraduate students.

Finally, I would like to express my highest appreciation and gratitude to members of the conference organising committee, for their tireless efforts in ensuring the smooth execution of this event. May their efforts, dedication, ideas and resources be rewarded with blessings and mercy from Allah *Subhanahu wa Ta'ala. Amin ya Rabbal 'Alamin.*

وبالله التوفيق والهداية
والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

DR HAJI NORARFAN BIN HAJI ZAINAL
Rector
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali
cum the Chairperson of the Steering Committee
of the International Conference of Islamic Universities 2023

ICIU 2023

Programme

ICIU 2023
PROGRAMME

DAY 1

Monday, 07 Zulhijjah 1444H / 26 June 2023M
Indera Samudra Grand Hall, The Empire Brunei

- 7.30 am : Arrival and Registration of Conference Participants
- 8.00 am – 9.30 am : Recitation of Surah al-Fatihah
- : Parallel Session I
- : Q&A Session
- : Presentation of Token of Appreciation
- 9.30 am – 9.45 am : Break
- 9.45 am – 12.00 pm : Parallel Session II
- : Q&A Session
- : Presentation of Token of Appreciation
- : Break and Zuhur Prayer
- 2.00 pm – 3.30 pm : Keynote Address I, II, III, IV, V, VI & VII
- Title: Islamic Higher Education Landscape in the 21st Century:
Strategies and Visions
- Professor Dr Salama Gimaa Ali Daoud**
President, Al-Azhar University

Professor Dr H. Mujiburrahman
Rector, UIN Antasari Banjarmasin and President of AIUA

Dr Haji Norarfan bin Haji Zainal
Rector, Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA) and Deputy President of AIUA

Professor Dato Dr Wan Sabri bin Wan Yusof
Vice Chancellor, University Sultan Azlan Shah Malaysia and Secretary General of AIUA

Professor Ibrahim Mohamed Zain
Associate Dean, College of Islamic Studies Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar Foundation

Professor Emeritus Tan Sri Dato Dzul kifli Abdul Razak
Rector, International Islamic University Malaysia

Associate Professor Dr Muhammad Roflee Waehama
Dean, Faculty of Islamic Science, University of Prince Songkla, Pattani Campus

- 3.30 pm – 3.45 pm : Refreshments
- 3.45 pm – 5.00 pm : Poster Presentation Session
- : Q&A Session
- : Presentation of Token of Appreciation

ICIU 2023
PROGRAMME

DAY 2

Tuesday, 08 Zulhijjah 1444H / 27 June 2023M
Indera Samudra Grand Hall, The Empire Brunei

- 7.45 am : Arrival and Registration of Conference Participants
- 7.45 am – 9.00 am : Refreshments
- 9.00 am – 12.00 pm : The Opening Ceremony of ICIU 2023
- : Break and Zuhur Prayer
- 2.30 pm – 3.30 pm : Parallel Session III
- : Q&A Session
- : Presentation of Token of Appreciation
- 3.30 pm – 3.45 pm : Refreshments
- 3.45 pm – 5.00 pm : Parallel Session IV
- : Q&A Session
- : Presentation of Token of Appreciation

*Opening Ceremony
Programme*

ICIU 2023
 OPENING CEREMONY PROGRAMME

Tuesday, 08 Zulhijjah 1444H / 27 June 2023M
 Indera Samudra Grand Hall, The Empire Brunei

- 7.45 am : Arrival of Working Committee Members
- 9.00 am : Arrival of Guests
- 9.30 am : Arrival of Special Guests
- 10.00 am : Arrival of His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien, Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, the Chancellor of Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali and His Royal Highness Prince (Dr) Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah ibni His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, the Crown Prince and Senior Minister at the Prime Minister's Office, Pro-Chancellor of Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali
- : RECITATION OF SURAH AL-FATIHAH
 By Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Seri Maharaja Dato Paduka Seri Setia (Dr) Ustaz Haji Awang Abdul Aziz bin Juned, the State Mufti
- : RECITATION OF AL-QUR'AN AL-KARIM
- : WELCOMING REMARKS
 By Yang Mulia Dr Haji Norarfan bin Haji Zainal, the Rector of Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali cum the Chairperson of ICIU 2023 Steering Committee

- : TITAH AND CONFERENCE LAUNCH
By His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien, Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, the Chancellor of Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali
- : DISTINGUISHED KEYNOTE ADDRESS
By Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Seri Maharaja Dato Paduka Seri Setia (Dr) Ustaz Haji Awang Abdul Aziz bin Juned, the State Mufti
- : RECITATION OF DOA SELAMAT
By Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Seri Maharaja Dato Paduka Seri Setia (Dr) Ustaz Haji Awang Abdul Aziz bin Juned, the State Mufti
- : His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien, Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, the Chancellor of Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali visits the Exhibition & Poster Presentation
- : REFRESHMENTS
- : DEPARTURE
His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien, Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, the Chancellor of Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali and His Royal Highness Prince (Dr) Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah ibni His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, the Crown Prince and Senior Minister at the Prime Minister's Office, Pro-Chancellor of Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali

Parallel Sessions

ICIU 2023 PARALLEL SESSION

DAY 1, MONDAY 07 ZULHIJAH 1444H / 26 JUNE 2023M

SESSION I

HALL 1

MAIN THEME: ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION LANDSCAPE IN THE
21ST CENTURY: STRATEGIES AND DIRECTIONS

MODERATOR: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DR NURDENG DEURASEH

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	8.00 – 8.07AM	NURDENG DEURASEH	PENGAJIAN DAN PENYELIDIKAN SEJARAH, FALSAFAH DAN ETIKA PERUBATAN ISLAM DI PERINGKAT SISWAZAH DI ISTAC: SATU MODEL DAN STRATEGI KEARAH PENDIDIKAN MODEN BERTERASKAN SUMBER-SUMBER TURATH ISLAM	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
2	8.08 – 8.15AM	HILDA LUTFIANI	THE INFLUENCE OF MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES ON SOVEREIGN SUKUK ISSUANCE IN INDONESIA	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
3	8.16 – 8.23AM	KHATIHAH BINTI OTHMAN	DESIGNING DIGITALIZATION RESERVOIR OF ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT WITHIN ISLAMIC HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTION	UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA
4	8.24 – 8.31AM	MOHD ZULFAHMI BIN MOHAMAD	ROLE OF EDUCATION IN UNVEILING THE ISLAMIC HERITAGE OF MALAYSIA: A DE-ORIENTALIZED PROCESS	UNIVERSITI SULTAN AZLAN SHAH (USAS)
5	8.32 – 8.39AM	MUSTAQIM ROSLAN	KAEDAH PENTAKSIRAN BILIK DARJAH (PBD) DAN KESANNYA KEPADA MURID TAHAP SATU DI MALAYSIA: ANALISIS SUBJEK PENDIDIKAN ISLAM	UNIVERSITI SULTAN AZLAN SHAH (USAS)
6	8.40 – 8.47M	SOFKHATIN KHUMAIDAH	SEXIST JOKES AMONG FACULTY MEMBERS IN ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES	UIN KIAI HAJI ACHMAS SIDDIQ
7	8.48 – 8.55AM	ASA'ARI, HALIL KHUSAIRI	QUALITY ASSURANCE OF ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION OF 21 ST CENTURY	ISLAMIC INSTITUT OF KERINCI
8	8.56 – 9.03AM	BEGUM FAUZIYAH	OPTIMIZING YOUTUBE AS LEARNING MEDIA TO ELEVATE STUDENTS' AWARENESS OF HALAL CONCEPT	UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
9	9.04 – 9.11AM	NORAZILAWATI MD DAHLAL, NURUL AIN MOHAMMAD ROSLI	THE IMPACT OF ISLAMIC VALUE-BASED PRODUCTIVITY IN ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	INHART, IIUM

10	9.12 – 9.19AM	SOVIA FAHRAINI	STRATEGIC ROLE OF STUDENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARABIC LANGUAGE IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY IN ERA 5.0	INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI KEDIRI
	9.20 – 9.30AM	Q&A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		

HALL 2
MAIN THEME: ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION LANDSCAPE IN THE 21ST CENTURY: STRATEGIES AND DIRECTIONS
MODERATOR: DR NUREFNAZHANI BINTI HAJI DURANI

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	8.00 – 8.07AM	SUGIANTO	PENGARUH PENDIDIKAN AGAMA ISLAM DALAM PEMBERIAN DAN PENARIKAN BALIK HIBAH: KAJIAN KES DI PENGADILAN AGAMA PONTIANAK	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
2	8.08 – 8.15AM	WITRIE ANNISA BUYS, GAMAL ABDUL NASIR ZAKARIA & SHAMSINAR HUSAIN	THE NOTIONS OF ISLAMIC QUALITY CULTURE IN HIGHER EDUCATION: THE CASE OF BRUNEI AND INDONESIA CONTEXT	UNIVERSITI BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
3	8.16 – 8.23AM	MAHAZAN BIN ABDUL MUTALIB	LEADERSHIP AND DAKWAH OF ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION: A NEW NARRATIVE	UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA
4	8.24 – 8.31AM	FARAH HAYA	SOCIAL EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION: CONSTRUCT THE HIGH EDUCATION VISION ON 21TH CENTURY	IAIN KEDIRI
5	8.32 – 8.39AM	MARIANI OMAR	PERSEPSI DAN KEJAYAAN E-KAUNSELING TERHADAP TAHAP KEMAHIRAN KAUNSELING DALAM KALANGAN KAUNSELOR PELATIH	UNIVERSITI SULTAN AZLAN SHAH (USAS)
6	8.40 – 8.47M	CHE NORHIDAYU CHE NOH	GUIDELINES AND APPRAISAL MATRIX OF FOOD SAFETY AND FRIENDLY SERVICE: A MODEL FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA
7	8.48 – 8.55AM	FAIZA NUR KHALIDA	ARABIC LEARNING IN THE 5.0	UIN SULTAN MAULANA HASANUDDIN BANTEN
8	8.56 – 9.03AM	MOH. ASROR YUSUF	STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN STUDI ISLAM PADA FAKULTAS USHULUDDIN DI PTKI INDONESIA UNTUK MERESPON KEBUTUHAN MASYARAKAT KONTEMPORER	IAIN KEDIRI, EAST JAVA INDONESIA

9	9.04 – 9.11AM	UTAMI SYIFA MASFUÁH	POTRET NILAI – NILAI MODERASI BERAGAMA DI INDONESIA (STUDI KASUS DI SMP NEGERI 7 KOTA CILEGON)	UIN SULTAN MAULANA HASANUDDIN BANTEN
10	9.12 – 9.19AM	FAZIAH MUNJATA SALMA	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRANSFORMATIVE-TRANSCENDENT EDUCATION MODEL AT SD PLUS SUNAN AMPEL KEDIRI CITY EAST JAVA	INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI KEDIRI
	9.20 – 9.30AM	Q&A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		

SYNDICATE 3
THEME 5: DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT OF 21ST CENTURY TEACHING & LEARNING MATERIALS
THEME 6: ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN TEACHING & LEARNING
MODERATOR: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DR ANIS MALIK THOHA

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	8.00 – 8.07AM	ANIS MALIK THOHA	هندسة النظام المعرفي البياني الشافعي في بنية التصور الإسلامي السني.	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
2	8.08 – 8.15AM	SYARIFAH NADHIYA	منهج القصة القرآنية في بناء شخصية الفتاة المسلمة قصة مريم عليها السلام نموذجاً	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
3	8.16 – 8.23AM	ZULAMALI @ ABDUL AZIZ BIN BEGAWAN PEHIN KHATIB DATO PADUKA HAJI MATASSAN	تضاييا تدریس اللغة العربية لغیر الناطقین كما من منظور النظام اللغوي للعربية والدراسة التقابلية	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
4	8.24 – 8.31AM	DR HJH MAS NOORAINI HJ MOHIDDIN	TRANSFORMASI PENGAJIAN TINGGI ISLAM: KEPERLUAN ATAU KEHENDAK?	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
5	8.32 – 8.39AM	MA'SUM BIN ISA	THE ROLE OF MOBILE AND VIRTUAL REALITY (VR) TECHNOLOGY IN ONLINE SHOPPING AS A BUSINESS MARKETING TOOL IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: USER ACCEPTANCE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR 21ST CENTURY BUSINESS STRATEGIES	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
6	8.40 – 8.47M	HANIK MAHLIATUSSIKAH	فنية التكرار في سورة الواقعة	UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MALANG
7	8.48 – 8.55AM	DAYANGKU SITI NURUL MASHITAH BINTI PENGIRAN MOHD SAHAR	ISLAMIC ETHICAL AWARENESS IN INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AMONGST BRUNEI CITIZEN JOURNALISTS	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)

8	8.56 – 9.03AM	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DR YASIR BIN ISMAIL	تشكيل النصوص العربية وتأثيرها على دارسي اللغة العربية	UNIVERSITI ISLAM ANTARABANGSA MALAYSIA
9	9.04 – 9.11AM	ZURAIRATUL ZAKIAH BINTI DSS HAJI RAJID & AZME BIN HAJI MATALI	KOMITMEN PERJUMPAAN SISWAZAH UNISSA BERSAMA PENYELIA: CABARAN DAN PENYELESAIAN	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
10	9.12 – 9.19AM			
	9.20 – 9.30AM	Q&A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		

SESSION II

**HALL 1
THEME 5: DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF 21ST CENTURY
TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS
MODERATOR: DR NORASHIKIN BINTI YUSOF**

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTIONS
1	9.45 – 9.52AM	NORASHIKIN YUSOF, NURHAFIZATUL HIKMAH HAJI SERIBINI, NURUL NAQIBAH BAHAR	THE ROLE OF GROUP WORK IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN NURTURING SOFT SKILLS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
2	9.53 – 10.00AM	HANAN SYAFIQAH BINTI HAJI MUHAMMAD SALLEH	REKA BENTUK PENGAJARAN ILMU QIRA'AT DI NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: TUMPUAN KAJIAN TERHADAP RIWAYAT HAFS	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
3	10.01 – 10.08AM	KHAIRUL AMRI ISMAIL	SOROTAN HASIL PENYELIDIKAN DI UNIVERSITI DALAM MASALAH REMAJA HAMIL DI LUAR PERKAHWINAN	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
4	10.09 – 10.16AM	NORASHIKIN YUSOF	EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF CHATGPT IN ENHANCING ACADEMIC WRITING: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
5	10.17 – 10.24AM	HANAN SYAFIQAH BINTI HAJI MUHAMMAD SALLEH	ANALISIS KEPERLUAN TERHADAP PENGAJARAN TARIQ-TARIQ HAFS BAGI PELAJAR-PELAJAR QIRA'AT DI NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
6	10.25 – 10.32AM			
	10.33 – 10.45AM	Q&A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		

SUB THEME 1: CURRICULUM				
MODERATOR: DR HAJAH UMMI FA'IZAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN				
7	10.50 – 10.57AM	DR HAJAH UMMI FA'IZAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN	PERLAKSANAAN KOKURIKULUM DALAM DALAM INSTITUT PENGAJIAN TINGGI ISLAM - PENGALAMAN UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
8	10.58 – 11.05AM	DR SULAIMAN DORLOH, DATO' PROF DR ZULKIFLY BIN MUDA, DR YUSUF SANI ABU BAKAR,	THE ISLAMIC CURRICULUM IN PONDOK IN SOUTHERN THAILAND: A WAY FORWARD	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
9	11.06 – 11.13AM	ALI MUHTAROM	INTEGRATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RELIGIOUS MODERATION IN CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT FOR ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN INDONESIA	FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SULTAN MAULANA HASANUDDIN BANTEN
10	11.14 – 11.22AM	KUJAIMAH HAJI ABDUL KAHAR	KESALAHAN AL-MUTABAQAH AL-NAHWIYYAH (GRAMMATICAL AGREEMENT) PADA PENGGUNAAN AL-TAZKIR DAN AL-TA'NITH (MASCULINE AND FEMININE) DALAM KALANGAN PELAJAR UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
11	11.23 – 11.30AM	AHMAD AHYAD BIN HAJI AMYNOOR	APLIKASI TEORI EPISTEMOLOGI IMAM AL GHAZALI DALAM MENDEPANI CABARAN AKIDAH SEMASA	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
12	11.31 – 11.38AM	KHAIRUN NABILAH BINTI HJ MOHAMAD ERWAN	KURIKULUM AL-QURAN SOLUSI MENDEPANI KRISIS AKIDAH MUSLIM ERA PANDEMIK	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
13	11.39 – 11.456M	HAJAH RAFIZAH BINTI HAJI ABDULLAH	ANALISIS TAJUK-TAJUK DALAM KURSUS BAHASA ARAB MENGIKUT KEPERLUAN PENUNTUT ALIRAN INGGERIS DI UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
	11.47 – 12.00PM	Q&A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		

HALL 2
MAIN THEME: ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION LANDSCAPE
IN THE 21ST CENTURY: STRATEGIES AND DIRECTIONS
MODERATOR: DR HAJAH SRI RAHAYU @ NURJANAH BINTI HAJI DOLLAH

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	9.45 – 9.52AM	HAJAH SRI RAHAYU @ NURJANAH BINTI HAJI DOLLAH	STRATEGI PENSTRUKTURAN PROGRAM PENGAJIAN USULUDDIN DI UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA): PENGALAMAN, CABARAN DAN REALITI	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
2	9.53 – 10.00AM	ASMA LAILEE MOHD NOOR	MEMBANGUN POTENSI INSAN KARAMAH DALAM LANSKAP PENGAJIAN TINGGI ABAD KE-21	UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA KELANTAN
3	10.01 – 10.08AM	AHMAD TARMIZI BIN JUSOH, MUHAMMAD BIN ABDUL HAMID, SAMSUDIN BIN WAHAB	KAJIAN SIKAP GURU-GURU TERHADAP AMALAN HIBAH: KAJIAN DI UTARA SEMENANJUNG MALAYSIA	UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
4	10.09 – 10.16AM	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DR ABDUL NASIR BIN HAJI ABDUL RANI	PENSTRUKTURAN KERANGKA KERJA SISTEM PENDIDIKAN HOLISTIK: SOROTAN PENGALAMAN FAKULTI EKONOMI DAN KEWANGAN ISLAM UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
5	10.17 – 10.24AM	DIANA NUR SHOLIHAH	لوعي ما وراء المعرفي لدى متعلمي اللغة العربية لغبر الناطقين بما بالجامعات الإندونيسيا	UNIVERSITAS ISLAM TRIBAKTI LIRBOYO KEDIRI
6	10.25 – 10.32AM	CECEP KURNIAWAN	دورة تهيادية حول منهج الشيخ داود القطاني في تأليف كتب الفقه في المذهب الشافعي	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
	10.33 – 10.45AM	Q&A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		
THEME: SUB THEME 3: ASSESSMENT SUB THEME 6: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN TEACHING & LEARNING MODERATOR: DR HUSSAIN BIN OTHMAN				
7	10.50 – 10.57AM	HUSSAIN BIN OTHMAN	MUHĀSABAH AS A SELF- ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR LEARNING: A PROPOSED CONCEPT AND APPLICATION FOR ISLAMIC HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)

8	10.58 – 11.05AM	DYG HAJAH TIAWA AWANG HAMID & ABDUL RAHMAN HAJI AHIM	ASSESSING THE RELIABILITY OF A RADIO CAMPUS ACCEPTANCE INSTRUMENT AMONG STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT FACULTY OF ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
9	11.06 – 11.13AM	SYIFFAAUSSAKINAH	PENGARUH TERJEMAHAN AL-QUR'AN KE BAHASA MELAYU DALAM MEMBANGUN DAYA KEFAHAMAN MAHASISWA ISLAM	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
10	11.14 – 11.21AM	DAYANG SITI NASYITAH BINTI HAJI AHMAD	SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOUR OF HALAL FOOD CONSUMPTION TOWARDS MUALLAFS' EDUCATION	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
11	11.22 – 11.29AM	DYG HAJAH TIAWA AWANG HAMID, PROF HAPIDZ & NAJIH ABDUL RAHIM	FITROV: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO IMPROVING AQUACULTURE PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH ISLAMIC PRINCIPLES AND EDUCATION	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
12	11.30 – 11.37AM	MOCH. IMAM MACHFUDI	DOING NARRATIVE RESEARCH AS AN ALTERNATIVE FOR TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF MADRASAH IN INDONESIA	UIN KIAI HAJI ACHMAD SIDDIQ JEMBER
13	11.38 – 11.45AM	DR MOHAMMAD AHSANUDDIN, M.PD	FUNCTIONALIZATION OF CONTENT AND FEATURES OF THE CORPUS OF LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND ARTS FACULTY OF LITERATURE, UNIVERSITY NEGERI MALANG	UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MALANG
	11.46 – 12.00PM	Q&A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		

SYNDICATE 3
SUB THEME 1: CURRICULUM
MODERATOR: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DR MUHAMMADUL BAKIR BIN YAACOB

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	9.45 – 9.52AM	MUHAMADUL BAKIR	KEPENTINGAN PROGRAM TERJEMAHAN ARAB-MELAYU-INGGERIS: KAJIAN KES DI FAKULTI BAHASA ARAB	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)

2	9.53 – 10.00AM	ERMA FATMAWATI DAN SHONI RAHMATULAH AMROZI	MODEL INTEGRATION OF ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES (STUDENT TYPOLOGY AND CURRICULUM STUDY OF STUDENT BOARDING SCHOOLS)	UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI KIAI HAJI ACHMAD SIDDIQ JEMBER
3	10.01 – 10.08AM	MUHLISIN	CURRICULUM POLICY OF DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION (COMPARATION STUDY BETWEEN FACULTY OF EDUCATION AT STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF KH ABDURRAHMAN WAHID	UIN KH ABDURRAHMAN WAHID PEKALONGAN INDONESIA
4	10.09 – 10.16AM	MOUSTAFA MOHAMMED RIZK ELSAWAHL Y, NORHAYATI BINTI HAJI ABD KARIM	أُنسِ نَصْمِجِ مُقَرَّرِ الأَدَبِ العَرَبِيِّ لِلنَّاطِقِينَ بَعْدَ العَرَبِيَّةِ	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
5	10.17 – 10.24AM	ZAKI GHUFRON	ISTIRATIJIYAT TA'ALLUM AL-LUGHAH AL-ARABIYAH FI MA'HA'D ELDAROSAH SERANG BANTEN	FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY SULTAN MAULANA HASANUDDIN BANTEN
6	10.25 – 10.32AM			
	10.33 – 10.45AM	Q&A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		
SUB THEME 2: TEACHING METHODOLOGY				
MODERATOR: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DR HAKIMAH YAACOB				
7	10.50 – 10.57AM	HAKIMAH YAACOB	ANALYSIS OF ISLAMIC FINANCE SYLLABUS DESIGN TOWARDS EMPLOYABILITY	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
8	10.58 – 11.05AM	NUUR NAZIHAH BINTI HAJI SAINI	KEPENTINGAN SINONIM SEBAGAI BAHAN PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA ARAB DAN PENTERJEMAHAN	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
9	11.06 – 11.13AM	MASYHUR DUNGCIK	INOVASI METODE PEMBELAJARAN ALQUR'AN DENGAN PENDEKATAN JAWI NUSANTARA	UIN RADEN FATAH PALEMBANG
10	11.14 – 11.21AM	MUHAMMAD WALIDIN	MENANAM PUISI ARAB DI RUANG-RUANG KELAS	UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN FATAH PALEMBANG INDONESIA

11	11.22 – 11.29AM	ISMAIL ABAS	STRATEGI ANDRAGOGI PEMBELAJARAN AL QURAN WARGA EMAS DI NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: KAJIAN KES	KOLEJ UNIVERSITI PERGURUAN UGAMA SERI BEGAWAN (KUPUSB)
12	11.30 – 11.37AM	MUHAMAD DARUSSALAM, DR MUHAMAD UL BAKIR HJ. YAAKUB	ANALISIS KESILAPAN PENTERJEMAHAN KATA SENDI ARAB KE BAHASA MELAYU: SATU KAJIAN KES DI KALANGAN MAHASISWA UNIVERSITI ISLAM	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
13	11.38 – 11.45AM	FATAHILLA H	EFEKTIFITAS PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA ARAB DI MABNA LUGHAH MUDI MESRA SAMALANGA INDONESIA	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
	11.46 – 12.00PM	Q&A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		

ICIU 2023 PARALLEL SESSION

DAY 2, TUESDAY, 08 ZULHIJJAH 1444H / 27 JUNE 2023M

SESSION III

HALL 1

SUB THEME 2: TEACHING METHODOLOGY
MODERATOR: DR CECEP KURNIAWAN

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	2.30 – 2.37PM	DEDE PERMANA	منهج الشيخ محمد نوي البتائي الفقي من خلال كتابه " تفسير مراح لييد"	UIN SULTAN MAULANA HASANUDDIN BANTEN
2	2.38 – 2.45PM	ROSLINAWATI MOHD ROSLAN; NORASHIKIN YUSOF	INTEGRATING ISLAMIC VALUES IN SCIENCE EDUCATION: STRATEGIES & IMPLICATIONS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	UNIVERSITI BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
3	2.46 – 2.53PM	MUHAMADUL BAKIR	نظرة تجريبية تجاه الضوابط الفعالة في توظيف الترجمة أثناء عملية تعليم اللغة العربية في الجامعات الإسلامية	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
4	2.54 – 3.01PM	ZULAMALI @ ABDUL AZIZ BIN BEGAWAN PEHIN KHATIB DATO PADUKA HAJI MATASSAN	جهود النحاة القدماء في تيسير العربية لعبر الناطقين بما: ابن جني نموذجاً في كتابه المصحح في العربية	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
5	3.02 – 3.09PM	HAJAH RAFIDAH BINTI HAJI ABDULLAH	ANALISIS PENCAPAIAN PELAJAR DALAM PEPERIKSAAN PENILAIAN BAHASA ARAB 2023 (ARABIC PLACEMENT TEST), FAKULTI BAHASA ARAB, UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI: KAJIAN TERHADAP KERTAS SOALAN AL-TAHRIRI	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
6	3.10 – 3.17PM			
	3.18 – 3.30PM	Q & A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		

HALL 2

SUB THEME 4: COLLABORATIVE E-LEARNING
SUB THEME 5: DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT OF 21ST CENTURY TEACHING & LEARNING MATERIALS
MODERATOR: DR MUHAMMAD ALIF BIN HAJI SISMAT

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	2.30 – 2.37PM	MUHAMMAD ALIF BIN HAJI SISMAT	USING PROJECT-BASED LEARNING IN TEACHING AUDIOVISUAL TRANSLATION: EFFECTIVENESS AND CHALLENGES	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)

2	2.38 – 2.45PM	NAUFAL SIDDIQI NASRULLAH	THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE DISCIPLINE AT DARUSSALAM GONTOR MODERN ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL FOR THE FUTURE OF ITS ALUMNI IN UNIVERSITIES ABROAD	INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI KEDIRI
3	2.46 – 2.53PM	SITI SARA AHMAD, DYG HAJAH TIAWA AWANG HAMID, PROF HAPIDZ, MUHAMMAD BAKIR, ACHMAD YANI & MUHAMMAD ALIF	A COLLABORATIVE TECHNOLOGY MODEL FOR EFFECTIVE ARABIC COMMUNICATION TEACHING AND LEARNING IN 21ST CENTURY ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
4	2.54 – 3.01PM	SORAYA ISMAIL	VIRTUAL INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION FOR SMOKING CESSATION PROGRAMME	INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA
5	3.02 – 3.09PM			
6	3.10 – 3.17PM			
	3.18 – 3.30PM	Q & A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		

SYNDICATE 3
SUB THEME 4: COLLABORATIVE E-LEARNING
SUB THEME 5: DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT OF 21ST CENTURY
TEACHING & LEARNING MATERIALS
SUB THEME 6: ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN TEACHING & LEARNING
MODERATOR: DR ABDUL AZEEM KHAN

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	2.30 – 2.37PM	DYG HAJAH TIAWA AWANG HAMID, PROF HAPIDZ & DK SITI SYAHIRAH	SA'I 3D VIRTUAL REALITY ENHANCING CARDIORESPIRATORY PERFORMANCE IN REVOLUTIONIZING HEALTH MANAGEMENT FOR PILGRIMS	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
2	2.38 – 2.45PM	ASNA SHAHRUNI, DYG HAJAH TIAWA AWANG HAMID & PROF HAPIDZ	ENHANCING ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM THROUGH DIGITAL INNOVATION: AN ANALYSIS OF ONLINE CASH WAQF	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
3	2.46 – 2.53PM	NUR ALMAIRA UFAIRAH & DYG HAJAH TIAWA AWANG HAMID	THE ADOPTION OF AUGMENTED REALITY TECHNOLOGY IN FITNESS TRAINING MOBILE APPLICATIONS AS A STRATEGY TO COMBAT YOUTH OBESITY IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)

4	2.54 – 3.01PM	MUHAMMAD RUSYDI	INTEGRASI ILMU: KEBIJAKAN DAN PENERAPANNYA DALAM PEMBELAJARAN DAN PENELITIAN DI BEBERAPA UIN	UIN ANTASARI
5	3.02 – 3.09PM	JIDAN ANDRIANSYAH	POTRET PENDIDIKAN ISLAM MULTIKULTURAL DI INDONESIA	UIN SULTAN MAULANA HASANUDDIN BANTEN
6	3.10 – 3.17PM	PIPIT APIPAH	PENGUATAN NILAI-NILAI KARAKTER DI ERA DIGITAL (STUDI KASUS DI SDN SARUNI 5)	UIN SULTAN MAULANA HASANUDDIN BANTEN
	3.18 – 3.30PM	Q & A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		

SESSION IV

HALL 1

**SUB THEME 6: ISSUE AND CHALLENGES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING
MODERATOR: PG DR HAJAH NORKHAIRIAH BINTI PG HAJI HASHIM**

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	3.46 – 3.53PM	PG DR HAJAH NORKHAIRIAH PG HAJI HASHIM	KEPENTINGAN DAN KEPERLUAN KEMAHIRAN TERARAH KENDIRI (SELF REGULATION) DALAM PENDIDIKAN ISLAM DI ABAD KE 21	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
2	3.54 – 4.01PM	JUPIADI BIN RAMLI AMIN	PERKAHWINAN DENGAN AHLI KITAB MENURUT MAZHAB SYAFI'I DAN KESANNYA TERHADAP INSTITUSI KELUARGA ISLAM	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
3	4.02 – 4.09PM	MOCHAMMAD NOVENDRI S AND ILYAS HUSTI, KHAIRUNNAS JAMAL, ZAITUN, SILAWATI, ASLATI	TARBAWI HADITHS ABOUT ISLAMISATION EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT	ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU
4	4.10 – 4.17PM	NURUL ASIYA NADHIFAH	IMPLEMENTATION OF PRACTICUM FOR STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF SHARIA AND LAW TO IMPROVE STUDENT COMPETENCE	UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
5	4.18 – 4.24PM	NUR LAILATUL MUSYAFAAH	THE ROLE OF THE CENTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATION STUDIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES IN UNIVERSITIES	UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

6	4.25 – 4.31PM	ABDULKAREEM IDRIS AIYETORO	CREATIVE TEACHING OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN NIGERIAN SCHOOLS: PRACTICE AND CHALLENGES	UNIVERSITI BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
7	4.32 – 4.39PM			
8	4.40 – 4.47PM			
	4.48 – 5.00PM	Q&A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		

HALL 2
SUB THEME 6: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN TEACHING & LEARNING
MODERATOR: DR SULEIMAN BOAYO

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	3.46 – 3.53PM	SULEIMAN BOAYO	THE ROLE OF TARJAMAH (TRANSLATION) IN ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES: PURPOSES, PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
2	3.54 – 4.01PM	KABARA AUWAL HALABI	THE RELEVANCE OF USING PROBLEM SOLVING METHOD IN TEACHING THE SCIENCE OF INHERITANCE IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION TO UPPER LEVEL STUDENTS	UNIVERSITI BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
3	4.02 – 4.09PM	HAMZAH MOHD. SALLEH	DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALTERNATIVE MUSLIM- FRIENDLY HIGHER EDUCATION RATING SYSTEM	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
4	4.10 – 4.17PM	ABDURRAHMAN RADEN AJI HAQQI	ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING ISLAMIC LAW IN HIGHER INSTITUTIONS	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
5	4.18 – 4.24PM	RIYADUS SHOLICHIN	THE IMPORTANCE OF ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN THE DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY ERA	INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI KEDIRI
6	4.25 – 4.31PM	HAMIDAH DWI RISYANI	ENGLISH AND ARABIC LEARNING IN THE ERA 5.0	UIN SULTAN MAULANA HASANUDDIN BANTEN
7	4.32 – 4.39PM	AHYA ULYANTI	DIGITALIZATION OF EDUCATION IN RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGES OF TRANSFORMING EDUCATION IN THE OF SOCIETY 5.0 ERA	ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SULTAN MAULANA HASANUDDIN, BANTEN – INDONESIAN
8	4.40 – 4.47PM			
	4.48 – 5.00PM	Q&A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		

SYNDICATE 3
SUB THEME 5: DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF 21ST
CENTURY TEACHING & LEARNING MATERIALS
SUB THEME 6: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN TEACHING & LEARNING
MODERATOR: DR HAJI MOHAMMAD ABUL FADLE BIN HAJI MAIDIN
/ HAJI MOHIDDIN

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	3.46 – 3.53PM	MOHAMED HAMIDIKINANE MAIGA	HIGHER EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT AT SULTAN SHARIF ALI ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY: MECHANISMS, CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS SHARIAH PROGRAM AS A MODEL	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
2	3.54 – 4.01PM	ALYSA SALSABILA RAMADHAN	A SYMPTOMS EXCLUSIVISM IN MULTICULTURAL ISLAMIC EDUCATION	UIN SULTAN MAULANA HASANUDDIN BANTEN
3	4.02 – 4.09PM	DAYANG HJH TIAWA, ABDUL. HAFIDZ, IRWAN IBRAHIM	FACE RECOGNITION SYSTEM INCORPORATING MOOD VARIATION AND DEEP LEARNING PROCESS TO SUSTAIN POSITIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
4	4.10 – 4.17PM	NURUL MURTADHO, HANIK MAHLIATUSSIKAH, MOHAMMAD AHSANUDDIN	STUDENTS' LOW PERFORMANCE IN ARABIC IN INDONESIAN UNIVERSITIES: INVESTIGATION OF CONTRIBUTING FACTOR AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS	UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MALANG, INDONESIA
5	4.18 – 4.24PM	DR YUSUF SANI ABUBAKAR	ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FACING ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES: A CASE STUDY OF NIGERIA	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
6	4.25 – 4.31PM	NUREFNAZAHANI BINTI HAJI DURANI	THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN MIB COURSE AT HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
7	4.32 – 4.39PM	DYG HAJAH TIAWA AWANG HAMID, HAJAH MASNOORAINI, HAJAH HANAN, HAJAH NURZAKIAH, HAYATUDDIN, DYG SUAAD	THE USAGE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT): ITS IMPACT ON THE INCREASE OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY (TP) OUT OF WEDLOCK AMONG THE UNDERAGE GIRLS IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)

8	4.40 – 4.47PM	NURDIN NURDIN PROF DR. H. SAGAF S.PETTALONGI	THE EMERGENCE OF NEW RELIGIOUS AUTHORITIES IN THE ERA OF INDUSTRY 4.0: A NETWNOGRAPHY STUDY	UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI DATOKARAMA PALU
	4.48 – 5.00PM	Q&A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION		

Keynote Address

**TITLE: ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION LANDSCAPE
IN THE 21ST CENTURY: STRATEGIES AND VISIONS
MODERATOR: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DR ABDUL NASIR BIN HAJI RANI**

NO	TIME	PRESENTER
1	2.00 – 2.15PM	PROFESSOR DR SALAMA GIMAA ALI DAUD PRESIDENT, AL-AZHAR UNIVERSITY
2	2.16 – 2.30PM	PROFESSOR DR H. MUJIBURRAHMAN RECTOR, UIN ANTASARI BANJARMASIN AND PRESIDENT OF AIUA
3	2.31 – 2.45PM	DR HAJI NORARFAN BIN HAJI ZAINAL RECTOR, UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA), AND DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF AIUA
4	2.46 – 3.00PM	PROFESSOR DATO DR WAN SABRI BIN WAN YUSOF VICE CHANCELLOR, UNIVERSITY SULTAN AZLAN SHAH MALAYSIA AND SECRETARY GENERAL OF AIUA
5	3.01 – 3.15PM	PROFESSOR IBRAHIM MOHAMED ZAIN ASSOCIATE DEAN, COLLEGE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES HAMAD BIN KHALIFA UNIVERSITY, QATAR FOUNDATION
6	3.16 – 3.22PM	PROFESSOR EMERITUS TAN SRI DATO DZULKIFLI ABDUL RAZAK RECTOR, INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA
7	3.23 – 3.30PM	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DR MUHAMMAD ROFLEE WAEHAMA DEAN, FACULTY OF ISLAMIC SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE SONGKLA, PATTANI CAMPUS

*Poster Presentation
Sessions*

POSTER

HALL 1
SUB THEME 2: TEACHING METHODOLOGY
SUB THEME 6: ISSUE AND CHALLENGES IN TEACHING & LEARNING
MODERATOR: DR ZULAMALI @ ABDUL AZIZ BIN BEGAWAN
PEHIN KHATIB DATO PADUKA HAJI MATASSAN

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	3.46 – 3.53PM	IBNOR AZLI IBRAHIM	TIGA STRATEGI PENDIDIKAN DALAM MEMPERKASAKAN JATI DIRI WANITA MENURUT RISALE-I NUR	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
2	3.54 – 4.01PM	ACHMAD YANI	تقوم طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية في المدارس العربية في بروناي دار السلام وفق آراء طلابها: الصف السابع نموذجاً	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
3	4.02 – 4.09PM	AHMAD YOUSIF	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR MUSLIM SCHOLARSHIP IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL AND RE-ADAPTATION	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
4	4.10 – 4.17PM	DATO' DR MOHD FAKHRUDIN BIN ABDUL MUKTI	FALSAFAH ISLAM MEKANISME MENOLAK PEMIKIRAN MELAMPAU	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
5	4.18 – 4.24PM	FATHIDDIN MHD ABDULLAH BEYANOUNI	تدريس علوم الحديث من خلال القواعد: منهج مقترح لمرحلة الدراسات العليا	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
6	4.25 – 4.31PM	ZAKIR HUSAIN	التوجيهات التربوية في سورة لقمان	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
7	4.32 – 4.39PM	MOHAMED ELSAYED MOHAMED MOHAMED ALY	تعليم العربية بالصلوات الجهرية	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
8	4.40 – 4.47PM	SAIPUL NASUTION	ASPEK PEMBANGUNAN MODAL INSAN MENURUT USUL DAN KAEDAH MAZHAB SYAFI'I	UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)
9	4.48 – 5.00PM			

HALL 2 (POSTER PRESENTATION)
MODERATOR: NOORHIZRAH BINTI MOHAMMAD

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE
1	3.46 – 3.53PM	SYIFAAUSSAKINAH	PENGARUH TERJEMAHAN AL-QUR'AN KE BAHASA MELAYU DALAM MEMBANGUN DAYA KEFAHAMAN MAHASISWA ISLAM
2	3.54 – 4.01PM	NUUR NAZIHAH HJ SAINI	KEPENTINGAN SINONIM SEBAGAI BAHAN PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA ARAB DAN PENTERJEMAHAN

3	4.02 – 4.09PM	HEZQYL BIN HAJI HAMBALI	KEGUNAAN TEKNOLOGI KECERDASAN BUATAN (AI) DALAM PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN AL-QURAN
4	4.10 – 4.17PM	KHATIJAH OTHMAN	DESIGNING DIGITALIZATION OF RESERVOIR OF ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT WITHIN ISLAMIC HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTION
5	4.18 – 4.24PM	DR MUHAMMAD SABRI BIN SAHRIR	MY ARABIY GAME PERISIAN PERMAINAN PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA ARAB
6	4.25 – 4.31PM	MUHAMMAD FIRDAUS BIN SAIT	3D HOLOGRAM IN FUTURISTIC CLASSROOM
7	4.32 – 4.39PM	NUR ALMAIRA UFAIRAH BINTI SALIM	A COLLABORATIVE TECHNOLOGY MODEL FOR EFFECTIVE ARABIC COMMUNICATION TEACHING AND LEARNING IN 21 ST CENTURY ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION
8	4.40 – 4.47PM		
	4.48 – 5.00PM	Q&A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION	

SYNDICATE 3 (POSTER PRESENTATION)
MODERATOR: NUR'AQILAH HAKIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID

NO	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE
1	3.46 – 3.53PM	AUNIZAFIRAH BATRISYIA BINTI AGUS ZAMRI	MODERN LEARNING: BITE-SIZE LEARNING FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS
2	3.54 – 4.01PM	NUR HAKIMAH HASUNAH BINTI HAJI HASSAN	THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ROBOTICS IN THE CLASSROOM LEARNING ENVIRONMENT
3	4.02 – 4.09PM	MUHAMMAD ASNA SYAHRUNI @ AFIQ BIN HAJI OTHMAN	ONLINE CASH WAQF IS THERE REALLY A NEED?
4	4.10 – 4.17PM	IRWAN BIN IBRAHIM	FACE RECOGNITION SYSTEM INCORPORATING MOOD VARIATION AND DEEP LEARNING PROCESS TO SUSTAIN POSITIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT.
5	4.18 – 4.24PM	NURIEN SYAHZANIE BINTI TUAH	REVOLUTIONALIZING EDUCATION: THE APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN FUTURE CLASSROOM LEARNING
6	4.25 – 4.31PM	AMPUAN MOHAMAD ZAKI BIN AMPUAN AHMAD	PEMBANGUNAN ASAS TEKNOLOGI DRONE UNTUK KEGUNAAN INDUSTRI TEMPATAN DI NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
7	4.32 – 4.39PM	DAYANGKU SITI NURUL MASHITAH BINTI PENGIRAN MOHD. SAHAR	AN ETHICAL EVALUATION OF CITIZEN JOURNALISM IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
8	4.40 – 4.47PM	NURBAZILAH SAKYNAH BINTI TAHIR	PERANAN NEUROSAINS DALAM PENINGKATAN TAKNIK HAFAZAN AL-QURAN
	4.48 – 5.00PM	Q & A & CERTIFICATES PRESENTATION	

*Distinguished
Keynote Speaker*



**YANG BERHORMAT PEHIN DATU SERI MAHARAJA DATO PADUKA SERI SETIA
DR USTAZ HAJI AWANG ABDUL AZIZ BIN JUNED**

*The State Mufti
Brunei Darussalam*

Yang Berhormat Pehin was appointed the State Mufti of Brunei Darussalam in 1994. He has held a number of posts in the past, including Director of Shari'ah Affairs in 1986, and Deputy State Mufti in 1989. He is a prolific writer of both academic and literary works. His notable writing accomplishments include the book 'Qanun Jenayah Shar'iah: Satu Pengenalan' (The Shari'ah Penal Code: An Introduction), which won a prize for Best Selling Book of 2014 in the academic book category during the 2015 Brunei Book Fair and Carnival for Empowering Reading Culture. Apart from that, his book 'Raja Melakar Sejarah' won the 2018 ASEAN Best General Book Award. Meanwhile, the English version of this book entitled 'The King who Shapes History' also received the 2018 ASEAN Best Translation Award by the National Book Development Foundation of Malaysia.

Keynote Speakers



Salama Jum'ah Ali Daoud is a Professor at the Department of Rethoric and Criticism at Al-Azhar University. He is currently the President of Al-Azhar University. He graduated in Azhar Education and memorized the Noble Qur'an at a young age. He received a B.A in Arabic from Al-Azhar University. He was one of the outstanding students. He was appointed as a teaching assistant in the Department of Rhetoric and Criticism in 1989 and received a degree of specialization (M.A) in the Department of Rhetoric and Criticism. He was also appointed as an assistant teacher in the Department of Rhetoric and Criticism at the Faculty of Arabic Language in Itai Al-Baroud in 1993, then finished the scientific research trip and obtained the degree of internationalism (Ph.D). He was appointed as a teacher in the same department and the Faculty of Science in 1998, then as an Assistant Professor in the Promoted Department of Rhetoric and Criticism, Faculty of Arabic Language in Itai Al-Baroud in 2002. Dr Salama Jum'ah Daoud has also published a number of books and literature in local and Arabic publishing houses, has authored dozens of research papers in peer-reviewed academic journals, and has supervised many academic papers (M.A and Ph.D) inside and outside Al-Azhar University and participated in many local ones, regional and international conference.



Dr Mujiburrahman is a Professor of Sociology of Religion and Rector of the Antasari State Islamic University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia. He completed his Ph.D from Utrecht University in 2006 with his dissertation entitled *Feeling Threatened: Muslim-Christian Relations in Indonesia's New Order* published by Amsterdam University Press in 2006. He also completed his M.A degree from McGill University in 2000 and B.A degree from IAIN Antasari in 1994. He has published some books which include *Tasawuf: Merintis Kajian Interdisiplin* (Yogyakarta: Gading, 2023); *Sihir Gawai: Renungan Filosofis-Sufistik Era Digital* (Jakarta: Quanta Elexmedia 2021) and *Glokalisasi: Islam Banjar, Nusantara dan Dunia* (Pati: Maghza Pustaka, 2021). Some of his academic articles that have been published, "Islam, Humor dan Kritik: Budaya Banjar dalam Kumpulan Cerita si Palui Masa Orde Baru" *Khazanah* Vol.20 No. 1 (2022), 1-24, "Isu-Isu Keagamaan dan Otoritas Fatwa di Masa Pandemi" dalam Farinia Fianto dan Fahmi Syahirul Alim (eds), *Fatwa dan Pandemi Covid-19: Diskursus, Teori dan Praktik* (Jakarta: ICIP, 2021), 8-22, "Islamization and Indonesianization: Political and Religio-Cultural Dimensions of the Banjarese Translation of the Qur'an" in Nabil Chang-Kuan Lin ed. *Commerce, Knowledge and Faith: Islamization of the Modern Indonesian and Han-speaking Muslim Ummahs* (Tainan: Centre for Multicultural Studies, 2020), and "Indonesian Translation of the Works of Shariati and Hanafi in Indonesia's New Order Islamic Discourses" *Studia Islamika* Vol. 25 No. 2 (2018). He is also a regular weekly columnist for Banjarmasin Post since 2009.



Dr Haji Norarfan bin Haji Zainal, the Rector of Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, completed his Ph.D in Usuluddin and Comparative Religion from International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), M.A degree in Usuluddin (Aqidah) from University of al-Bayt, Jordan, and B.A degree in Usuluddin (Hadith) from University of al-Bayt, Jordan. He has held several senior management positions, including Deputy Ra'ees of Kolej Universiti Perguruan Ugama Seri Begawan, and Assistant Ra'ees of Kolej Universiti Perguruan Ugama Seri Begawan, and other management positions, including Dean of Students of Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, and Religious Officer of the Department of Syari'ah Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs at Brunei Darussalam. He also had teaching for more than 10 years at Sultan Haji Omar Ali Saifuddien Institute of Islamic Studies, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, and Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam.



Professor Dato Dr Wan Sabri bin Wan Yusof, the Vice Chancellor of Universiti Sultan Azlan Shah (USAS). He was the Deputy Vice Chancellor for Academic and Student Affairs, Universiti Sultan Azlan Shah (USAS) from 2015-2023 and Associate Professor at the Department of Usuluddin and Comparative Religion at the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) from 2010-2014. Dr Wan Sabri is also His main areas of interest are Islamic Economics, Islamic Thought and Comparative Religion, and Ethics. He had published numerous articles and books among others monograph on prominent Muslim scholars in this region, issue in Islamic thought and tafsir (Quranic exegesis). Other than being the Shariah Advisor to OCBC Al-Amin Bank, he also a Shariah Committee member of Great Eastern Takaful Sdn. Bhd and Independent Board of Director for Great Eastern Takaful.



Professor Emeritus Tan Sri Dato Dzulkipli Abdul Razak is currently the Rector of the International Islamic University Malaysia. He was the Vice Chancellor of Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) from 2000-2011. He is the 14th president of the International Association of Universities (IAU), a UNESCO-affiliated organisation, based in Paris. He was the Convenor of the Regional Centre for Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development based in USM, one of seven pioneering centres worldwide, beginning 2005. He was awarded the prestigious 2017 Gilbert Medal by Universitas 21 in recognition of “his long-term commitment to a sustainable approach to international higher education.” He is a Senior Fellow of the Academy of Sciences Malaysia (FASc), Fellow of the World Academy of Art and Science (FWAAS), and the World Academy of Islamic Management (FWAIM). He was awarded the 2017 Tokoh Akademik Negara (National Academic Laureate), and recipient of a number of Honorary Doctorates from various international universities. Locally, in October 2018, he was conferred Professor Emeritus by USM, whilst in November 2019, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) conferred him an Honorary Doctorate of Dakwah and Islamic Management in recognition of his efforts in widening the dimensions of dakwah through various research and leadership while serving at the University. In addition, the Government of Japan, in recognition of his contribution to the academic collaboration and exchanges between the two nations, has conferred him “the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon” in September 2019. In mid-December 2021 he was conferred an Honorary Doctorate of Leadership in Education by the University of Cyberjaya. Since 1995, he writes weekly Op-Ed columns for Malaysia’s dailies especially, The New Straits Times.



Dr Ibrahim Zain is currently Professor of Islamic Studies and Comparative Religion at the College of Islamic Studies (CIS). He completed his Ph.D in Religion from Temple University in 1989 and began his career in the Department of Islamic Studies at the Faculty of Arts at the University of Khartoum. Upon becoming Head of Department, he engaged with the prospects for teaching Islam beyond the framework of traditional Islamic sciences, which led him to develop a creative thesis on Islamic learning and social sciences. He was Assistant Professor at the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) in 1993, where he continued to teach and implement his new learning methodology, leading him to be entrusted with restructuring the Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Heritage Program. In addition, he helped develop the postgraduate studies at the university level, where he supervised more than 60 postgraduate students. During his academic career in IIUM, he developed and taught 13 courses at the undergraduate level and nine courses at the postgraduate level, both in Arabic and English.

Dr Zain has published more than 50 articles and book chapters, four books, and translated two books. He has extensively published on the history of religions and the reform of Islamic education. Throughout his academic administration of Islamic studies programs and his supervision of postgraduate research, he has left a significant impact on the discipline.



Dr Muhammad Roflee Waehama is currently an Assistant Professor and the Dean of Islamic Sciences Faculty at Prince of Songkla University. He obtained Ph.D in Islamic Studies from Prince of Songkla University, M.A in Islamic History and Arts from Sakarya University, and B.A in Islamic Studies from Prince of Songkla University. His area of specialization is in Islamic Studies and Islamic History. He published numbers of books including Ottoman Empire, Islamic History and Sirah Study: the Interrelationship between Prohphet Muhammad (SAW) and Jews, and articles including Al-Wasatiyyah and Twenty-First Century Desirable Characteristics of Islamic Studies Learners in Thai Private Islamic Schools.

Abstracts

KEPENTINGAN PENGGUNAAN KATA SINONIM SEBAGAI BAHAN PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA SERTA TERJEMAHAN ARAB-MELAYU

*Nuur Nazihah binti Haji Saini & Dr. Muhamadul Bakir Hj. Yaakub
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam*

Aktiviti pengajaran dan pembelajaran bahasa dan terjemahan Arab-Melayu banyak menggunakan kata-kata seerti. Fenomena ini terdapat dalam semua bahasa di samping setiap satunya mempunyai ciri-ciri dan fungsi yang tersendiri, terutamanya dalam konteks pemerolehan dan penggunaan bahasa. Fokus kajian ini adalah kepada penggunaan kata jenis ini sebagai bahan pendidikan bahasa. Objektif utama kajian adalah untuk menganalisis kata sinonim yang digunapakai dalam pengajaran bahasa dan penterjemahan Arab-Melayu. Kaedah gabungan (*mix-methods*) digunakan untuk menganalisis penggunaan kata sinonim sebagai bahan pengajaran dan pembelajaran dikalangan mahasiswa Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali. Dapatan daripada kaji selidik yang diedarkan secara rawak menunjukkan ramai pelajar yang melakukan kesilapan dalam memilih dan menterjemah kata sinonim. Peserta kajian juga bersetuju bahawa penggunaan kata sinonim sebagai bahan pengajaran dan pembelajaran adalah sangat penting.

ASPEK PEMBANGUNAN MODAL INSAN MENURUT USUL DAN KAEDAH MAZHAB SYAFI'I

*Saipul Nasution & Ibnor Azli bin Ibrahim
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam*

Penciptaan insan merupakan modal utama yang sangat berharga untuk mentadbir alam ini bahkan dengan teknologi yang paling canggih pun tidak dapat digerakkan apabila insan yang ada tidak berkualiti dan tidak memiliki kuantiti yang seimbang. Modal insan mestilah memiliki kerja sama yang baik dalam persekitaran kerjanya kerana ia adalah aset utama dalam pelbagai aktiviti suatu organisasi dan negara. Jelas bahawa pembangunan modal insan perlulah diberikan perhatian serius dalam berbagai sektor negara. Namun demikian, dalam pandangan konvensional yang banyak digegas oleh negara-negara maju, pembangunan modal insan difokuskan kepada dua aspek sahaja iaitu pembangunan fizikal dan harta benda. Dari sinilah Mazhab Syafi'i sebagai salah satu pandangan Syariah menggegas serius permasalahan pembangunan modal insan kerana gagasan pembangunan modal insan telah dicontohkan sejak jaman kepemimpinan Rasulullah SAW. Mengangkat kepentingan tersebut, kajian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis aspek utama dalam

membangun modal insan menurut usul dan kaedah mazhab Syafi'i beserta peranannya dalam membangunkan ekonomi sesebuah negara. Kajian ini bersifat kualitatif dengan menggunakan analisis tulisan sebagai kaedah menganalisis data yang diperolehi melalui sumber-sumber kepustakaan. Hasil analisis mendapati bahawa Mazhab Syafi'i memiliki pandangan yang berbeza dari teori konvensional di mana pembangunan modal insan lebih ditekankan kepada aspek fizikal dan harta.

INTEGRASI ILMU : KEBIJAKAN DAN PENERAPANNYA DALAM PEMBELAJARAN DAN PENELITIAN DI BEBERAPA UIN

Muhammad Rusydi
UIN Antasari, Indonesia

Upaya untuk mengatasi kecenderungan dikotomi ilmu telah mendapat respon serius di kampus-kampus yang berlabel UIN (Universitas Islam Negeri) di Indonesia. Ada beberapa bentuk reaksi yang ditampilkan oleh UIN di Indonesia dalam berbagai konsep filosofis, kebijakan dan penerapannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan filosofi dan kebijakan integrasi ilmu dalam bidang pembelajaran dan penelitian di UIN se-Indonesia, serta strategi penerapan konsep integrasi ilmu dalam bidang pembelajaran dan penelitian berdasarkan paradigma keilmuan di UIN se-Indonesia tersebut. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian lapangan (*field research*) dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini yang menjadi fokus peneliti adalah kebijakan dan strategi penerapan integrasi ilmu dalam penelitian yang dilakukan oleh beberapa UIN se-Indonesia. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif dalam penelitian ini untuk menggambarkan dan menganalisis implementasi konsep integrasi ilmu dalam penelitian berdasarkan paradigma keilmuan yang ada di beberapa UIN tersebut. Lokasi yang dijadikan penelitian adalah (1) UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta; (2) UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta; (3) UIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya; (4) UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang; (5) UIN Alauddin, Makassar; dan (6) UIN Sumatera Utara, Medan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik pengumpulan berupa: (1) wawancara; (2) studi dan telaah dokumentasi; dan (3) *Focus Group Discussion* terbatas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta mengusung filosofi re-integrasi ilmu; UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta, menawarkan filosofi spider-web ilmu; UIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya, mengkonstruksi filosofi integrasi CERMAT dengan format integrated Twin-Towers; UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang menawarkan filosofi Pohon ilmu; UIN Alauddin, Makassar membangun filosofi *the home of civilization*; UIN Sumatera Utara, Medan, menawarkan filosofi holistic living system. Beberapa kebijakan untuk mendukung integrasi ilmu ini telah dilakukan pada semua UIN tersebut namun, secara umum, masih ada beberapa kendala dan kebingungan dalam menerapkan konsep integrasi ilmu tersebut pada tataran praktis meskipun hal ini masih terus diupayakan secara dinamis.

KESALAHAN AL-MUTABAQAH AL-NAHWIYYAH (GRAMMATICAL AGREEMENT) PADA PENGGUNAAN AL-TAZKIR DAN AL-TA'NITH (MASCULINE AND FEMININE) DALAM KALANGAN PELAJAR UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)

Kujaimah binti Haji Abdul Kahar
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam

Kajian ini merupakan kajian analisis kesalahan *al-mutabaqah al-nahwiyyah (grammatical agreement)* pada penggunaan *al-tazkir* dan *al-ta'nith (masculine and feminine)* dalam penulisan pelajar Fakulti Bahasa Arab, Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA). Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengenalpasti jenis-jenis kesalahan dan faktor yang menyumbang terhadap kesalahan - kesalahan tersebut. Sampel kajian terdiri daripada 30 orang pelajar Fakulti Bahasa Arab, UNISSA yang diminta untuk menjawab 100 soalan ujian bertulis mengenai tatabahasa Arab. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan sebanyak 404 kesalahan telah dilakukan dalam penggunaan *al-tazkir wa al-ta'nith* yang merangkumi 6 tajuk tatabahasa yang berbeza iaitu di antara *al-fi'il* dan *al-fa'il* dengan jumlah 178 kesalahan dengan kadar 44%, *al-mubtada* dan *al-khabar* dengan jumlah 98 kesalahan dengan kadar 24%, *al-fi'il* dan *naib al-fa'il* dengan jumlah 71 kesalahan dengan kadar 18%, *al-na'at* dan *al-man'ut* dengan 27 kesalahan dengan kadar 7%, *al-hal* dan *sahib al-hal* dengan jumlah 16 kesalahan dengan kadar 4% dan *al-tawkid* dan *al-mu'akkad* dengan 14 kesalahan dengan kadar 3%. Di antara faktor yang menyumbang kepada kesalahan-kesalahan tersebut adalah: penyerapan bahasa Melayu, generalisasi yang keterlaluan, kesukaran tatabahasa Arab itu sendiri dan sikap acuh tak acuh pelajar terhadap pembelajaran tatabahasa Arab.

ANALISIS TAJUK-TAJUK DALAM KURSUS BAHASA ARAB MENGIKUT KEPERLUAN PENUNTUT ALIRAN INGGERIS DI UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA)

Hajah Rafizah binti Haji Abdullah, Profesor Madya Dr Siti Sara binti Haji Ahmad & Dr Achmad Yani
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam

Kajian ini bertujuan bagi mengenalpasti tajuk-tajuk dalam kursus bahasa Arab mengikut keperluan penuntut aliran Inggeris di Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali. Bagi mencapai objektif ini, borang kaji selidik telah diedarkan kepada 232 penuntut aliran Inggeris di UNISSA yang mengandungi 18 soalan. Pengkaji telah menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif. Data yang dikumpulkan dalam kajian ini dianalisa menggunakan Program Perisian Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) yang mana hasil daripada analisis diterjemahkan dalam bentuk frekuensi, peratus dan min. Berdasarkan daripada kaji selidik, hasil kajian

mendapati bahawa nilai purata min keseluruhan bagi kesemua persoalan mencatatkan 4.21 iaitu pada tahap penilaian tinggi. Adalah diharapkan agar hasil dapatan kajian ini akan dapat digunakan untuk menambahbaik kandungan kursus bahasa Arab atau dijadikan panduan bagi merangka satu modul bahasa Arab yang baru dan lebih sesuai dan relevan untuk pembelajaran kursus bahasa Arab bagi pelajar aliran Inggeris di UNISSA.

ANALISIS KEPERLUAN TERHADAP PENGAJARAN TARIQ-TARIQ HAFS BAGI PELAJAR-PELAJAR QIRA'AT DI NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

*Hanan Syafiqah binti Haji Muhammad Salleh, Dr Hajah Sarinah binti Haji Yahya,
Dr Haji Ahmad Baha bin Haji Mokhtar & Dr Adam bin Haji Jait
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam*

Pelajar-pelajar *Qira'at* di Negara Brunei Darussalam belum pernah didedahkan dengan *Tariq-tariq Hafs* secara komprehensif. *Tariq-tariq Hafs* yang terkumpul ialah sebanyak 57 tariq, yang antaranya *Tariq Al-Syatibi* yang biasa diamalkan di negara ini. *Tariq Al-Syatibi* mempunyai banyak persamaan manhaj (cara) bacaan dengan manhaj *Tariq-tariq Hafs* yang lain sehingga menyebabkan mudah berlakunya tarkib (pertindihan) dalam bacaan. Justeru, pengkaji berhasrat untuk menjalankan kajian ini untuk meninjau pandangan pakar ilmu *Qira'at* yang berkaitan dengan keperluan pengajaran *Tariq-tariq Hafs* (PTH) di Negara Brunei Darussalam. Dapatan yang diperolehi daripada kajian ini nanti akan digunakan untuk peringkat seterusnya, iaitu peringkat reka bentuk PTH. Kajian ini berbentuk kajian kualitatif melalui temubual separa berstruktur bersama enam orang responden, iaitu pensyarah *Qira'at* dan ilmu yang berkaitan dengannya di Negara Brunei Darussalam dari Diploma '*Aliyah Qira'at*, Institut Tahfiz Al-Quran Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah (DAQ, ITQSHHB) dan Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA). Data temubual dianalisis mengikut tema dan kategori bagi memperoleh dapatan analisis keperluan. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan semua responden bersetuju bahawa pengajaran *Tariq-tariq Hafs* perlu diadakan di Negara Brunei Darussalam, terutamanya bagi pelajar-pelajar *Qira'at* di peringkat Ijazah Sarjana Muda. Komponen pengajaran yang terdiri daripada objektif, isi kandungan, kaedah, bentuk penilaian dan buku rujukan yang digunakan juga disenaraikan hasil daripada pandangan responden tersebut untuk dijadikan bahan kajian pengkaji nanti di peringkat reka bentuk. Kajian ini diharap akan memberi manfaat kepada dunia Islam umumnya dan Negara Brunei Darussalam khususnya.

PERSEPSI DAN KEJAYAAN E-KAUNSELING TERHADAP TAHAP KEMAHIRAN KAUNSELING DALAM KALANGAN KAUNSELOR PELATIH

*Mariani Omar & Nursyahadah Mohd Khidir
Universiti Sultan Azlan Shah, Malaysia*

Perkhidmatan kaunseling secara dalam talian semakin pesat berkembang dan menjadi pilihan terutamanya semasa pandemik COVID-19 yang melanda seluruh dunia pada tahun 2020. Kaedah yang sering digunakan seperti aplikasi Zoom, Google Meet, Microsoft team dan lain-lain sebagai platform melaksanakan e-kaunseling walaupun masih mengekalkan kaunseling secara konvensional iaitu bersemuka. Perlaksanaan e-kaunseling setelah mengambil kira faktor kekangan masa, faktor geografi dan jarak klien serta kekangan peribadi yang menyukarkan klien untuk hadir ke sesi bersemuka. Kajian ini bertujuan mengenalpasti persepsi terhadap pelaksanaan e-kaunseling ini seiring dengan perkembangan teknologi digital mampu mempengaruhi persepsi dan kemahiran kaunseling dalam kalangan kaunselor pelatih. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif, jenis tinjauan, data kajian yang dikumpulkan menggunakan soal selidik persepsi e-kaunseling iaitu *Perceptions towards Online Counseling Questionnaire*, soal selidik kejayaan e-kaunseling iaitu *Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)* dan kemahiran kaunseling *Counselor Skills and Personal Development (CSPD)* By Wilbur, 1991). Sampel kajian terdiri daripada 100 orang pelajar Universiti Sultan Azlan Shah (USAS) yang mengambil Ijazah Sarjana Muda Kaunseling. Penganalisan data telah dilaksanakan menggunakan perisian Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) versi 26.0. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa persepsi positif terhadap e-kaunseling adalah tinggi dengan nilai min 3.33 (Sisihan piawai $sp=0.96$). Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa ada hubungan yang signifikan kejayaan e-kaunseling di antara kebergunaan dan kemudahan teknologi dengan nilai $r=0.609$, $p<0.005$. Seterusnya, persepsi e-kaunseling dan kemahiran kaunseling mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan nilai $r=0.226$, $p<0.023$. Kesimpulannya dapatan kajian menjelaskan bahawa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan di antara kejayaan e-kaunseling dengan kemahiran kaunseling dalam kalangan kaunselor pelatih. Secara keseluruhannya, e-kaunseling merupakan satu inovasi yang relevan dengan kepesatan pembangunan teknologi masa kini dan berfungsi sebagai satu alternatif untuk kaunselor membuat sesi kaunseling. Dicapai kajian akan datang memberi fokus kepada profesionalisme kaunselor pelatih menggunakan teknologi dalam melaksanakan sesi kaunseling dan kepentingannya dalam menjaga serta membantu masyarakat dalam menangani isu-isu kesihatan mental.

KOMITMEN PERJUMPAAN SISWAZAH UNISSA BERSAMA PENYELIA: CABARAN DAN PENYELESAIAN

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Dunia siswazah tidak sunyi dari berdepan dengan berbagai-bagai cabaran sepanjang berada dalam pengajian. Selaku siswazah yang berperanan sebagai aset penting dalam sesebuah institusi pengajian, mereka perlu dibekalkan dengan ilmu yang secukupnya agar mereka terus cekal bertahan dan berjaya menyelesaikan program siswazah dengan jayanya. Tidak dinafikan, banyak dugaan dan cabaran yang bakal dihadapi bagi setiap siswazah sepanjang pengajian termasuk sesi perjumpaan dengan penyelia mereka, terutama siswazah yang berdaftar dalam program lepas ijazah secara penyelidikan penuh atau secara kerja kursus dan disertasi. Berdasarkan pengalaman umum Pusat Pengajian Siswazah UNISSA, mendapati antara cabaran yang sering berlaku dalam sesi perjumpaan siswazah bersama penyeliannya meliputi tiga cabaran utama. Pertama, kesibukan dan ketersediaan waktu menjadi cabaran utama. Kedua, perbezaan pandangan dan pemahaman dapat menyebabkan perselisihan antara siswazah dan penyelia dan ketiga, ketidakjelasan peranan dan tanggungjawab boleh menyebabkan kebingungan dan kekurangan arahan. Justeru, kertas kerja ini dijalankan menggunakan kaedah pengedaran borang kaji selidik kepada siswazah-siswazah UNISSA yang berdaftar dalam program secara penyelidikan penuh sahaja bertujuan untuk mengenalpasti cabaran yang dihadapi sepanjang menjalankan pengajian dan mencadangkan beberapa cara penyelesaian dan secara tidak langsung hasil kajian ini juga dapat meningkatkan prestasi UNISSA ke arah pencapaian universiti Islam yang unggul dan cemerlang yang dapat melahirkan alumni yang celik ilmu dan berakhlak mulia.

STRATEGI PENSTRUKTURAN PROGRAM PENGAJIAN USULUDDIN DI UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI (UNISSA): PENGALAMAN, CABARAN DAN REALITI

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Makalah ini memfokuskan kajian terhadap transformasi pengajian Usuluddin yang dilaksanakan oleh Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA) sejak dari zaman penubuhannya. Sorotan dilakukan terhadap program-program yang ditawarkan oleh Fakulti Usuluddin sama ada di peringkat prasiswa dan

pascasiswazah. Telah timbul persepsi masyarakat bahawa pengajian Usuluddin kurang menarik, sudah kuno atau stereotaip sehingga ramai cenderung memilih bidang pengajian selain program Usuluddin. Justeru kajian ini bertujuan melihat sejauh mana program pengajian Usuluddin dan sejarah perkembangannya menyumbang ke arah mentransformasi pengajian tinggi serta menjana pembangunan ummah, di samping mencari daya bagi menangkis cabaran semasa. Metode kepustakaan digunakan dalam pengumpulan data dengan merujuk merujuk sumber primer dan sekunder berupa dokumen, makalah, buku, akhbar dan sebagainya. Hasil kajian menunjukkan program pengajian Usuluddin mampu menyumbang impak positif dan menjadi teras bidang pengajian Islam di UNISSA. Dalam pada itu, penstrukturan pengajian Usuluddin perlu diperkemas lagi dan dikembangkan bagi mendepani cabaran semasa global dalam aspek relevansi, inovasi, lestari dan boleh pasaran. Untuk itu, kajian mencadangkan agar dilakukan transformasi pengajian Usuluddin terus dilakukan melalui pendekatan multidisiplin dan integrasi ilmu di samping penerapannya secara praktikal dalam kehidupan agar bidang ini dapat menarik kembali minat para pelajar untuk mengikutinya serta dapat merealisasikan matlamat Fakulti. Antaranya untuk melahirkan sarjana yang menerapkan nilai-nilai murni disiplin ilmu Islam yang mempunyai kepakaran dalam bidang Da'wah, Aqidah, Tafsir, Hadith dan Qira'at dan sekaligus dapat mendukung misi UNISSA bagi melahirkan pemimpin bertakwa dan berwibawa.

FALSAFAH ISLAM MEKANISME MENONGKAH ARUS PEMIKIRAN EKSTREMISME

*Dr Mohd Fakhrudin bin Abdul Mukti
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Ekstremisme adalah satu aliran pemikiran yang bercanggah dengan hakikat agama Islam sebagai agama yang membawa risalah perdamaian dan rahmat kepada sekalian alam. Ekstremisme menjadi isu global apabila ianya mengundang amalan keganasan dalam masyarakat. Keganasan adalah berpunca dari pemikiran melampau yang tidak mengenali agama bangsa dan negara. Islam turut terpalit dituduh agama yang ganas akibat dari perlakuan sesetengah umat Islam sama ada yang cangkak kefahaman agamanya atau terpengaruh dengan kefahaman firqah Islam yang mendukung pemikiran takfiri dalam sejarah. Islam berdasarkan al-Quran dan Sunnah tetap bersih dari segala pemikiran ekstremism dan terorisme kerana Islam adalah agama perdamaian (as-salam) untuk semua manusia. Falsafah Islam merupakan satu aliran pemikiran dalam kalangan umat Islam yang mengajak manusia berfikir dengan mendalam dan logik serta menganggap Falsafah dan Syariat tiada percanggahan dan berfungsi untuk kebenaran dan kebaikan. Justeru Falsafah Islam yang merupakan aktiviti berfikir merupakan satu mekanisme dalam membina pemikiran yang menyekat aliran pemikiran melampau

yang meminggirkan ilmu dan kaedahnya yang jitu. Falsafah Islam yang bergerak seiring dengan Mantiq dan Tasawuf bergabung memenuhi rasional dan akhlak kemanusiaan berasaskan fitrah manusia yang cintakan kebebasan, kebahagiaan dan keamanan. Kehilangan pertimbangan rasional dan akhlak mencipta pelampauan bermula dalam minda dan sikap di mana akan membawa kepada perlakuan yang mencetuskan kerosakan dan tahlukah dalam kehidupan justeru kegersangan hikmah dan bijaksana yang menjadi intisari perjuangan ahli falsafah sepanjang abad. Falsafah dan rangkaian ilmunya harus dikurikulumkan sebaiknya supaya tertanam dalam minda asas pembudayaan kesederhanaan dan perdamaian dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat.

PEMBINAAN SISTEM MAKLUMAT PANGKALAN DATA (SMPD) SEJARAH PEPERANGAN ISLAM DI ZAMAN RASULULLAH SEBAGAI ALAT BANTU MENGAJAR DI SEKOLAH UGAMA

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Dalam proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran mata pelajaran Tarikh seringkali berlaku masalah pengajaran yang tidak berkesan dan kurang cekap. Hal ini disebabkan oleh kurang minat, semangat atau perhatian guru terhadap murid dalam proses P&P di dalam bilik darjah. Guru memainkan peranan yang sangat penting dalam proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran. Oleh itu, guru haruslah menjadi lebih proaktif dalam penyampaian pengajaran dengan menggunakan media pembelajaran yang dapat menarik perhatian para murid sehingga mereka menjadi lebih tertarik dengan pembelajaran Tarikh. Oleh itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk membangunkan Sistem Maklumat Pangkalan Data mengenai Sejarah Peperangan Islam di Zaman Rasulullah sebagai alat bantu mengajar guru khususnya dalam mata pelajaran Tarikh. Sistem maklumat pangkalan data ini juga dijadikan sebagai e-perpustakaan atau e-buku. Kajian ini telah dijalankan dengan menggunakan kaedah gabungan (*mixed methods*) pengumpulan data iaitu soal selidik dan temu bual. Manakala pembangunan sistem ini dibina dengan menggunakan perangkai Unity. Sampel kajian terdiri daripada 67 orang guru yang dipilih secara persampelan berstrata. Dengan menggunakan perisian Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) versi 26, data yang diperolehi telah dianalisis. Nilai alpha bagi soal selidik ialah $\alpha = 0.932$. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan nilai Cronbach's Alpha bagi adalah tinggi. Setelah dilakukan analisis Chi-square, didapati nilai chi-square dan nilai asymp. yang signifikan iaitu kurang dari 0.05, ini bermaksud terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara penggunaan komputer dan perisian Sistem Maklumat Pangkalan Data dalam pengajaran mata pelajaran Tarikh di sekolah-sekolah ugama. Ini membuktikan bahawa penggunaan komputer

dan perisian Sistem Maklumat Pangkalan Data dapat membantu dalam pengajaran mata pelajaran Tarikh di sekolah-sekolah agama. Maka, ini bermakna penggunaan sistem tersebut amatlah berguna kepada guru-guru. Diharapkan bahawa kajian ini dapat memberikan maklumat berguna kepada pihak-pihak yang berkaitan bagi meningkatkan tahap pengajaran guru, terutama dalam mata pelajaran Tarikh, dan memaksimumkan penggunaan sistem maklumat pangkalan yang ada.

POTRET NILAI – NILAI MODERASI BERAGAMA PADA LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN FORMAL DI BANTEN (STUDI KASUS DI SMP NEGERI 2,7 DAN SMAN 1 KOTA CILEGON)

Utami Syifa Masfu'ah

UIN Sultan Hasanuddin Maulana Banten, Indonesia

Setiap masyarakat di Indonesia memiliki hak dan kebebasan penuh dalam beragama. Sebagaimana yang tertuang pada UUD 1945 pasca amendemen pasal 28E ayat 1 dan 2, pasal ini bermakna bahwa kebebasan dalam beragama dan ibadah setiap orang sudah dijamin penuh dengan konstitusi yang dilindungi Undang – Undang disahkan dengan pemerintah. Dengan adanya agama yang multicultural dan hidup berdampingan, melalui sikap moderasi beragama mengajarkan setiap insan untuk menghindari ekstremisme dan intoleran dalam memahami serta mempraktekkan agama. Namun faktanya, bagaimana implementasi sikap moderasi beragama yang ditanamkan di lembaga pendidikan formal? Menurut Wahbah az-Zuhaili berpendapat bahwa dengan moderasi dan sikap yang wasathiyah akan membawa stabilitas, ketenangan dan kesejahteraan individu dalam masyarakat. Penelitian ini akan menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif dengan metode studi pustaka yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data yang diperoleh dari wawancara mendalam dengan para pendidik di SMP Negeri 2,7 dan SMAN 1 Kota Cilegon. Oleh karena itu, potret nilai moderasi beragama sangat penting diteliti untuk mengetahui sejauh mana implementasi moderasi beragama yang ditanamkan di lembaga pendidikan formal.

PENGUATAN NILAI-NILAI KARAKTER DI ERA DIGITAL (STUDI KASUS DI SEKOLAH DASAR NEGERI SARUNI 5 PANDEGLANG BANTEN)

Pipit Apipah
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Perkembangan teknologi informasi di era digital, telah berdampak besar terhadap seluruh aspek kehidupan manusia, termasuk aspek pendidikan karakter. Nilai-nilai karakter yang ditanamkan pada anak sejak dini tentu harus dilakukan, karena seiring dengan perkembangan zaman, pengaruh Era digital sangat benar-benar terjadi. Sebab dengan adanya teknologi informasi yang semakin canggih, bukan menjadi halangan membawa dampak positif dan dampak negatif terhadap nilai-nilai karakter anak bangsa. Jika teknologi informasi terus menerus menjelma dan mengintai penggunaannya, maka akan membuat kecanduan yang mengakibatkan penurunan cara hidup manusia seperti cara berpikir, cara hidup, bahkan cara ideologi. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, yang menjadi permasalahan dalam kajian ini adalah bagaimana penguatan nilai-nilai karakter yang harus dikembangkan di era digital ? Menurut Ki Hajar Dewantara pendidikan karakter merupakan upaya pengembangan dalam olah pikir, olah hati, olah raga, dan olah karsa. Metode yang digunakan dalam kajian ini adalah metode kualitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif melalui observasi serta wawancara. Dengan demikian, nilai-nilai karakter memerlukan penguatan secara penuh dalam kehidupan, termasuk kehidupan di era digital.

PERKAHWINAN DENGAN PEREMPUAN AHLI KITAB MENURUT MAZHAB SYAFI'I DAN KESANNYA TERHADAP INSTITUSI KELUARGA ISLAM

Jupriadi Bin Ramli & Ibnor Azli Ibrahim
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Salah satu ikatan perkahwinan yang menjadi kontroversi dan akan terus berlanjut adalah perkahwinan berbeza agama. Apabila dibagi, maka perkahwinan yang berbeza agama ini terbagi menjadi empat golongan , iaitu Perkahwinan antara lelaki Muslim dengan perempuan Ahli kitab, Perkahwinan antara lelaki Muslim dengan perempuan musyrik, Perkahwinan antara perempuan Muslimah dengan lelaki Ahli kitab dan Perkahwinan antara perempuan Muslimah dengan lelaki musyrik, yakni yang bukan Ahli kitab. Perselisihan tentang pemahaman makna Ahli kitab dengan berbagai pengertian yang berbeza juga menjadi permasalahan, sebahagian ulama menafsirkan Ahli kitab atas nama Yahudi dan Nasrani, sebahagian lainnya menafsirkan dengan lebih umum dan sebahagian lainnya menafsirkan dengan lebih khusus. al-Quran telah menjelaskan

keharusan berkahwin dengan perempuan Ahli Kitab, namun pada zaman pemerintahan Saidina Umar al-Khattab, beliau telah mengambil keputusan untuk mengharamkan para sahabat berkahwin dengan perempuan Ahli kitab. Para ulama dari pelbagai mazhab telah berselisih pendapat dalam isu ini dan pelbagai dalil telah dibincangkan sama ada menolak atau menerimanya. Begitu pula Majelis Ulama Indonesia dengan tegas melarang perkahwinan lelaki muslim dengan perempuan Ahli kitab. Kaedah kajian ini menggunakan kaedah deskriptif analisis terutama dalam melihat ijtihad Umar al-Khattab yang pada zahirnya bertentangan dengan nas al-Quran. Kemudian kaedah temubual kepada pelaku perkahwinan Ahli kitab yang sudah mengalami impak negatif dan positif dalam institusi rumah tangga mereka. Pengkaji mendapati bahawa natijah daripada kajian adalah kebolehan perkahwinan yang tertulis al-Qur'an dan dibolehkan mazhab syafi'i dengan memberikan syarat pada kedua calon pengantin. Pengkaji mendapati masalah yang lebih besar apabila menolak perkahwinan lelaki Muslim dengan perempuan Ahli kitab, diantaranya orangtua yang beragama Islam akan mengarahkan anak cucunya kepada aqidah yang sejalan dengan mereka. Aspek psikologis anak yang memiliki kedua orang tua beragama Islam lebih tenang, ertinya tidak ada kebimbangan dalam menentukan arah bincang di antara Ayah dan Ibunya. Dan yang terakhir ialah aspek sosialis perihal warisan, bahawa orang tua yang berbeda keyakinan dengan anaknya yang beragama Islam tidak dapat memberikan harta warisan, ketika ia telah meninggal. Hal ini yang memberikan pandangan bagi Pengkaji untuk menolak perkahwinan ini, disebabkan mudharat yang akan diterima lebih banyak juga kesengsaraan bagi generasi ke depan.

SOROTAN HASIL PENYELIDIKAN DI UNIVERSITI DALAM MASALAH REMAJA HAMIL DI LUAR PERKAHWINAN

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Penyelidikan terhadap masalah remaja hamil di luar perkahwinan penting dijalankan di peringkat universiti. Ia boleh menghasilkan berbagai dapatan yang membolehkan rangka pendidikan yang betul dapat dibekalkan kepada pihak sekolah bagi mengelakkan hubungan seks luar perkahwinan dalam kalangan pelajar sekolah (remaja). Hamil di luar perkahwinan merupakan perkara yang menjejaskan maruah keluarga, masyarakat dan negara. Antara faktor yang menyebabkan remaja hamil di luar perkahwinan adalah media internet, rakan sebaya, dan kurangnya pengetahuan remaja terhadap bahaya seks di luar perkahwinan. Tujuan kajian ini adalah meninjau kajian dan penyelidikan yang pernah dilakukan di peringkat universiti dalam dan luar negara. Hasil kajian dari penyelidikan tersebut akan dianalisis untuk melihat kebolehgunaannya dalam membentuk modul pencegahan tingkah laku seksual di luar perkahwinan dalam kalangan remaja yang menurut pakar berkesan dan sesuai digunakan oleh guru dan kaunselor. Kajian ini mendapati bahawa dapatan kajian oleh

berbagai universiti terhadap isu ini boleh dijadikan asas dalam membina modul yang sesuai dan berkesan untuk membantu remaja terlibat dalam tingkah laku seksual di luar perkahwinan dan boleh digunakan oleh guru pembimbing, kaunselor dan pelajar dalam mencegah kes kehamilan di luar perkahwinan dalam kalangan remaja.

KEPENTINGAN DAN KEPERLUAN KEMAHIRAN TERARAH KENDIRI (*SELF REGULATION*) DALAM PENDIDIKAN ISLAM DI ABAD KE 21

Norkhairiah Hashim

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Kemahiran Abad 21 yang merangkumi pelbagai dimensi kemahiran, antaranya kemahiran berfikir, kemahiran berkomunikasi, kolaborasi, celik terhadap media dan informasi maklumat serta amalan dalam kehidupan dan kerjaya termasuklah akauntabiliti dan produktiviti adalah sangat diperlukan dalam pendidikan hari ini. Elemen-elemen kemahiran abad 21 ini merupakan satu rangkuman yang menyeluruh dan dijangka dapat melahirkan pelajar yang pemikir, penyelesaian masalah, mampu membuat keputusan, kreatif, inovatif, berkebolehan dalam media dan teknologi maklumat di samping mempunyai daya kepimpinan, daya fleksibiliti dan lain-lain. Namun sejauh manakah suasana atau persekitaran pembelajaran, tahap penilaian, kurikulum dan pengajaran mendorong ke arah melahirkan pelajar berkemahiran abad 21 khususnya kemahiran terarah sendiri (*self regulation*). Justeru kajian gabungan kuantitatif dan kualitatif ini meninjau perspektif pelajar terhadap kepentingan dan keperluan kemahiran terarah sendiri (*self regulation*) dalam pendidikan Islam di abad ini. Dapatan kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa empat komponen utama yang penting dan perlu diberi perhatian dalam melaksanakan pengajaran dan pembelajaran pendidikan Islam khususnya dalam penerapan kemahiran terarah sendiri (*self regulation*) adalah pedagogi pemusatan pelajar, pembelajaran merentas kelas, pengintegrasian ICT dan unsur dakwah dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran pendidikan Islam.

INOVASI METODE PEMBELAJARAN ALQUR'AN DENGAN PENDEKATAN JAWI NUSANTARA

Masyhur Dungcik & Cecep Soleh Kurniawan

UIN Raden Fatah Palembang & Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam

Kemampuan baca tulis Arab masyarakat nusantara pernah mengalami puncak kejayaannya saat tulisan Jawi memegang peranan penting dalam berbagai bidang ilmu dan pengetahuan. Kondisi ini didukung oleh maraknya tradisi ilmiah berupa penulisan, penyalinan dan penerjemahan karya para ulama terdahulu ke dalam tulisan Jawi yang sering disebut juga sebagai tulisan Arab Melayu. Namun kejayaan itu mulai pudar sejak tulisan Jawi tidak lagi menjadi wahana utama dalam kegiatan penulisan di dunia Melayu dan digantikan dengan tulisan latin. Dengan tidak digunakannya lagi tulisan Jawi sebagai wahana baca tulis di dunia Melayu, maka dengan sendirinya kemampuan baca tulis Jawi masyarakat Melayu, terutama generasi mudanya sangat memprihatinkan. Berbagai upaya telah dilakukan namun tidak dapat merubah kondisi ini menjadi lebih baik. Efek domino dari memburuknya kondisi ini adalah tingginya angka buta aksara Alqur'an di dunia Melayu. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kemampuan baca tulis Al-qur'an dan baca tulis aksara Jawi. Hal ini wajar karna sejatinya aksara Jawi adalah aksara Arab (tulisan Al-qur'an) dengan beberapa kreasi dan inovasi di dalamnya. Mencermati tingginya angka buta aksara Alqur'an di dunia Melayu penulis berasumsi bahwa hal ini ada hubungannya dengan dan dapat disebabkan oleh rendahnya kemampuan baca tulis Jawi masyarakat. Jika asumsi ini benar, maka salah satu cara untuk mengatasi tingginya buta aksara Alqur'an dapat dilakukan melalui pendekatan Jawi. Melalui inovasi metode pembelajaran Al-qur'an dengan pendekatan Jawi diharapkan sebagian besar masyarakat dapat terbantu dalam membaca Al-qur'an sekaligus dapat membaca dan menulis Jawi dengan baik. Tulisan ini akan memaparkan bagaimana inovasi metode pembelajaran Al-qur'an itu dilaksanakan.

FALSAFAH KURIKULUM TERJEMAHAN DALAM PENGAJARAN BAHASA ARAB UNTUK PROGRAM PENGAJIAN ISLAM

May Lita Wardiya Ningsih

Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam

Istilah kurikulum secara amnya adalah merujuk kepada sejumlah mata pelajaran yang harus dipelajari untuk mencapai suatu tujuan akhir dalam sesuatu proses pendidikan formal. Pembinaannya pula adalah berasaskan satu falsafah tertentu dalam mengenalpasti arah tujuan dan bentuk perancangan yang perlu

dilaksanakan. Diantara unsur yang membentuk program pengajaran bahasa Arab untuk tujuan pendidikan Islam ialah kurikulum terjemahan Arab-Melayu. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengenalpasti bentuk falsafah yang mendasari kurikulum terjemahan yang diberikan kepada mahasiswa dalam jurusan pengajian Islam serta menilai adakah mereka mempunyai kemahiran terjemahan untuk menterjemah sumber-sumber yang berkaitan dengan bidang pengajian mereka. Kaedah deskriptif analisis digunakan untuk menilai struktur pembangunan kurikulum ini di Fakulti Bahasa Arab (UNISSA) dan mengenal pasti bentuk koheren dan kerapian perancangannya, terutamanya daripada aspek komponen, kandungan, sumber, tautan fokus serta kewajaran pemilihannya. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan kepentingan analisis ini kepada setiap guru yang mengajar kurikulum ini untuk disesuaikan dengan strategi pengajaran dan cabaran pemerolehan bahasa yang dihadapi oleh para pelajar secara amnya.

PERANAN FALSAFAH DALAM PENDIDIKAN ISLAM UNTUK PEMBANGUNAN ETIKA

Khairul Amri

Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam

Etika seseorang boleh dipengaruhi oleh faktor keluarga, rakan sebaya, persekitaran dan pendidikan. Faktor yang paling dominan mempengaruhi etika adalah pendidikan, sehingga pendidikan menjadi sangat penting bahkan sebagai jiwa bagi kehidupan seseorang. Oleh itu pelaksanaan pendidikan mestilah dirancang dengan betul, matang dan berkesan. Tujuan penyelidikan ini adalah untuk memahami peranan falsafah dalam pendidikan Islam untuk pembangunan etika. Penyelidikan ini merupakan penyelidikan kualitatif yang memfokuskan kepada kajian perpustakaan menggunakan kaedah analisis filosofis. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa pembentukan etika dalam pendidikan Islam adalah sebahagian daripada reka bentuk falsafah, tetapi falsafah hanya boleh dijalankan jika disertai dengan ilmu yang tinggi melalui proses pendidikan yang baik. Etika sangat mempengaruhi kemajuan dan kemusnahan sesuatu ilmu pengetahuan, maka peranan utama falsafah dan pendidikan Islam ialah membentuk etika ke arah yang lebih baik.

PERLAKSANAAN KOKURIKULUM DI INSTITUT PENGAJIAN TINGGI ISLAM PENGALAMAN UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI

*Dr HjH Umami Fa'izah binti Haji Abd Rahman & Pg Ali bin Pg Haji Chuchu
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam*

Kokurikulum memainkan peranan penting dalam pendidikan, ianya merupakan wadah yang berpotensi untuk melahirkan pelajar yang holistik dan mempunyai kebolehan dan potensi yang tertentu contohnya dari sudut kerohanian, kognitif, afektif dan psikomotor. Kebolehpasaran graduan dalam dunia pekerjaan hari ini juga bergantung kepada kemahiran insaniah yang dimiliki oleh graduan. Di UNISSA, kursus Kokurikulum dijadikan sebagai kursus *University Requirement Course* bagi setiap pelajar Sarjana Muda. Ini menunjukkan kejayaan pelajar itu bukan hanya diukur dari sudut akademik sahaja namun melengkapkan diri dengan kemahiran-kemahiran tertentu adalah menjadi sebuah keperluan terutama di abad ke 21 ini. Penglibatan pelajar dalam kokurikulum juga mampu membentuk disiplin, kemahiran dan jati diri pelajar. Di UNISSA, Kursus Kokurikulum terbahagi kepada 3 unit iaitu Bengkel Kemahiran, Pasukan Beruniform dan Khidmat Masyarakat. Kursus Kokurikulum di UNISSA juga sentiasa dinaik taraf mengikut keperluan semasa. Kertas Kerja ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan kepentingan pelaksanaan kokurikulum di Institut Pengajian Islam, memfokuskan pengalaman UNISSA dalam mengendalikan kursus tersebut.

APLIKASI TEORI EPISTEMOLOGI IMAM AL-GHAZALI DALAM MENDEPANI CABARAN AKIDAH SEMASA

*Ahmad Ahyad bin Haji Amynoor dan Prof. Madya Dr Anis Malik Thoha
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam*

Kertas kerja ini bertujuan untuk mengemukakan suatu alternatif dalam kurikulum ilmu Akidah dalam menyesuaikan dengan isu semasa iaitu penerapan teori epistemologi yang telah disusun oleh Imam Al-Ghazali sebagai asas bagi pengajian Akidah. Kajian ini akan menunjukkan kesesuaian teori ini dan bagaimana ianya dirasakan dapat digunapakai dalam mendepani cabaran semasa, iaitu dengan melakukan perbandingan di antara teori ini dengan teori-teori epistemologi semasa, serta menunjukkan kebolehpupayaannya dalam menjawab segala persoalan dan kekeliruan yang dirimbulkan oleh aliran-aliran pemikiran semasa yang bertentangan dengan Akidah Islam. Perkara ini merupakan perkara yang penting dan sepatutnya diambil perhatian kerana umat Islam pada zaman ini menghadapi banyak cabaran berbentuk ideologi-ideologi

asing yang bertentangan dengan asas-asas Akidah Islam, oleh itu amatlah penting untuk kita mencari solusi bagi mendepani cabaran tersebut, terutama sekali di dalam bidang epistemologi yang akan menjadi asas kepada pemikiran seseorang. Kertas kerja ini akan menyentuh mengenai asas teori epistemologi Imam Al-Ghazali yang dimuatkan beliau di dalam penulisan-penulisan beliau yang pelbagai, lalu akan dibandingkan dengan teori-teori epistemologi Barat yang giat digunapakai pada era moden dengan merujuk secara langsung kepada penulisan-penulisan sarjana-sarjana Barat. Kemudian analisa akan dibuat bagi menentukan keberkesanan dan kesesuaian penerapan konsep Imam Al-Ghazali itu dalam mendepani teori-teori epistemologi Barat tersebut.

STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN STUDI ISLAM PADA FAKULTAS USHULUDDIN DI PTKI INDONESIA UNTUK MERESPON KEBUTUHAN MASYARAKAT KONTEMPORER

*Prof. Dr. Moh. Asror Yusuf, M.Ag
IAIN Kediri, Indonesia*

Fakultas Ushuluddin dalam nomenklatur pembidangan ilmu di Perguruan Tinggi Agama Islam Indonesia merupakan fakultas yang banyak menyelenggarakan studi Islam. Dalam penyelenggaraannya Fakultas Ushuluddin mengalami banyak tantangan, diantaranya adalah rendahnya jumlah peminat fakultas ini dibanding fakultas-fakultas lainnya. Pertanyaan yang sering diajukan oleh calon mahasiswa adalah soal pekerjaan. Tantangan lainnya adalah sebagian lulusan fakultas ini tidak mampu bersaing dengan alumni pondok pesantren di bidang *religious commitment*nya. Sebagian alumni fakultas Ushuluddin tampaknya tidak siap menjadi tokoh agama atau da'i di masyarakat, sehingga masih ada keraguan dari sebagian *stakeholder* akan kemampuan alumni Ushuluddin di bidang ilmu agama. Idealisme Fakultas Ushuluddin harus tetap dijaga dan dikembangkan disamping tidak mengabaikan pentingnya pengembangan Fakultas Ushuluddin agar kontekstual dan relevan dengan dunia kerja. Karena itu, Fakultas Ushuluddin harus melakukan reposisi dirinya, agar selalu diminati dan diapresiasi oleh masyarakat dan stake holders. Dalam konteks inilah, kajian ini penting dilakukan. Ini adalah kajian kualitatif di Fakultas Ushuluddin dan Dakwah di IAIN Kediri, Indonesia. Metode pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara menelaah dokumen mutu perkuliahan (termasuk kurikulum) dan mewawancarai para *stakeholders* fakultas untuk mengetahui cita ideal fakultas yang kontekstual dalam persepsi mereka. Kajian ini menyimpulkan bahwa untuk menjaga dan mengembangkan eksistensi fakultas maka perlu dilakukan beberapa hal berikut: (1) Peningkatan mutu perkuliahan, metode pembelajaran berbasis praktik, penambahan materi-materi dalam rangka memperkuat ilmu bahasa asing untuk memahami referensi berbahasa asing, dan revitalisasi laboratorium program studi. (2) Integrasi ilmu adalah sebuah kebutuhan, agar studi Islam yang dilakukan dapat dipahami secara komprehensif dan selalu dapat menemukan relevansinya

dengan kehidupan dan kebutuhan masyarakat. Namun integrasi seharusnya tidak menjadikan penurunan kemampuan mahasiswa di bidang hadarat al-nash. (3) Pengembangan kemampuan berpikir pada *level higher order of thinking* harus dikembangkan agar tetap menjadi keunggulan mahasiswa, yang sudah sejak lama dikembangkan di fakultas ini. (4) Pengembangan kemampuan di bidang turats. Literatur berbahasa Arab, kitab-kitab kuning, adalah kemewahan yang terdapat di fakultas ini yang perlu dikuasai oleh mahasiswa.

PENGARUH TERJEMAHAN AL-QUR'AN KE BAHASA MELAYU DALAM MEMBANGUN DAYA KEFAHAMAN MAHASISWA ISLAM

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Masyarakat Melayu sangat bergantung kepada terjemahan al-Qur'an untuk memahami isi kandungan dan pesan yang terdapat didalamnya. Ini bermakna, ianya mempengaruhi bentuk pemahaman dan daya fikir mereka. Hakikat inilah yang menjelaskan kenapa terjemahan al-Qur'an ke bahasa Melayu telah pun bermula seawal kurun ke 17 lagi. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menilai dan menganalisis apakah bentuk pengaruh dan kesan yang terhasil ke atas kefahaman dan daya fikir mahasiswa Islam, terutamanya di Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali? Penilaian persepsi pengguna terjemahan dan analisis contoh-contoh terjemahan digunakan untuk membangunkan satu kuesioner sebagai alat kajian yang diedarkan secara rawak kepada mahasiswa. Dapatan kajian ini menunjukkan terjemahan makna al-Qur'an ke Bahasa Melayu menghasilkan tahap kefahaman dan daya fikir yang sederhana ke atas peserta kajian.

TIGA STRATEGI PENDIDIKAN DALAM MEMPERKASAKAN JATI DIRI WANITA MENURUT RISALE-i NUR

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Wanita adalah aset masyarakat dan negara. Pembangunan wanita dalam konteks modenisasi merupakan satu modal insan bernilai tinggi kepada pemerksaan keluarga. Pembangunan wanita bagaimanapun haruslah berteraskan kepada pendidikan yang mapan dalam usaha melestarikan peranan mereka sebagai ibu dan isteri. Perubahan struktur keluarga moden telah menyebabkan didikan moral terhadap kanak-kanak tidak berjaya membentuk personaliti yang cemerlang. Perkara ini berlaku disebabkan oleh terhadap kebersamaan ibu

bapa dengan anak- anak dan wujud pihak ketiga seperti pengasuh dan guru mengisi kekosongan tersebut. Isu keruntuhan nilai keluarga ini telah dibawa oleh Badiuzzaman Said al-Nursi, seorang pemikir Islam moden lebih dahulu iaitu pada era pra-modern dengan meletakkan wanita sebagai pusat pembinaan kekuatan masyarakat Islam. Oleh itu, objektif kajian ini adalah untuk meneliti bagaimanakah Badiuzzaman Said al-Nursi mendidik dan membangunkan wanita dalam tempoh transisi yang agak mencabar tanpa melibatkan serangan fizikal melalui pemerksaan keluarga. Kajian ini adalah bersifat kualitatif dengan menggunakan analisis teks sebagai kaedah menganalisis data yang diperolehi melalui sumber-sumber kepustakaan. Kajian ini mendapati bahawa Badiuzzaman Said al-Nursi telah mengemukakan satu gagasan pendidikan pembangunan jati diri wanita Turkiye yang sangat praktikal. Beliau bangkit membalas serangan fizikal dan pemikiran dari Barat ketika itu menggunakan tiga strategi pendidikan iaitu; membina benteng terhadap pengaruh asing, penyesuaian kehidupan wanita dengan keadaan semasa dan pembersihan jiwa wanita melalui amalan kerohanian (*tazkiyyah al-nafs*).

FALSAFAH ISLAM MEKANISME MENOLAK PEMIKIRAN MELAMPAU

Dr Mohd Fakhrudin bin Abdul Mukti
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Melampau atau Ekstremism adalah satu aliran pemikiran yang bercanggah dengan hakikat Islam sebagai agama yang membawa risalah perdamaian (*as-salam*) dan rahmat kepada sekalian alam. Ekstremisme menjadi isu global apabila ianya mengundang amalan keganasan dalam masyarakat tanpa mengira agama dan bangsa. Islam turut terpalit dituduh agama yang menyeru kepada keganasan akibat dari perlakuan sesetengah umat Islam yang mungkin terpengaruh dengan kefahaman firqah-firqah Islam yang mendukung pemikiran takfiri dalam sejarah silam. Pemikiran *taksub*, *anti takwil*, *jumud*, *ghuluw* dan *tasyaddud* mengundang tertutupnya minda untuk mendengar pandangan pihak lain sekaligus membawa kepada adegan pelampau. Islam agama yang lengkap sempurna mementingkan akal fikiran tetap bersih dari segala pemikiran ekstremisme dan terorisme yang membawa kerosakan (*al-fasad*) dan kemusnahan (*at-tahluhah*) kepada individu dan hartabenda seperti yang disaksikan. Falsafah mengajak manusia berfikir dengan mendalam bebas dan logik di mana Falsafah dan Syariat menurut Ibn Rushd sentiasa berjalan seiring dan tiada ada percanggahan justeru keduanya berfungsi untuk kebenaran dan kebaikan. Sementara al-Imam al-Ghazali menyebut bahawa Akal dan Syara' adalah saling hajat berhajat di mana akal adalah asas dan Syara' adalah binaan. Falsafah adalah satu perbincangan ilmu menjurus kepada pembinaan akal yang rasional dan praktikal yang akan membawa kebaikan kepada kehidupan dan masyarakat. Mantiq dan Tasawuf merupakan dua instrumen ilmu falsafah

yang dapat menyekat kefahaman melampau justeru kelojikan dan akhlak mulia bersama ditekankan. Maka Falsafah dan rangkaian ilmunya harus dikurikulumkan sebaiknya supaya tertanam dalam minda asas-asas pembudayaan kesederhanaan dan perdamaian yang akan membawa kepada pembinaan tamadun ummah dan kesejahteraan global yang berpaksikan ilmu pengetahuan.

BERTANAM PUISI ARAB DI RUANG-RUANG KELAS (PEMBELAJARAN SASTRA ARAB DI PERGURUAN TINGGI ISLAM)

*Prof. Dr. Kasinyo Harto, M.Ag. , Dr. Muhammad Walidin, M.Hum., Nadya Syafira & S.Hum.
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Artikel ini mengangkat problematika pembelajaran sastra Arab di Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang. Kecenderungan mahasiswa pada prodi Sastra Arab di PT tersebut menunjukkan adanya nir-apresiasi terhadap puisi Arab (sy'ir) yang justru menjadi materi utama pembelajaran sastra. Mayoritas mahasiswa sastra Arab tidak memiliki persediaan recital puisi Arab selama studi. Hal ini menimbulkan minimnya rasa bangga akan kompetensi akademik terhadap prodi yang dipilih. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melatih mahasiswa sastra Arab untuk mengatasi masalah tersebut. Penelitian ini mengambil sampel dua kelompok mahasiswa sastra Arab Angkatan 2021 dan 2022 di Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Palembang. Dengan model penelitian experimental semu dan dengan disain *one groups pre-test post-test*, penelitian menunjukkan kemampuan recital mahasiswa sastra Arab terhadap dua puisi Arab secara signifikan dengan rentang 80-97%.

PENGARUH PENDIDIKAN AGAMA ISLAM DALAM PEMBERIAN DAN PENARIKAN BALIK HIBAH: KAJIAN KES DI PENGADILAN AGAMA PONTIANAK

Sugianto & Azme Matali
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Pendidikan agama Islam yang bersumberkan al-Quran dan Sunnah Rasulullah amat penting dan ianya sebagai wadah utama sebagai rujukan dan penyelesaian, memberi pilihan alternatif dan hala tuju bagi setiap masalah termasuk masalah keluarga. Wujudnya keluarga yang harmoni jika pendidikan agama Islam dijadikan asas dalam keluarga, selain disokong juga dengan ilmu lain dan begitu juga keharmonian, tidak wujud dengan sendirinya, melainkan ianya memerlukan kerja keras ahli keluarga. Jika keluarga tidak berlandaskan agama maka keharmonian tidak akan tercipta malah boleh mengakibatkan konflik dan kemusnahan. Pendidikan Agama Islam dalam keluarga bukan hanya fokus dalam hal ibadah saja akan tetapi dalam muamalat juga mestilah benar-benar dipelajari. Dalam kajian ini pengkaji mengkaji mengenai penarikbalikan pemberian hibah kerana terdapat pertikaian dalam keluarga disebabkan kurangnya pengetahuan mengenai hibah. Pada asasnya, penarikan hibah tidak dibenarkan kecuali hibah ibu bapa kepada anaknya, tetapi hibah boleh ditarik balik atas sebab-sebab tertentu melalui mahkamah di Mahkamah Syariah. Metode kajian ini menggunakan kaedah perpustakaan iaitu dengan merujuk kitab-kitab fiqh Islam dan keputusan Mahkamah Syariah di Mahkamah Syariah Pontianak dan Mahkamah Tinggi Syariah Bandar Lampung Indonesia. Hasil kajian ini akan memberi manfaat dan rujukan kepada pihak-pihak tertentu bagi menyelesaikan pertikaian dalam pemberian hibah dan masyarakat umum.

ANALISIS PENCAPAIAN PELAJAR DALAM PEPERIKSAAN PENILAIAN BAHASA ARAB 2023 (ARABIC PLACEMENT TEST), FAKULTI BAHASA ARAB, UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI: KAJIAN TERHADAP KERTAS SOALAN AL-TAHRIRI

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Fakulti Bahasa Arab, Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA) menawarkan Peperiksaan Penilaian Bahasa Arab (Arabic Placement Test (APT)) bagi pelajar-pelajar yang akan menyambung pengajian ke program-program aliran Arab ke UNISSA. Peperiksaan ini akan menguji pelajar dalam beberapa aspek;

iaitu kemahiran mendengar, kemahiran bertutur, kemahiran menulis, kemahiran membaca dan pengetahuan mengenai al-Qawaid al-Arabiyyah. Dalam kajian ini, pengkaji akan menganalisis pencapaian pelajar dalam peperiksaan tersebut bagi tahun 2023, dan hanya mengkhususkan kajian kepada kertas soalan Al-Tahriri sahaja. Kertas soalan Al-Tahriri mencakupi di dalamnya ujian kemahiran membaca, kemahiran menulis dan al-Qawaid Al-Arabiyyah. Secara keseluruhan, kertas soalan ini mempunyai 11 soalan; iaitu soalan kefahaman, pilihan jawapan yang betul, perkataan seerti, berikan perkataan jama' dan bina ayat, isi tempat kosong dengan Mushtaqat, soalan tatabahasa (pilihan jawapan), pengolahan ayat ke mufrad, muthana dan jama', menyusun perkataan, membina ayat yang betul dari perkataan yang diberikan, meneliti kesalahan tatabahasa dan soalan terakhir karangan ringkas. Setelah dianalisis, dapatan kajian mendapati bahawa pencapaian pelajar pada tahun ini adalah pada tahap tidak memuaskan. Beberapa faktor perlu diambil perhatian antaranya penekanan penggunaan Bahasa Arab dalam kalangan pelajar, tuntutan dalam menguasai kosa kata yang banyak dan sebagainya.

KAEDAH PENTAKSIRAN BILIK DARJAH (PBD) DAN KESANNYA KEPADA MURID TAHAP SATU DI MALAYSIA: ANALISIS SUBJEK PENDIDIKAN ISLAM

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Pentaksiran merupakan satu proses mendapatkan maklumat dan seterusnya membuat penghakiman serta pertimbangan tentang produk sesuatu proses pendidikan. Oleh yang demikian, antara instrumen pentaksiran yang digunakan oleh guru ialah dengan menggunakan kaedah pengujian. Namun begitu, pentaksiran dengan menggunakan kaedah pengujian atau peperiksaan ini telah dimansuhkan oleh Menteri Pendidikan Malaysia pada Oktober 2018. Malangnya, keputusan pemansuhan peperiksaan ini mendapat respon yang tidak baik dalam kalangan ibu bapa apabila mereka mempersoalkan keadilan guru dalam mentaksir pencapaian anak-anak mereka. Mereka juga tidak jelas dan kurang memahami cara dan kaedah pentaksiran dilakukan oleh guru. Ibu bapa hanya diberikan sehelai laporan pencapaian murid yang terpapar Tahap Pencapaian (TP) mengikut peringkat bermula dari TP satu hingga TP enam tanpa diberikan justifikasi jelas terhadap kaedah pentaksiran itu dicapai. Oleh yang demikian, artikel ini dihasilkan bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti kaedah Pentaksiran Bilik Darjah (PBD) dan kesannya kepada murid tahap satu bagi subjek Pendidikan Islam di Malaysia. Falsafah di sebalik kajian ini adalah interpretif, manakala strategi kajian pula ialah kajian kes. Kajian ini juga mengadaptasikan reka bentuk kualitatif dengan kaedah pengumpulan data adalah kombinasi teknik analisis kandungan dokumen dan temu bual soalan separa berstruktur. Setelah data dokumen dan data temu bual diperolehi, kaedah analisis kandungan dokumen digunakan sekali lagi dalam proses menganalisis

data. Hasil dapatan menjangkakan bahawa kaedah PBD yang digunakan oleh guru-guru Pendidikan Islam di Malaysia adalah sangat subjektif dan memberikan kesan yang tidak seimbang kepada murid. Sehubungan dengan itu, kajian ini mencadangkan agar satu kaedah PBD yang lebih komprehensif dan praktikal perlulah digantikan dengan kaedah sedia ada bagi mengelakkan ketidakadilan berlaku ketika mentaksir murid.

POTRET PENDIDIKAN ISLAM MULTIKULTURAL DI INDONESIA

Jidan Andriansyah

UIN SMH Banten, Indonesia

Negara Republik Indonesia terkenal dengan negara majemuk karena keberagamannya. Sikap tersebut mengejawantah dalam sikap saling menerima, mengakui dan menghargai orang lain dengan berbagai macam latar belakang yang ada. Keberagaman ini bisa kita lihat salah satunya dari lembaga pendidikan. Perbedaan warna kulit, etnis, suku, budaya, bahasa adalah wujud dari apa yang disebut sebagai sunnatullah. Namun, bagaimana lembaga pendidikan mampu menjadi media dalam membentuk sikap positif dalam menghadapi keberagaman? Sebagai tokoh bapak Pluralisme-Multikulturalisme, Abdurrahman Wahid menjelaskan bahwa pendidikan itu harus beragam sesuai dengan budayanya masing-masing. Pernyataan ini bermakna bahwa pendidikan adalah bukan tanpa tujuan, melainkan dengan keberagaman, pendidikan diharapkan mampu mencapai tujuannya. Mengingat pentingnya nilai-nilai multicultural di lembaga pendidikan, peneliti ingin mengkaji hal tersebut di sekolah. Metode library research dapat mengungkap gagasan- gagasan pola pendidikan Islam Multikultural yang kemudian dapat diaplikasikan dalam pengembangan kehidupan bernegara yang menciptakan konsep-konsep pendidikan Islam yang toleran, demokratis, aman, dan damai.

PENSTRUKTURAN KERANGKA KERJA SISTEM PENDIDIKAN HOLISTIK: SOROTAN PENGALAMAN FAKULTI EKONOMI DAN KEWANGAN ISLAM UNIVERSITI ISLAM SULTAN SHARIF ALI

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Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam

Kertas kerja ini akan mengetengahkan secara ringkas pengalaman Fakulti Ekonomi dan Kewangan Islam (FEKIm) Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA) dalam menstruktur kerangka kerja (*framework*) yang bersifat holistik sebagai menyahut anjakan transformasi lanskap Pendidikan Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Islam (IPTI) di abad ke-21. Kerangka kerja ini melibatkan beberapa aspek utama termasuk proses Pengajaran

dan Pembelajaran (P&P), penyelidikan dan penerbitan, latihan dan konsultasi serta khidmat masyarakat. Metod yang digunakan dalam proses penstrukturan kerangka kerja ini ialah pengintegrasian ilmu samÉwÉ (ilmu agama) dan ilmu arËÉ (ilmu umum), penerapan agenda Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs) dan penerapan konsep MaqÉËid al-SharÉ‘ah yang mempertimbangkan aspek MaËlaËah. Menerusi strategi penstrukturan kerangka kerja ini diharapkan FEKIm UNISSA akan dapat melahirkan insan rabbÉnÉ yang berpendidikan, berkemahiran tinggi dan berjaya, cemerlang memakmurkan bumi Allah sebagaimana perintahNya, harmoni antara dimensi kehidupan duniawÉ dan kehidupan ukhrawÉ, dan berwawasan global yang menyumbang bakti kepada keutuhan ummah sarwajagat.

KURIKULUM AL-QURAN SOLUSI MENDEPANI KRISIS AKIDAH MUSLIM ERA PANDEMIK

*Khairun Nabilah binti Hj Mohamad Erwan & Sri Rahayu binti Hj Dollah
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Fenomena wabak COVID-19 tidak dinafikan telah memberi impak kepada akidah dan keteguhan iman individu Muslim. Krisis akidah boleh terjadi akibat kurangnya ilmu yang mendalam terhadap ajaran agama atau kepercayaan yang dianuti. Penyebaran informasi yang salah ketika pandemik juga antara faktor kesalahfahaman terhadap akidah yang diikuti. Kajian menunjukkan segelintir umat Islam dilanda perasaan cemas dan ketakutan terhadap penularan wabak sehingga membawa kepada kurang keyakinan atau kepercayaan kepada Allah Subhanahu wa Taala. Hal sedemikian dikhuatiri boleh mempengaruhi keimanan mereka serta membawa dampak yang besar terhadap akidah individu Muslim. Justeru makalah ini bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti cabaran krisis akidah yang dihadapi oleh individu Muslim kesan daripada covid, serta mengemukakan saranan sebagai jalan penyelesaian dengan merujuk kurikulum al-Quran yang telah Allah turunkan kepada umat manusia. Metodologi kajian ini akan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif melalui penyelidikan kepustakaan, induktif dan deduktif. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan Islam telah menggariskan panduan yang lengkap untuk menghadapi apa jua cabaran dan musibah yang melanda umat termasuk isu wabak yang melanda. Menggunakan kurikulum al-Quran, krisis akidah dapat diatasi dengan mengimani bahawa sesuatu musibah seperti wabak hanya berlaku dengan izin Allah. Selain itu, bersangka baik dan sentiasa bertawakkal kepada-Nya dengan keyakinan setiap bala yang Allah turunkan ada hikmah disebaliknya. Di samping itu, beriman dengan Qada dan Qadar yang merupakan salah satu daripada rukun Iman menjadi asas utama dalam mendepani semua ujian yang ada. Dalam masa yang sama, Islam tidak menafikan faktor usaha perlu ada untuk menghindari bahaya wabak. Di antaranya dengan mengikut saranan dan inisiatif

daripada pihak berkuasa termasuk para ulama dalam menangani isu covid agar masalah ummah terpelihara dan akidah Muslim tetap terjaga.

ISU DAN CABARAN PENGAJARAN RIWAYAT HAFS

Dr Ahmad Baha' bin Mokhtar
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam

Riwayat Hafs adalah Riwayat bacaan al-Quran yang paling popular dalam kalangan umat Islam pada masa kini berbanding riwayat-riwayat lain, seperti Riwayat Warsh, Qalun dan al-Duri. Namun begitu, pembaca al-Quran khususnya dalam kalangan mahasiswa/i banyak didedahkan dengan pembelajaran ilmu Tajwid, tetapi jarang didedahkan pengetahuan tentang Riwayat Hafs. Ini menyebabkan tidak ramai dalam kalangan mereka yang mengetahui bahawa riwayat Hafs mempunyai lebih daripada 50 tariq. Dan ramai dalam kalangan mereka tidak mengetahui tariq yang mana satu yang mereka gunakan di dalam pembacaan al-Quran. Di samping itu, pembaca Riwayat Hafs menghadapi cabaran apabila membaca al-Quran dan mendapati sebahagian penulisan mushaf riwayat tersebut tidak seragam, contohnya mushaf riwayat Hafs di Brunei menggunakan tanda baca yang berbeza dengan mushaf di Indonesia. Maka kertas kerja ini akan cuba mengupas isu dan cabaran dalam pengajaran Riwayat Hafs sebagai panduan dan pedoman. Bagi mencapai tujuan tersebut, kajian ini menggunakan bentuk kualitatif dengan teknik analisis dokumen dan kajian keperpustakaan. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa pengajaran tentang Riwayat Hafs kepada mahasiswa/si perlu diperluaskan lagi kepada pengetahuan berkaitan tariq-tariq Riwayat Hafs dan variasi- variasi mushaf Riwayat Hafs supaya mereka dapat memahami dengan betul tentang riwayat Hafs seterusnya dapat membetulkan kefahaman masyarakat.

DIGITALISASI PENDIDIKAN DALAM MENJAWAB TANTANGAN TRANSFORMASI PENDIDIKAN MENUJU ERA SOCIETY 5.0 (STUDI KASUS MAN 2 KOTA SERANG)

Ahya Ulyanti
UIN Sultan Maulana Hassanuddin Banten, Indonesia

Saat ini dunia semakin berkembang cepat, belum selesai beradaptasi dengan revolusi industri 4.0 kini dunia harus siap dihadapkan dengan Society 5.0 yaitu konsep masyarakat yang berpusat kepada manusia dan berkolaborasi dengan teknologi. Tentu hal ini menimbulkan tantangan besar bagi seluruh aspek bidang

kehidupan terkhusus pada bidang pendidikan. Pendidikan era 5.0 dikenal sebagai transformasi pendidikan yang menitikberatkan pada pembangunan manusia sebagai makhluk yang mempunyai akal, pengetahuan dan etika dengan ditopang oleh perkembangan teknologi modern. Hal ini menjadi tantangan tersendiri bagi dunia pendidikan yaitu tentang bagaimana pendidik maupun peserta didik mampu adaptif dan kolaboratif dengan kemajuan teknologi. Maka untuk menjawab tantangan tersebut perlu adanya digitalisasi pendidikan yang merupakan pendayagunaan teknologi sebagai aspek dalam sistem pembelajaran, mulai dari kurikulum hingga ke sistem administrasi pendidikan. Menurut menteri pendidikan Indonesia, Nadiem Makarim, sangat memprioritaskan digitalisasi pendidikan untuk mendapatkan kemajuan dalam pendidikan nasional, yang diharapkan mampu meningkatkan kualitas pembelajaran sehingga terciptanya Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) Indonesia yang unggul dengan memanfaatkan teknologi sebagai dasarnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, dan studi kepustakaan. Oleh karena itu, tema ini sangat penting untuk dikaji mengingat bahwasannya digitalisasi pendidikan memiliki peranan yang sangat penting dalam menjawab tantangan transformasi pendidikan menuju era Society 5.0.

REKA BENTUK PENGAJARAN ILMU QIRA'AT DI NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: TUMPUAN KAJIAN TERHADAP RIWAYAT HAFS

*Hanan Syafiqah binti Haji Muhammad Salleh
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam*

Pelajar-pelajar *Qira'at* di Negara Brunei Darussalam belum pernah didedahkan dengan *Tariq-tariq Hafs* secara komprehensif. *Tariq-tariq Hafs* yang terkumpul ialah sebanyak 57 tariq, yang antaranya Tariq Al-Syatibi yang biasa diamalkan di negara ini. Tariq Al-Syatibi mempunyai banyak persamaan manhaj (cara) bacaan dengan manhaj *Tariq-tariq Hafs* yang lain sehingga menyebabkan mudah berlakunya tarkib (pertindihan) dalam bacaan. Justeru, pengkaji berhasrat untuk menghasilkan satu reka bentuk pengajaran *Tariq-tariq Hafs* yang bersesuaian dengan keperluan pelajar-pelajar *Qira'at* di Negara Brunei Darussalam. Kajian ini terdiri daripada dua fasa iaitu fasa analisis keperluan dan fasa reka bentuk yang mana kedua peringkat ini akan menggunakan kaedah kualitatif berstruktur melalui temu bual pakar dan hasil analisis data dibuat melalui perisian Atlas.ti. Pada peringkat analisis keperluan, responden yang terlibat terdiri daripada tujuh orang pakar *Qira'at* iaitu pensyarah yang mengajar *Qira'at* atau ilmu yang berkaitan dengannya di Negara Brunei Darussalam. Teknik Delphi pula akan digunakan pada peringkat reka bentuk yang melibatkan dua sesi pusingan bagi mendapatkan maklumat dan kesepakatan pandangan dengan menemubual responden yang

sama. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan para pakar *Qira'at* bersetuju modul khusus *Tariq-tariq Hafz* diadakan di Negara Brunei Darussalam terutamanya bagi pelajar-pelajar *Qira'at* di peringkat Ijazah Sarjana Muda. Reka bentuk pengajaran bagi modul ini yang terdiri daripada objektif, isi kandungan, kaedah pengajaran, bentuk penilaian dan buku yang digunakan juga terbina hasil daripada kesepakatan pandangan para pakar. Pengkaji berharap kajian ini akan memberi manfaat kepada dunia Islam umumnya dan Negara Brunei Darussalam khususnya.

EFEKTIFITAS PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA ARAB DI MABNA LUGHAH MUDI MESRA SAMALANGA INDONESIA

FatahillahaHidayanab
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam

Mabna Lughah adalah sebuah sebutan untuk asrama yang menjadi tempat berdomisili bagi santri yang mempelajari bahasa Arab di Lembaga Pendidikan Islam Ma'hadal Ulum Diniyyah Islamiyyah Masjid Raya (LPI MUDI MESRA) Samalanga Aceh Indonesia. Penelitian ini dirumuskan menjadi beberapa pertanyaan penelitian, yaitu : bagaimana upaya yang dilakukan Mabna Lughah dalam mengefektifkan pembelajaran bahasa Arab, faktor apa saja yang mendukung terbentuknya lingkungan berbahasa Arab dan kendala apa saja yang dihadapi Mabna Lughah dalam pembelajaran bahasa Arab di LPI MUDI Mesra Samalanga. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yang bersifat deskriptif analisis untuk mendapatkan satu gambaran jelas tentang praktek yang terjadi di Mabna Lughah, di mana dalam mengumpulkan datanya menggunakan sumber data dari wawancara, observasi, membagikan angket dan telaah kepustakaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembelajaran bahasa Arab di Mabna Lughah di kalangan santri LPI MUDI Mesra Samalanga telah mencapai hasil sebagaimana yang diharapkan. Hal tersebut tampak melalui upaya-upaya Mabna Lughah yang berhubungan dengan pembelajaran bahasa Arab, salah satunya dengan penerapan kewajiban berbahasa Arab bagi santri yang terdaftar sebagai anggota Mabna Lughah, serta berlakunya sangsi bagi yang berbahasa daerah dengan diterapkannya mahkamah bahasa. Di samping itu pula, banyak alumni Mabna Lughah LPI MUDI Mesra yang telah diakui kemampuannya berbahasa Arab dengan pengabdian mereka diberbagai pondok pesantren terpadu yang menggunakan bahasa Arab sebagai bahasa resmi pondok.

STRATEGI ANDRAGOGI PEMBELAJARAN AL QURAN WARGA EMAS DI NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: KAJIAN KES

Dr Ismail bin Abas

Kolej Universiti Perguruan Ugama Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam.

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menerokai kualiti pengajaran dan pembelajaran al-Quran warga emas di sebuah pusat pembelajaran al Quran Negara Brunei Darussalam. Kajian ini mengadabtabasi model Said Nursi dan andragogi Knowles dalam kelas yang dijalankan. Matlamat pembelajaran warga emas lebih kepada memperkukuhkan kerohanian bukan bertujuan kebendaan. Faktor pengajaran guru yang tidak bersesuaian dengan tahap keupayaan fizikal, kognitif dan emosi warga emas merupakan penyebab ramai warga emas menarik diri dan berkecil hati dari mempelajari al-Quran. Kajian kualitatif ini menggunakan kaedah kajian kes yang melibatkan sepuluh orang responden warga emas dan seorang guru mengajar al Quran. Bagi memperoleh data, tiga instrumen digunakan iaitu pemerhatian, temubual dan analisis dokumen. Data menggunakan analisis deskriptif. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan guru berjaya mengadabtabasi model Said Nursi dan andragogi Knowles menjadikan pembelajaran warga emas lebih menarik dan berkesan bersama penggunaan bahan multimedia yang bersesuaian dengan masyarakat 5.0. Bagaimanapun pemilihan kandungan pembelajaran dan teknik persembahan masih perlu ditingkatkan.

HADITS-HADITS TARBAWI TENTANG ISLAMISASI PENDIDIKAN DAN PERKEMBANGANNYA

*Ilyas Husti, Khairunnas Jamal, Mochammad Novendri S, Silawat & Aslati
UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, Indonesia*

Education as a human effort to grow and develop the innate potential both physically and spiritually in accordance with the values that exist in society and culture. Alternative solutions in solving the problems experienced by the world of education today, in this context Islamic education must be present as an alternative solution to education which tends to be colored by theories from the western world. Islamic education must be present as an alternative solution to educational problems caused by the materialist education system. Education in an Islamic perspective is more inclined to ta'dīb for the use of the term education in Islam. Because, the term ta'dīb in its conceptual structure includes elements of science (*ilm*), teaching (*ta'līm*) and good upbringing (*tarbiyah*). Islamic education plays a very important role in fostering Islamic personality,

because all of this is inseparable from the goals of Islamic education that were initiated, namely in the framework of fostering Islamic personality. And among the forms of Islamization of education that can be seen in the archipelago such as wayang, standardization of learning/curriculum and halal bi halal.

TRANSFORMASI PENGAJIAN TINGGI ISLAM : KEPERLUAN ATAU KEHENDAK?

*Dr Hajah Mas Nooraini Haji Mohiddin
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam*

Pengajian Islam adalah ilmu teras penting bagi melahirkan modal insan seimbang dalam proses pembentukan tamadun negara. Meskipun dianggap suatu bidang agama, hakikatnya pengajian Islam adalah landasan penting bag memastikan kelangsungan identiti dan generasi Bumiputera Islam dalam konteks sejarah dan tamadun moden. Perkembangan pengajian Tinggi Islam tersebar seiring dengan pembangunan pendidikan tinggi negara. Pengajian Islam kini bukan hanya di lihat sebagai jalan penyelesaian yang menuntut jawapan berkaitan agama bahkan telah di kembangkan kepada ilmu baharu yang berasaskan keuntungan. Transformasi in member cabaran besar kepada institusi pengajian Tinggi Islam untuk memastikan graduan dilahirkan bukan hanya mampu menyelesaikan masalah umat tetapi mampu memenuhi kehendak pasaran industri dan majikan. Dalam masa yang sama is in mampu mencabar kelangsungan kewujudan pengajian Tinggi Islam dalam industri Justeru, kajian in akan meninjau sejauhmana transformasi ini menjadi tuntutan atau kehendak disamping is dan cabaran dalam usaha sama bersaing dengan Pengajian Tinggi yang lain. Metodologi penyelidikan yang diguna pakai adalah secara kualitatif deskriptif dengan menggunakan analisis kandungan sebagai kaedah penganalisan. Analisis dilakukan dengan meneliti maklumat data sekunder terutama penulisan, jurnal, kertas kerja dan artikel yang berkaitan. Transformasi Pengajian Islam merupakan satu keperluan mendesak yang perlu dilaksanakan segera melihat kepada situasi pada masa kini Intergrasi ilmu merupakan jawapan bag permasalahan tersebut melalui penyesuaian penawaran ijazah mengikut pasaran kerja semasa di samping mengerakkan islamisasi ilmu dengan perspektif baharu yang merupakan salah satu inovasi terbaru dalam pengajian Islam.

ANALISIS KESILAPAN PENTERJEMAHAN KATA SENDI ARAB KE BAHASA MELAYU: SATU KAJIAN KES DI KALANGAN MAHASISWA UNIVERSITI ISLAM

*Muhamad Darussalam & Dr. Muhamadul Bakir Hj. Yaakub
(Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam)*

Kajian ini merujuk kepada penganalisan kesilapan yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa universiti Islam dalam menterjemahkan kata sendi Arab ke bahasa Melayu. Ianya merupakan satu bentuk penilaian ke atas keupayaan dan kemahiran penterjemahan mereka yang sistematik di samping mengenal pasti bentuk dan aspek yang mendorong kepada berlakunya kesilapan tersebut. Satu (1) set teks sampel (dengan 20 ayat-ayat Arab terpilih yang mengandungi kata sendi) telah diterjemahkan oleh tiga puluh tiga (33) orang peserta kajian. Terjemahan mereka kemudiannya dianalisis berdasarkan kategori dan dimensi kesilapan seperti ketepatan pemilihan kata sendi serta apakah berlaku sebarang bentuk pengubahsuaian pemilihan kata sendi dalam terjemahan tersebut? Bagaimana ianya berlaku? Kenapa perlu dilakukan? Dapatan kajian telah mencatatkan 12 kesilapan terjemahan kata sendi dengan 7 kali pengulangan dan 3 penyimpangan makna berlaku dalam teks sasaran. Keadaan ini menunjukkan bahawa sebahagian peserta tidak mempunyai kemahiran yang sistematik dalam menghasilkan terjemahan mereka. Penyimpangan makna jelas menunjukkan mereka tidak memahami dengan jelas kandungan teks sumber untuk di pindahkan dengan sempurna ke dalam teks sasaran.

STRATEGI ANDRAGOGI PEMBELAJARAN AL QURAN WARGA EMAS DI NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

*Dr. Ismail bin Abas,
(Kolej Universiti Perguruan Ugama Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam)*

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PENGAJIAN DAN PENYELIDIKAN SEJARAH, FALSAFAH DAN ETIKA PERUBATAN ISLAM DI PERINGKAT SISWAZAH DI ISTAC: SATU MODEL DAN STRATEGI KEARAH PENDIDIKAN MODEN BERTERASKAN SUMBER-SUMBER TURATH ISLAM

*Prof. Madya Dr. Nurdeng Deuraseh
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam*

Institut Antarabangsa Pemikiran dan Tamadun Islam (ISTAC) telah ditubuhkan oleh kerajaan Malaysia pada tahun 1987. Institut tersebut merupakan satu-satu institusi di Malaysia dan dunia Islam yang melihat ilmu pengajian Islam dari tiga perspektif iaitu pemikiran islam (Islamic Thought); Tamadun Islam (Islamic Civilization) dan sains islam (Islamic Science). Bidang tersebut sesuai dipelajari dan dikaji oleh semua latar-belakang pelajar yang berminat dengan ilmu pengajian turath Islam dari perspektif sejarah, pensejarahan, falsafah, ketamadunan dan kaitannya dengan peradaban silam dan semasa. Makalah ini akan menjelaskan model dan sumbangan ISTAC dalam memperkasakan ilmu sejarah perubatan Islam.

THE ADOPTION OF AUGMENTED REALITY TECHNOLOGY IN FITNESS TRAINING MOBILE APPLICATIONS AS A STRATEGY TO COMBAT YOUTH OBESITY IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

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Youth obesity is a global health crisis, with Brunei Darussalam having one of the highest rates in Southeast Asia. Current efforts to combat youth obesity in Brunei have been limited in effectiveness due to accessibility, cultural barriers, and low engagement among youth. This study explores the use of augmented reality (AR) technology in fitness training mobile applications as a strategy to incorporate health education into the curriculum and combat youth obesity in Brunei. By combining mobile health (mHealth) technology with AR, Bruneian youth could have an engaging and accessible way to adopt healthy behaviors and lifestyles as part of their curriculum. The research objective is to assess youth's perception of AR in the mHealth fitness training application as a curriculum intervention. A quantitative approach was employed, which involved conducting a cross-sectional survey of youth aged 15-40 years. Additionally, a mobile fitness training program with AR features was developed and piloted among a sample of 380 youth. The study used descriptive statistics to

analyze the data collected through questionnaires. Specifically, the researchers used frequency tables and percentages to summarize the responses of the youth participants regarding their perceptions of the mHealth fitness training application and their acceptance of the AR mobile fitness training program. In addition, the researchers conducted a Chi Square test to examine the relationship between youth's perception towards mHealth fitness training application and user acceptance of AR mobile fitness training program in Brunei. The null hypothesis (H0) assumed that there is no significant relationship between the two variables, while the alternative hypothesis (H1) assumed that there is a significant relationship between the two variables. The results of the Chi Square test indicated that the p-value for both variables was less than 0.05, indicating a significant relationship between AR technology and the youth's perception of it as a curriculum intervention. This suggests that incorporating AR features in mobile fitness training programs could be a promising curriculum intervention strategy to promote healthy behaviors and combat youth obesity.

THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE DISCIPLINE AT DARUSSALAM GONTOR MODERN ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL FOR THE FUTURE OF ITS ALUMNI IN UNIVERSITIES ABROAD

*Naufal Siddiqi Nasrullah & Nurul Aini
State Islamic Institute of Kediri, Indonesia*

The problem of limited language proficiency among university students who want to continue their study in universities abroad has become a crucial challenge. Darussalam Gontor Modern Islamic Boarding School is a boarding school and educational institution in Indonesia well-known by the amazing philosophy in emphasizing the importance of Arabic and English learning as a key component of study. This paper reported on a descriptive qualitative that scrutinized how the role of language discipline at Darussalam Gontor Modern Islamic Boarding can become an important aspects in the future of its alumni in abroad universities. The study involved 10 alumni of Darussalam Gontor who are currently studying in Egypt and Pakistan. Data were drawn from interviews, professional dialogues to present in-depth analysis. The findings revealed that the role of language discipline in Darussalam Gontor has given plenty of advantages for its alumni in abroad universities particularly for alumni who study in Egypt, Arabic and English speaking countries. These advantages included better understanding of lessons in university, effective communication with native speakers, improved reading and comprehension skills, and improved research paper writing skills.

THE EMERGENCE OF NEW RELIGIOUS AUTHORITIES IN THE ERA OF INDUSTRY 4.0: A NETWNOGRAPHY STUDY

Sagaf S. Pettalongi & Nurdin Nurdin
State Islamic University of Datokarama Palu, Indonesia

This study aims to discover the emergence of new Islamic religious authorities during the Industry 4.0 era. The advancement of information technology during the Industry 4.0 era has encouraged the emergence of new religious leaders due to the ability of information technology to support new ways of Islamic knowledge production and distribution. In this study, we used an ethnography approach to understand the phenomenon. Our study found that during the era of Industry 4.0, several new religious authorities emerged in an Islamic context. The emergence of those new religious authorities is due to the advancement of information technology, which facilitates the interaction of Muslim scholars in online space and the production of Islamic knowledge using new technology platforms. Those new authorities include the emergence of online Islamic knowledge sources such as Islamic websites, online preachers, and online fatwa producers. They have made a significant contribution to Muslim community development in this era of Industry 4.0. Our study contributes to new insight regarding the emergence of new Islamic religious authorities. In the future, we argue that Islamic institutions and individuals may need to consider new mechanisms for producing and distributing Islamic teaching within the Muslim community.

THE IMPACT OF ISLAMIC VALUE-BASED PRODUCTIVITY IN ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

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Islamic higher education paradigm is confronted with a number of evolving trends. It started with a traditional method which only focused on approach of theology and the religious studies, and it merged and developed to a Muslim-driven need for a high-quality education which the combination of the wide-ranging knowledge with infusion of the Islamic viewpoint. Islam emphasises and measures values and it strikes balance between them by employing both tangible (physical) and intangible (spiritual) indicators. In opposition, in terms of productivity in the Islamic higher educational institutions there are still implemented the conven-

tional productivity which highlighted the western perspective and values instead of the productivity from Islamic perspective. In Islam, there are values that are being highlighted in order to improve the productivity especially in worker's efficiency, such as taqwa, shukr, sabr, itqan, ihsan and ikhlas. For the implication in Malaysia, there are infusion of these Islamic values in the Malaysian civil services policy. Due to the lack of understanding among Muslim employees, the infusion of values is nevertheless not fully applied. In lieu of that, this research focuses on how Islamic value-based productivity can bring impact and give change for the productivity especially in the Islamic higher education institutions and by developing a measuring tool for Islamic value-based productivity. This research uses a quantitative method, and the data were collected by distributing the questionnaire among the workers in at the International Islamic University Malaysia, Gombak. The results of the study, which included 63 respondents, demonstrate that Islamic values have a major impact on productivity in Islamic higher education institutions. The metrics or measuring tool used in this study also can be implemented to assess productivity which based on Islamic values in a variety of organisations.

CREATIVE TEACHING OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN NIGERIAN SCHOOLS: PRACTICE AND CHALLENGES

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Creative teaching occurs as a result of the teacher's creativity (Bruner, 1962). It makes learning more interesting, meaningful and engaging. Creative teaching encourages students to learn beyond memorization through the improvement of their thinking skills by which they can think creatively, make decision and justify their decision (Starko, 2010). Moreover, creative teaching enhances students' ability to learn effectively and enables them to solve problems independently through imagination and idea generation. However, practicing creative teaching became more significant since the call for sifting teaching and learning paradigm from traditional to effective and interactive learning in order to meet the 21st century educational goals which aim to prepare competent individual for the challenges of the information age. Therefore, this study specifically aims to (1) study the teachers' understanding about creative teaching of Islamic education in Nigerian schools, (2) investigate the current practice of creative teaching of Islamic education in Nigerian schools, (3) explore the challenges facing Islamic education teachers in Nigerian schools while teaching creatively, and (4) examine the relationship between years of experience, types of school and practicing creative teaching amongst the Islamic education teachers in Nigerian schools. Thus, the study uses descriptive survey method to study the Islamic education teachers' perceptions on creative teaching, practice and challenges facing them

while practicing creative teaching. A questionnaire was administered on 100 randomly selected teachers in government and private schools in southwest Nigeria. consequently, the outcomes of this study will illustrate teachers' understanding about creative teaching of Islamic education, reveal how they practice creative teaching and the challenges facing them while teaching Islamic education creatively in Nigerian schools. As a result of this, this study recommends further studies to introduce a thinking program and examine the effectiveness of the intervention on students' creative thinking.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR MUSLIM SCHOLARSHIP IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL AND RE-ADAPTATION

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In Southeast Asia as well as other parts of the Muslim world, academic institutions often ignore the importance of research methodology as an instrument for determining solutions to particular problems. This is especially true in the field of Islamic Studies. Generally speaking, many institutions of higher learning in Southeast Asia conduct research in the Islamic disciplines using traditional approaches and techniques. Although such approaches do have some merits, they have a number of disadvantages. Consequently, many scholars and students in the Islamic disciplines often face difficulties and challenges when conducting research due to the use of methodologies which lack innovativeness, efficiency and over-all effectiveness. In an effort to reduce some of the deficiencies of the traditional approach to research, some scholars prefer to completely reject such methods in favor of western research methodologies. This paper will examine the importance of research techniques within an Islamic framework of knowledge, the merits of both traditional and western research methodological techniques, as well as propose various recommendations for overcoming the shortcomings of the two approaches. It is hoped that these efforts will lead towards the development of a new model which will be able to combine the strengths of both techniques, while at the same time minimizing their weaknesses.

OPTIMIZING YOUTUBE AS LEARNING MEDIA TO ELEVATE STUDENTS' AWARENESS OF HALAL CONCEPT

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The students' understanding and awareness of halal concept are still lack, thus an effort to enhance the understanding and awareness is needed. This research aims to increase students' understanding and awareness about halal concept. Participants of this study were 105 students of pharmacy and English Education Department. The participants were selected using purposive random sampling. Interview and questionnaire were used to collect the information about students' understanding and awareness before the treatment applied by the researchers. To know effect of the treatment, post-test was used. The design employed in this research was experimental research design. Analysis results showed that the students' understanding and awareness increased after getting the treatment. 78% students confirmed that their understanding improved after learning halal concept through YouTube. 59% students stated that they learned halal concept more interactive through YouTube. 70% students said that they enjoy learning halal concept through YouTube.

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN UNVEILING THE ISLAMIC HERITAGE OF MALAYSIA: A DE-ORIENTALIZED PROCESS

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Education is a powerful tool to combat intellectual poverty. Back in time, in Europe, education was thought to be a religious agenda to indoctrinate Europeans during the papacy age of Europe, during which the Dark Ages were generally limited to the clergy and the elite. It turns out that education became an important aspect of the process of developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills for Europeans. Ironically, during the Malaysian colonial period, the British colony marked Eurocentric thinking, which somehow left a significant influence to this day and carries the Western Orientalism narrative. Besides, there are many highly historical artefacts and manuscripts kept in their museums. This paper intends to bring about the prospect of de-westernising and de-orientalizing those aspects through education. Education is the way to enlighten

locals to appreciate and value their own heritage. The result of the paper finds that there are too many local Islamic heritages that are left abandoned. The government hasn't done so much to preserve them as important values for the country.

FACTORS INFLUENCING MUSLIMS' PURCHASE INTENTION OF HALAL-CERTIFIED OVER-THE-COUNTER (OTC) MEDICINES IN BEKASI, INDONESIA

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Self-medication in Indonesia has recently increased; consumers can easily purchase non-prescription medicines, many people use over-the-counter (OTC) medicines as an alternative for self-medication. In this study, the researchers have chosen to address the gap in the literature pertaining to purchase intention on halal pharmaceuticals, whereas, the focus is on purchase intention of halal certified OTC medicines. This study was conducted in Bekasi, Indonesia. 325 Muslim consumers in Bekasi, Indonesia, participated in this study. The information was gathered using questionnaires with convenient sampling techniques. Through utilizing the theory of consumption value, which consists of the factors of functional value (price), functional value (quality), social value (pharmacist advice), emotional value (halal logo), conditional value, and epistemic value of respondents' intentions to purchase halal-certified OTC medicines. The findings of this study, three factors: functional value (quality), emotional value, and epistemic value, have a significant relationship with the purchase intention of halal-certified OTC medicines in Bekasi, Indonesia.

ASYNCHRONOUS LEARNING METHOD: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

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Distance education technologies have become viable alternatives to traditional education. While asynchronous learning allows students complete freedom of time and location, the synchronous model provides an online

learning platform where instructors and students meet in the same or different locations in a virtual environment. This research aims to explore the experiences of eight undergraduate students of the Islamic Education Department at the Al Azhar University of Indonesia in the online Asynchronous Learning Method (ALM). Specifically, it investigates students' understandings of ALM, explores their perceptions of its advantages and disadvantages, looks into their strategies in coping with challenges and obstacles they face, and their aspirations for ALM. In doing so, a qualitative case study was used to collect the data through open-ended interviews and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) which provide personal and specific pictures of asynchronous learning. The findings revealed that apart from giving students flexibility and independence of learning, ALM has not been utilized optimally at the university level. ALM is mostly used to transfer information without the element of teaching and instructions. Hence, there is room for improvement from the current e-learning practices in which this study provides some recommendations for future online pedagogy.

THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN MIB COURSE AT HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

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In Brunei Darussalam, Malay Islamic Monarchy (MIB) course is a compulsory for undergraduates at higher educational institutions. This paper will examine the benefits of using social media as part of teaching and learning aid for MIB course at higher educational institutions in Brunei Darussalam. During this era of globalization, there is a drastic increase in the usage of social media in our daily life. The use of social media can help the undergraduates to integrate MIB in their daily life. It is therefore crucial to ensure the methodology of teaching and learning of MIB is relevant to globalization where dissemination of information with no boundary. This paper found that the MIB course is well received by the undergraduate students but there is a lack of attentiveness in learning MIB to inculcate the spirit of a true Bruneian identity. MIB is supposed to effectively respond to demerit of globalization among undergraduate students in Brunei Darussalam.

THE INFLUENCE OF MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES ON SOVEREIGN SUKUK ISSUANCE IN INDONESIA

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Issuance of State Sharia Securities (SBSN) or sovereign Sukuk can be a public financial instrument that contributes to maintaining the stability of the Indonesian economy. The development of sovereign sukuk in Indonesia is inseparable from the factors of economic conditions, where among the macroeconomic indicators are economic growth, per capita income, inflation, foreign exchange rates, and interest rates. The issuance of sovereign sukuk has also succeeded in attracting extraordinary interest from investors, both domestic and foreign, so that the issuance of sovereign sukuk in Indonesia has increased every year. The growth in the value of the sovereign sukuk is not without cause, because the issuance of sovereign sukuk is determined and influenced by macroeconomic variables. This research aims to study the effect of macroeconomic variable including economic growth, per capita income, inflation, foreign exchange rates, and interest rates on the issuance of sovereign sukuk in Indonesia in 2013-2018, either partially or simultaneously. The data analysis method that the researcher uses in this study is multiple linear regression analysis with the OLS (Ordinary Least Square) model. Data collection techniques using secondary data. The results showed that economic growth, per capita income, and interest rates had a significant effect on the issuance of sovereign sukuk. Meanwhile, inflation and foreign exchange rate variables have no significant effect on the issuance of sovereign sukuk. Taken together, the variables of economic growth, per capita income, inflation, foreign exchange rates and interest rates have a significant effect on the issuance of sovereign sukuk in Indonesia in 2013-2018

INTEGRATING ISLAMIC VALUES IN MATHEMATICS LESSONS IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: AN EXPLORATION IN ARABIC SCHOOL SETTINGS.

Siti Al-Asmah binti Haji Rosli

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The purpose of this study is to explore how we can integrate Islamic values into mathematics, especially based on the mathematics Scheme of Work (SOW) and samples of lesson plans. This conceptual paper aims to integrate the Islamic value in mathematics education in terms of historical context, interdisciplinary

content, ethical and moral considerations, culturally responsive teaching, and critical thinking and problem-solving skills. The study will be focusing on four samples of class activities based on the incorporation of Islamic values into mathematics education mainly for secondary mathematics curriculum. The study uses document analysis of the SOW of Mathematics Year 8, SOW of Fara'idh Year 12 and SOW of Ibadah of Year 9, and samples of the lesson plan that can be used as a group project and in a normal mathematics classroom. This integration resulted in the modification of SOW and samples of lesson plans with selected mathematics topics. The proposed pedagogy to deliver these lessons through videos and hands-on activities will also be presented. The study will highlight the potential topics in Mathematics that can be integrated well with Islamic values. The limitations of the Islamic aspect in Mathematics classrooms will also be addressed. A few recommendations will be put forth such as the need for interdisciplinary collaboration of the scheme of work of Primary Mathematics education with the syllabus of Primary Uğama education.

**MUHĀSABAH AS A SELF-ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR LEARNING:
A PROPOSED CONCEPT AND APPLICATION FOR ISLAMIC
HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS**

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Fundamentally, the practice of muhāsabah is rooted in the Qur'an (Surah Al-Hasyr, 59: 18). Allah commands us, the believers (meaning): "O you who have believed, fear Allah. And let every soul look to what it has put forth for tomorrow - and fear Allah. Indeed, Allah is Acquainted with what you do". Taking into consideration the importance of this practice we should look forward to bringing it into our system of education. Islamic higher learning institutions, in particular, should take into consideration embedding the practice of muhāsabah in students' learning process and assessment. This article, therefore, explores the concept of Muhāsabah as a self-assessment process for learning and its connection to metacognition in the context of student engagement and successful learning. Muhāsabah or reflective learning involves students actively engaging in intellectual activities to gain new understanding and appreciation of their experiences. Often, this practice is known as metacognition or "thinking about thinking." It plays a crucial role in the learning process by

enabling students to have awareness and control over their cognitive processes. It encompasses various strategies such as organization, monitoring, and adaptation, as well as the ability to reflect on tasks and select appropriate strategies. Metacognition is considered essential for effective learning, as it involves self-regulation, self-reflection, and the development of strategies tailored to individual strengths and weaknesses. This article emphasizes the significance of Muhāsabah as the foundation for student learning, as it influences problem-solving approaches and decision-making processes. Understanding and incorporating muhāsabah as metacognitive practices into educational settings at Islamic higher-learning institutions can contribute to enhancing student engagement and learning outcomes.

THE RELEVANCE OF USING PROBLEM SOLVING METHOD IN TEACHING THE SCIENCE OF INHERITANCE IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION TO UPPER-LEVEL STUDENTS

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The science of inheritance is one of the branches of jurisprudence of Islamic education, which means the distribution of inheritance to the heirs after death. Many methods for teaching inheritance topics of Islamic education were suggested and vividly elaborated by different scholars. Like any other subjects, and for the importance and difficulty of the subject (science of inheritance) amongst Islamic education subjects, there is still need to bring more specific method to help achieve the teaching of this topics effectively. This is what present study focused to elaborate. The qualitative method of philosophical analysis is employed for the purpose of this study. From the findings, relevance of using problem solving method in teaching inheritance topics of Islamic education was intensely highlighted. Therefore, Islamic education teachers are recommended to make the method completely utilised in teaching the subject, and a good strategy should be carefully chosen to help achieve a good provision of the method.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL PRACTICUM ON THE FACULTY OF SHARIA AND LAW STUDENTS TO IMPROVE THEIR COMPETENCE

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Students of Sharia and law faculties must have theoretical and practical skills in legal development. For this reason, besides getting theory in class, students can practice outside the classroom to develop their abilities and competencies in law. This article discusses the implementation of practicum for the Faculty of Sharia and law students in developing their competencies. The research was conducted at the Faculty of Sharia and Law Sunan Ampel State Islamic University Surabaya Indonesia. The data was collected from observation, interviews, and documentation and then analysed in descriptive. The study results showed that the Faculty of Sharia and Law practised practicums following the existing curriculum of study programs. Some of these practices are mandatory and not mandatory. Compulsory practices are religious justice practice, legal proficiency practice, and study program-based practice: Banking practice for students of Sharia Economic Law (HES) study program, Religious Affairs Office (KUA) practice for students of Islamic Family Law (HKI) study program, general justice practice for students of Islamic Criminal Law (HPI) study program and students of the law study program, state administrative justice practice for students of Constitutional Law (HTN) study program and students of the law study program, and Falak practice for Falak study program students. Non-mandatory practices are yellow book proficiency (turats book), BNSP certification practice, and Ethics and Advocacy Clinical Practice. This practice is proven to develop student's academic abilities, but there are less than optimal practice time and activity budget problems.

DOING NARRATIVE RESEARCH AS AN ALTERNATIVE FOR TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF MADRASAH IN INDONESIA

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This study endeavours to explore the alternative approach for doing qualitative research in madrasah context in Indonesia. By employing a narrative inquiry, this present research exposes key features of the practice in improving teacher professional development in teaching. Three teachers were selected as the participants of this research. This research focuses on how teachers improve their professional career by narrating their

professional stories in each level of madrasah which comprises primary school (Madrasah Ibtidaiyah), junior secondary school (Madrasah Tsanawiyah), and senior high school (Madrasah Aliyah) in the district of Jember, East Java province, Indonesia. This study finds that through stories it was recognized that teachers have their own stimulating stories in improving their professional job.

THE ROLE OF MOBILE AND VIRTUAL REALITY (VR) TECHNOLOGY IN ONLINE SHOPPING AS A BUSINESS MARKETING TOOL IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: USER ACCEPTANCE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR 21ST CENTURY BUSINESS STRATEGIES

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Technological advancements, including mobile technologies, have revolutionized the business industry, transforming traditional marketing approaches into digital strategies that rely on social media platforms, mobile technologies, and online marketplaces. Businesses are exploring new technologies, such as virtual reality (VR), as a marketing tool. Brunei Darussalam has been actively promoting the diversification of its economy through the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). With over 95% internet penetration rate and widespread use of mobile devices for internet access, digital marketing has become crucial for businesses in Brunei. However, SMEs face challenges in implementing digital marketing strategies due to limited resources and expertise. To overcome these challenges, businesses in Brunei may consider adopting VR technology as a cost-effective solution to enhance their marketing strategies. This study examines the role of mobile and VR technology in online shopping as a business marketing tool in Brunei Darussalam, focusing on user acceptance and implications for 21st century business strategies. With the increasing use of technology in online shopping, including mobile and VR technology, it is crucial to understand consumers' perception and acceptance of these technologies in the context of Brunei Darussalam, a unique cultural and economic setting. A quantitative approach using a cross-sectional survey design was employed, with a sample size of 384 respondents aged 18 - 59 years old. The findings of this study reveal that consumers in Brunei Darussalam show positive acceptance towards the use of mobile and VR technology in online shopping platforms as a business marketing tool. The results indicate that these technologies can enhance consumers' shopping experience, increase their confidence in making online purchases, and positively influence their intention to shop online. The finding suggests that mobile and VR technology can be effective marketing tools for businesses in Brunei Darussalam to attract and engage online shoppers. This includes creating immersive and interactive experiences for consumers, such as virtual showrooms, product demonstrations, and personalized shopping

experiences, to enhance their online shopping journey. Furthermore, the findings of this study highlight the need for businesses in Brunei Darussalam to adapt their marketing strategies to incorporate mobile and VR technology, as consumer acceptance of these technologies continues to grow. This research contributes to the existing literature on the use of mobile and VR technology in marketing, specifically in the context of online shopping in Brunei Darussalam. The findings can inform businesses and marketers on the potential benefits and implications of adopting mobile and VR technology as a marketing tool, and provide insights for 21st century business strategies in the ever-evolving landscape of online shopping. Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of mobile and VR technology on consumer behavior and business performance in Brunei Darussalam. (269 words)

THE ROLE OF THE CENTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATION STUDIES IN DEVELOPING LEGAL STUDIES AT THE FACULTY OF SHARIA AND LAW

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The Center for legal studies is an institution that must exist in every law faculty, but not all faculties have a Center for legal studies. Among the faculties with a center for legal studies is the Faculty of Sharia and Law Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, Surabaya, Indonesia, named the Center for Constitutional and Legislation Studies (PUSKOLEGIS). This article discusses the role of the Center for Constitutional and Legislation Studies in developing legal studies at the Faculty of Sharia and Law, Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, Surabaya, Indonesia. The research conducted was at the Center for Constitutional and Legislation Studies (PUSKOLEGIS) Faculty of Sharia and Law Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, Surabaya, Indonesia. The data collected was through observation, interview, and documentation, and the data was analyzed qualitatively. This study concluded that PUSKOLEGIS is essential in developing legal studies at the Faculty of Sharia and Law, Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, Surabaya, Indonesia. PUSKOLEGIS was formed on August 10, 2022, and has carried out various activities that can contribute to developing legal studies at the Faculty of Sharia and Law, Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, Surabaya, Indonesia, through multiple activities, such as making academic manuscripts and draft regional regulations, webinars/conference, discussions, research, press release and training. However, PUSKOLEGIS focuses discuss on positive legal studies in Indonesia and less on Islamic Law. For this reason, we recommend that the Faculty of Sharia and Law also form Islamic Law studies to develop legal studies based on Islamic Law/Sharia.

DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALTERNATIVE MUSLIM-FRIENDLY HIGHER EDUCATION RATING SYSTEM

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Development of an Islamic value-based productivity rating system was initiated at the International Islamic University Malaysia in 2020. The Islamic value-based productivity rating system was one of the flagship projects at IIUM in 2020-2021. Islamic productivity is closely related to the concept of work. In Islam, work is very important – in fact Islam considers it as part of the general ibadah or worship. Work does not simply refer to earning a living for oneself and one's family by continually spending time, day and night, but it involves all types of practices or occupations that have elements of goodness and blessings for oneself, family and the surrounding community as well as the country. Consequently, it may be concluded that productivity in Islam, especially in the context of the Qur'an is a very crucial concept. Productivity at an Islamic Higher Education Institution should be a role model and should break away from the cocoon of mediocrity and lackadaisical attitude and adopt the seriousness in upholding justice, excellence, goodness and balance. The outcome of the project is development of version 1-alpha of an alternative Muslim-friendly education rating system intended to evaluate, rate and certify Islamic Higher Education Institutions on different parameters of productivity encompassing and guided by Maqasid al- Shari'ah, Sustainable Development Goals, and 5P's of Sustainable Development.

SEXIST JOKES AMONG FACULTY MEMBERS IN ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES

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Jokes have been a medium for social-connection in which women are often positioned as the target. This paper documented the jokes circulating within WhatsApp Group (WAG) for faculty members of Islamic higher education institutions where Islamic norms are systematically introduced and should have been demonstrated. Nevertheless, some of the norms seemed to be ignored especially when sexist jokes insulting and offensive towards women were circulated and consumed in the daily conversations. Employing critical

discourse analysis, this research tries to critically make meaning of the conversation around the sexist jokes circulated in a WhatsApp group of faculty members of UIN KHAS Jember. One of the most striking jokes was a picture equalizing women with animals, usually circulating around Eid al-adha or qurban day, which actually degrades the dignity of women, and therefore categorized as a sexist joke. This is counterproductive with the spirit of Islamic education institution that should uphold and implement Islamic norms comprehensively. This paper is expected to be an appeal to the related parties in Islamic higher education institutions to be consistent in introducing and establishing Islamic norms, which means not confirming sexism.

MODEL INTEGRATION OF ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES (STUDENT TYPOLOGY AND CURRICULUM STUDY OF STUDENT BOARDING SCHOOLS)

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Student Islamic boarding schools have the main function as media for scientific development. As well as institutions that aim to develop and preserve scientific quality. One of them is Al-Hikam Malang which is under the direction of KH. Hasyim Muzadi. In the Cigancur elite Nahdlatul Ulama complex which was under the instruction of KH. Prof. Dr. Said Aqiel Siradj, since its inception, the form of this pesantren did not pressure students to become students. But the institution offers students or clerics to become santri. So that the presence of prospective clerics, or those who have already become clerics into the institutional setting, is based on an awareness of an Islamic scientific conscience. This research uses library research with the title Integration of Islamic Boarding Schools and Universities: Study of Typology and Curriculum of University Student Islamic Boarding Schools. There are three important questions in this theme, namely, first, what is the typological model of Islamic Boarding Schools? Second, what is the typology of student boarding schools in Islamic religious colleges? Third, how does the integration of Islamic boarding schools and tertiary institutions contribute to Indonesia? By using descriptive analysis and content analysis to explain the typology model of student boarding schools. The results of this research are, first, to know the concept and model of typology of Islamic boarding schools, second, typology of Islamic boarding schools for students in tertiary institutions, and third to determine the contribution of the integration of Islamic boarding schools and Islamic higher education institutions in Indonesia.

STUDENTS' LOW PERFORMANCE IN ARABIC IN INDONESIAN UNIVERSITIES: INVESTIGATION OF CONTRIBUTING FACTOR AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

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In Indonesia, first-year Arabic language students are frequently reported to be less proficient. However, there is a paucity of research on the obstacles and solutions to performance improvement. This study aims to explain this issue by developing three research objectives: assessing student proficiency, investigating contributing causes, and providing accurate answers. Initially, first-year students were given the Abu Dhabi, UAE-based Al-Lisan Arabic language exam, which was designed by The Mother Tongue Center. Then, professors and students participated in focus group discussions. According to the data, the current competence level of students is at the Muftadi level, the expected minimum level. The low competency in Arabic can be attributed to the complexity of the language, the selection of teaching techniques and the language of instruction, psychological and sociological variables, and others. Utilizing cooperative learning, task-based learning, merging passive and active abilities, and integrating ICT applications are suggested as enhancements for lecturers. These results have substantial significance in encouraging teachers to select an effective strategy for enhancing students' Arabic proficiency.

QUALITY ASSURANCE OF ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION OF 21ST CENTURY

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The 21st century is a period of revolution that requires people to have the skills to face the global competition of life. Intellectual ability is the first step that must be possessed by individuals. In its implementation, education as a medium in strengthening these skills, especially in Islamic higher education. So Islamic higher education

has a mission to guarantee the quality of education in accordance with the quality standard stipulated by the national body. Quality assurance of Islamic higher education must work effectively in providing quality assurance of education, so that Islamic higher education is able to form human resources that are able to compete globally in the 21st century. This study aims to analyze quality assurance strategies and provide an overview of quality assurance in Islamic higher education. By using the library research method in analyzing data sourced from books, journal articles, magazines, and others. From this research, the results obtained in the form of concepts and descriptions of quality assurance in Islamic higher education in the 21st century. So that the theory described in this article can be developed in improving quality assurance in Islamic higher education.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRANSFORMATIVE-TRANSCENDENT EDUCATION MODEL AT SD PLUS SUNAN AMPEL KEDIRI CITY EAST JAVA

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SD Plus Sunan Ampel is an educational institution that applies a transformative-transcendent education model in the learning process. Transformative-transcendent is an educational model that seeks to change behavior for the better based on personal awareness and aims to draw closer to God. This study aims to analyze and examine more deeply the implementation of the transformative-transcendent education model in learning at SD Plus Sunan Ampel. This type of research is qualitative research with a case study approach. In extracting data, the authorising in-depth interview techniques, participant observation, and documentation. The results of this study converge to the conclusion that SD Plus Sunan Ampel has implemented a transcendent transformative education model well. This is evidenced by student discipline, superior achievement while upholding akhlaq al-karimah, as well as the quality of alumni, the majority of whom have high integrity in their secondary schools. Even so, there are still some obstacles related to the application of this learning model. Among them is limited face-to-face time between students and teachers so that students can potentially enter wrong associations in the home environment, therefore there is a need for complete synergy between teachers and parents. The next obstacle is the relatively long period of the transformative process to be able to foster awareness of personal potential, from that awareness a transcendental spirit is achieved which is quoted in the motto of the Sunan Ampel Islamic Boarding School Foundation, “We do the Best as Dedication to Allah”. So therefore, the novelty of this writing is to include other instruments in the form of control process and evaluation in the application of the transformative-transcendent education model applied at SD Plus Sunan Ampel to increase the conduciveness of the learning process.

STRATEGIC ROLE OF STUDENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARABIC LANGUAGE IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY IN ERA 5.0

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Arabic language developed with the existence of legal sources in the form of the Qur'an, hadith and ijma' of the scholars so that it is said to be the language of Muslims in this contemporary era. Until its time, Arabic became an international communication tool that was studied from elementary school to university level due to the development of literacy work and media technology competition. However, many Arabic language education graduates are less able to generate more financial income and lack creativity so they rely on working in educational institutions only. If this continues, many graduates will end up unemployed due to the lack of jobs. So that the existence of Independent Learning Campus Merdeka (MBKM) from the government is a curriculum solution in Higher Education to prepare students to face the industrial world. But not all levels of students receive MBKM learning, because there is a transition from the KKNi curriculum. Thus, this study aims to find out the strategic role of students in developing Arabic in the world of business and industry 5.0. This study uses descriptive qualitative methods through questionnaires, interviews and observations to produce valid data. So it is known that the Entrepreneurship Course Program (KWU) in the Arabic language education study program at the Kediri State Islamic Institute provides maximum results in channeling entrepreneurial skills in accordance with the results of student correspondence. As well as knowledge about marketing and management in the fields of translation, tutoring, tourism and language seminars with the hope that this can be implemented into a business and industry in the future.

INTEGRATING ISLAMIC VALUES IN SCIENCE EDUCATION: STRATEGIES & IMPLICATIONS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN BRUNEI

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Science and religion have historically been separated within the realm of secularism. This divide is particularly evident in modern times, where science education in Islamic countries often lacks integration with Islamic values. The promotion of Islamic values in science teaching has been advocated as a means to develop students who excel in both knowledge and character. However, influenced by Western mechanistic-positivistic

presuppositions, many Islamic countries have chosen to teach modern Western science separately from Islamic spiritual education. This study investigates the strategies employed by four Muslim female primary science teachers in Brunei, with two teachers selected from government schools and two from an Arabic school. Qualitative research methods, such as classroom observations and video recordings, were employed to explore how these teachers incorporated Islamic values into their science lessons. The transcriptions of teachers' lessons were analysed and coded. The findings of the study revealed that the teachers used a range of strategies to integrate Islamic values into their science lessons. These strategies included incorporating Islamic greetings, recitations of du'a (supplications), engaging in zikir recitation (remembrance of God), and one teacher even linked science lessons with relevant Quranic verses, specifically when teaching the concept of light. Notably, the teachers in Arabic schools placed significant emphasis on the moral integration of science education, aligning with the requirements set forth by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. This study provides valuable insights into the practices employed by primary science teachers in Brunei for integrating Islamic values within their science instruction. The study underscores the need for professional development programmes to assist teachers in effectively integrating science and Islam into their teaching practices. Furthermore, it suggests the revision of the primary science curriculum in Brunei, specifically the inclusion of relevant Quranic verses and hadiths, in addition to scientific facts, principles, and processes, in textbooks.

MOBILE AND VR TECHNOLOGY IN ONLINE SHOPPING: IMPLICATIONS FOR BUSINESS STRATEGIES IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

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The study examines the role of mobile and VR technology in online shopping as a business marketing tool in Brunei Darussalam, with a focus on user acceptance and implications for 21st century business strategies. The study uses a quantitative approach and a sample size of 384 respondents to analyze the positive acceptance of mobile and VR technology by consumers on online shopping platforms. The study used descriptive statistics to analyze the data collected through questionnaires. Specifically, the researchers used frequency tables and percentages to summarize the responses to the positive acceptance of the use of mobile and VR technology in online shopping platforms as a business marketing tool. The findings suggest that these technologies can enhance consumers' shopping experiences, increase their confidence in making online purchases, and positively influence their intention to shop online. This research can inform businesses on the potential benefits of adopting mobile and VR technology as marketing tools and provide insights for 21st century business strategies in the ever-evolving landscape of online shopping in Brunei Darussalam.

CURRICULUM POLICY OF DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION (COMPARATION STUDY BETWEEN FACULTY OF EDUCATION AT STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF KH ABDURRAHMAN WAHID PEKALONGAN INDONESIA AND FACULTY OF EDUCATION AT KOLEJ UNIVERSITI PERGURUAN UGAMA SERI BEGAWAN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM)

Muhlisin

State Islamic University KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia

The curriculum design policy for the Department of Islamic Religious Education at each university certainly has a different background. These differences inevitably occur in universities within the country, especially in other countries that have a different basis. Although both aim to prepare prospective teachers for Islamic education, the university has full autonomy to prepare the curriculum, in line with the vision and mission formulated by the university. The same thing also applies to various countries, including Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam. Although they have some similarities, the curriculum developed by the Faculty of Education at the KH Abdurrahman Wahid Indonesia State Islamic University and the Faculty of Education at the Seri Begawan Brunei Darussalam Ugama University College certainly has different characteristics. The focus of the article seeks to answer four problem formulations: 1. What is the philosophical basis underlying the curriculum policy for the Islamic religious education department? 2. What are the content standards developed in the curriculum for the Islamic religious education department? 3. What is the standard process for implementing the curriculum for the Islamic religious education department? 4). What is the standard for assessing the curriculum of the Islamic religious education department? To answer and analyze the four formulations of the problem, the researcher explored the data by applying methods commonly used in comparative education studies, namely historical, philosophical, comparative, descriptive, statistical and quasi-experimental methods. Based on an analysis of various data regarding curriculum development policies majoring in Islamic religious education, it was found that the two tertiary institutions experienced dynamics in curriculum development as a manifestation of the vision and mission formulated by the University. This phenomenon stands out as a result of the various challenges of Islamic education in the midst of changes in the national and global education system. Acceleration The unstoppable dynamics of education are one of the causes for the two universities in two different countries having to adjust the curriculum designs for various faculties, including the Islamic religious education department. Changes and adjustments to the curriculum are expected to be able to overcome and answer the increasingly complex challenges of Islamic education in the era of massive changes in information and communication technology.

THE ROLE OF TARJAMAH (TRANSLATION) IN ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES: PURPOSE, PRIORITIES, AND CHALLENGES

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The role that Tarjamah has played in enriching the cultural, social, scientific, and intellectual lives of different nations and civilisations cannot be underestimated. It began to play that role at the dawn of human history and continues to play it today. Those who trace the development of Islamic civilisation and the growth of scientific progress observe that tarjamah is a phenomenon that precedes every cultural achievement of any civilisation. The institutions of learning in Muslim countries, such as Islamic universities are taking the task and lead in tarjamah by establishing its faculties and centers. The ultimate reason is to continue this significant scientific heritage and tradition of Islam and to make available to other people of religions and civilisations their religious and scientific heritage. Yet, those faculties and centers of tarjamah in Islamic universities have not arrived at maturity and completeness. This includes a broad field survey in the books to be translated, the integrity and mastery of the languages, especially the classical Arabic, and the conformity of the translated books. Given this background, this conference paper analyses the purpose of translation, priorities, qualified, and quality translations that satisfy the need and interest of the ummah. It makes a critical contribution on how proper translations of Islamic scientific heritage into Western dominant scientific tradition can contribute to overcome the challenges facing the modern world and its civilisation.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION BASED ON THE VALUES OF RELIGIOUS MODERATION

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Lecturer was a part of human resource in the high education or university that must be developed. The development could be based on the values of religious moderation to prevent radicalism, extremism and terrorism. University of Islam Malang (UNISMA) was one of the higher education that was trying to do it. In this study, researchers tried to explore deeply about the development of human resources by using a qualitative approach model. The data was extracted using the method of documentation, participant observation and in-depth interviews. Data analysis was carried out using the Miles and Hubberman analysis. The results showed

that Human Resource development at UNISMA was carried out by following the career development model, professional development and functional positions by internalizing the values of religious moderation in training and workshop activities.

THE NOTIONS OF ISLAMIC QUALITY CULTURE IN HIGHER EDUCATION: THE CASE OF BRUNEI AND INDONESIA CONTEXT

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Abstract : Although quality culture is important element to enhance continuous improvement, the constructs of islamic quality culture has not been much revealed. This mix method research attempts to explored the islamic quality culture dimensions that impact the performance of teaching and learning in higher educational context. The qualitative part using semi-structured interview involved 18 participants from the deans, deputy deans, and academic staff faculty from 6 established institutions of higher learning in Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam. The major finding showed that Islamic quality cultures explained by seven dimensions; faith/iman, perfection/ihsan, worship/ibadah; professional/itqon, teamwork/amal jama'i, justice/'adl, and trustworthy/Amanah. The quantitative approach was performed to provide more robust empirical results that involved 300 academic staff of the selected universities. The analysis of Structural Equation modelling (SEM) using SmartPLS-3 software results evidenced that Islamic quality cultures have a significant positive correlation with the academic faculty productivity.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING OF ISLAMIC LAW IN HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

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When teaching Islamic law in higher institutions, the question of pedagogy is crucial. Modules must be designed to capture the breadth of the religion, including ethics, spirituality, worldview, role of holy figures, history, scientific disciplines, cultural formations, and contemporary developments. In this chapter, I will share the challenges I faced as a tutor in Islamic Studies at King's College London within the context of two pedagogical issues: (1) how Islamic Studies modules could be designed more effectively and (2) how effective

learning environments can be created for undergraduate students of Islamic law. The teaching of Islamic law in the higher education sector is a dynamic subject area marked by both expansion and diversification. Its vigor and sumptuousness reflect its significance in the context of a world coming to terms with its cultural and religious diversity. However, the teaching of Islamic law courses in academic institutions has sometimes been marred with controversy especially in cases where some opinions are treated as normative and prejudices towards some opinions are exhibited. This paper is an attempt to highlight some questions and issues inherent in the conceptualization, development, and delivery of Islamic law curricula in diverse jurisdictions and in an increasingly globalized academic environment. Data relevant for this paper was collected through library and general observations. The paper found that it is imperative to find out a suitable teaching and learning approach of Islamic law in this globalized world and.

THE ROLE OF GROUP WORK IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN NURTURING SOFT SKILLS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

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Group work has become increasingly recognised as a crucial component of higher education, offering opportunities to nurture essential soft skills required in the 21st century. This research paper presents an analysis of undergraduate students' essays that explore their experiences of group work in the context of video-making projects, with a particular focus on the development of soft skills. Reflective essays were collected from a sample of undergraduate students who participated in group video-making assignments. The analysis aimed to identify common themes, challenges and benefits reported by the students, with an emphasis on the development of soft skills through the video-making projects. The findings highlight the value of group work in video-making as a learning experience, with themes including communication, collaboration, task delegation, time management, conflict management and creative skills. Soft skills such as teamwork, problem-solving, adaptability, effective communication and leadership emerged as significant aspects of students' experiences. Video-making projects also enhanced engagement and deepened understanding of subject matter. However, challenges such as conflicts, unequal contribution and varying technical expertise were identified which imply the need for effective strategies. This research emphasizes the importance of integrating video-making projects into curricula to foster collaboration, critical thinking and communication skills, while addressing challenges to prepare students for the demands of the modern workforce.

THE USAGE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT): ITS IMPACT ON THE INCREASE OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY (TP) OUT OF WEDLOCK AMONG THE UNDERAGE GIRLS IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

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Prior to fieldwork, the purpose of this research is to determine whether it is true that the use of information technology (IT) is the main reason why the risk of unwed teenage pregnancy in Brunei is increasing annually. Brunei Darussalam is regarded as a strong internet user and the third (3rd) largest social media user in Asia in regards to this issue. The majority of earlier research indicate that the use of IT is not the main cause of teen pregnancy outside of wedlock; rather, IT is only a tool that accelerates or enhances teens' desire to commit adultery with a partner. Hence, the convenience of utilizing electronic devices to access a variety of information makes it easier for teens to obtain and view media containing pornographic sources. However, despite spending time in the field and visiting almost every location, the researchers were unable to get statistics on the exact number of underage teenagers who became pregnant. This pregnancy involving underage teens appears to be an exclusive case or an isolated incident, and no information on the actual number of cases, whether reported or not, has been given, except on an individual basis based on the agency's statistics and insufficiently prepared. In order to maintain ethics and obey the regulations of all agencies engaged in the case, the researchers were also unable to contact or interview the teenage offenders directly. This situation motivates researchers to study and investigate in depth using a qualitative approach, examining information or cases of teenage pregnancy recorded across the country, semi-structured, in-depth interviews with several agencies to obtain statistics that record and deal with these illegal pregnancies. This study was conducted at numerous organizations involved in the handling of such issues, including hospitals, religious enforcement units, immigration offices, police, and prosecutors or courts. The study's findings revealed that there are additional issues that are more concerning, including the issue or case of chain pregnancy, which involves recurrent out-of-wedlock pregnancies that result in the birth of multiple out-of-wedlock children with the same or different partners (multiple sexual partners).

ASSESSING THE RELIABILITY OF A RADIO CAMPUS ACCEPTANCE INSTRUMENT AMONG STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT FACULTY OF ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION.

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This paper focuses on the assessment of the reliability of a Radio Campus Acceptance Instrument among students in different faculties of an Islamic higher education institution. The study aims to determine the level of acceptance of radio as a medium of instruction and as a platform for improving communication skills among UNISSA students. To achieve this, the Rasch Measurement Model was used to assess the psychometric properties of the Radio Campus Establishment Acceptance Instrument, including the suggested module for a talk show. The questionnaire instrument was designed and developed through a systematic process that involved item design and development, item testing, and instrument testing. Multiple stages of pilot testing were conducted, resulting in the removal or amendment of numerous items until an item reliability value of 0.92, a high person reliability value of 0.98, and the ability to divide with a separation value of 3.47 was reached. Items with an MNSQ (mean squared) value of 1 or greater, or with an MNSQ close to or greater than 1, and a square Z value greater than or equal to 0 (including minus/plus values such as -1.03) were identified and removed if they belonged to a different construct. A 35-item survey was administered to 333 respondents selected using a stratified group random selection procedure. The study found that the Radio Campus Establishment Instrument had good psychometric characteristics, with an effective rating scale, robust item matching, and no item functional differences (DIF). In conclusion, this research has produced a reliable and consistent instrument for assessing the acceptance of university radio on campus, which can be used to make unbiased decisions.

ANALYSIS OF ISLAMIC FINANCE SYLLABUS DESIGN TOWARDS EMPLOYABILITY

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Islamic finance subjects gained traction from worldwide universities, beginning in the year 2000 when the initiative on financing without riba or interest was introduced. The floodgate in offering Islamic finance become popular in most universities and colleges. This paper aims to discuss the syllabus design of Islamic finance courses offered by several universities. The paper utilizes the teaching syllabus and learning methods

applied in the local universities as part of the methodology. In deriving the conclusion, the paper presents several observations and recommendations for improvement. The findings revealed there are serious issues that require the authority's attention. Some findings may lead to syllabus design to avoid industry mismatch and employability in the industry.

THE ROLE OF SCHOOL IN FORMING A LOCAL CULTURE-BASED EDUCATION ENVIRONMENT IN INDIGENOUS SCHOOL NORTH SERAM ISLAND

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Schools in the northern seram island must overcome institutional obstacles, especially the philosophy of life and the existence of local culture which has become a local indigenous perspective. This paper aims to reflect on the role that schools play in shaping the local culture-based educational environment. Using the narrative inquiry method (qualitative research), the formation process is spoken from the point of view of the principal and teacher who serves in the indigenous schools of the northern seram island. Data collection through in-depth interviews and documentation studies. Data analysis refers to Matthew B, Miles (2014) including condensation, presentation, conclusion and verification. The results show that the role of schools in shaping local culture-based education through sympathetic and affirmative policies on indigenous children, indigenous teachers, and local indigenous youth. The educational environment based on local culture such as the terms *pela-gandong*, *ale rasa-beta rasa*, *potong dikuku rasa didaging*, *sago salempang patah dua* which is the philosophy of life of local culture, can be absorbed in increasing the affection of all elements in the school through the practice of caring attitudes, a sense of brotherhood, respect, and togetherness. The local culture-based educational environment can increase the social bond between schools in indigenous of the northern seram island and the local indigenous people. This research increases insights in educational institutions that are in an indigenous environment, by studying and adopting local culture-based education questions. This research can bridge the gap between indigenous peoples' marginality and educational progress, especially in indigenous.

USER EXPERIENCE IN USING E-RESOURCES IN THE DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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Understanding the concept of user experience varies depending on what scientific angle to study it. User experience design implies a commitment to a user-focused approach to system, product, or service development. This study aims to determine the interests, goals, problems, and expectations of e-resources users in the Diponegoro University library. A quantitative descriptive method with map empathy is used in this study. The results of this study are 71.4% of users often use e-resources in the library, and the reason users don't use e-resources is the absence of full-text articles and lack of relevant material. The problems users face are lack of training, lack of help, and lack of information. Users hope It is quite enjoyable when accessing from any device, any time, and anywhere

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FACING ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES: A CASE STUDY OF NIGERIA

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Higher education is the most influential stage of learning and human development in all educational systems of civilised society. In Islam, higher education is associated with overwhelming benefits far beyond any other educational system as it is a training ground that produces inclusive religious teachers and scholars who continuously undertake the spiritual services of Islamic teaching, preaching and propagation. Islamic university is an organised environment intentionally created for moulding and preparing the potential Muslim youth for positive reforms in the educational and social aspects of life in order to contribute to the moral standards and spiritual development in Muslim societies. The emergence of an Islamic university can be traced back from the beginnings of the oldest university of Alkarouine in Morocco (859 AD) and al-Azhar University in Egypt (975 AD). The curriculum of these Islamic universities primarily includes religious education because the most important characteristic of the Islamic university is Islamization and moral reform based on Islam. In Nigeria, Muslim individuals and organisations began establishing private universities in 2005, when three private Islamic universities were granted operating licences. The paper investigates certain

challenges facing Islamic universities in Nigeria. It is library-based research that uses a qualitative research method. The data used are secondary and include books, journals, websites, etc. Content analysis was used in the analysis of the data obtained from the sources. It was found that there are various challenges facing Islamic universities in Nigeria, such as private nature of the universities, lack of a model for an Islamized higher education system, staff challenge, challenge of financing etc. Some recommendations were made on how to overcome these or some of the challenges.

EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF CHATGPT IN ENHANCING ACADEMIC WRITING: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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This research paper presents a systematic literature review examining the potential of ChatGPT in enhancing academic writing. By systematically analysing existing studies, the review aims to identify the current state of research, key findings and emerging trends concerning the integration of AI-powered writing assistance tools in academic writing. The systematic review involved an extensive search across the SCOPUS database, employing predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria to select relevant studies. The selected studies are then critically evaluated to extract pertinent information related to the use of ChatGPT in academic writing. The review reveals several prominent findings especially in demonstrating the potential of ChatGPT in assisting students and researchers with various aspects of academic writing, thereby facilitating the writing process. While the studies generally report positive outcomes, they also raise concerns regarding the ethical implications and potential drawbacks of relying heavily on AI systems for academic writing necessitating the need for careful consideration and ethical guidelines in integrating ChatGPT in academic contexts. The systematic literature review contributes to the understanding of ChatGPT as a writing assistance tool in academic writing, offering insights for researchers, educators and developers seeking to enhance academic writing through the integration of AI technologies.

FACE RECOGNITION SYSTEM INCORPORATING MOOD VARIATION AND DEEP LEARNING PROCESS TO SUSTAIN POSITIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

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The Face Recognition System (FRS), which incorporates mood variation and a deep learning process, is a novel method designed to maintain a positive learning environment. This system uses deep learning algorithms to recognise the features of students and teachers in real time, as well as their mood changes. By analysing students' facial expressions, the system is able to identify mood changes and provide feedback to instructors so they can modify their teaching strategies accordingly. The FRS can be incorporated with existing learning management systems, and by establishing a positive and engaging environment, it can enhance the learning experience. Teachers can improve students' learning outcomes by adapting their teaching style and tempo to their individual requirements when they monitor student mood. In addition, the system can identify students who are struggling or experiencing negative emotions, allowing instructors to offer individualised assistance. The FRS has several advantages over conventional teaching methods, including increased student engagement and motivation, enhanced academic performance, and decreased tension and anxiety. Deep learning algorithms enable the system to learn and adapt to the unique requirements of each pupil, thereby maximising their potential through a personalised learning experience. The FRS, which incorporates mood variation and the deep learning process, is a cutting-edge technology that has the potential to transform the traditional classroom. It creates a positive and engaging learning environment that maximises students' potential by using sophisticated algorithms to monitor their moods and provide personalised feedback.

GUIDELINES AND APPRAISAL MATRIX OF FOOD SAFETY AND FRIENDLY SERVICE: A MODEL FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Food poisoning is common public health problem that may lead to permanent health problem and disability

such as paralysis, renal impairment or chronic joints pain and can cause the death. At Islamic higher education institution, food vendors should serve consumers with food and beverages that are not only safe but they are halal, great tastes and flavours and service that is second to none. This paper aims to discuss on implementation and maintain high standards of food safety practices in Islamic higher educational institutions where it can create a safer environment for students and staff which employed a qualitative method using secondary data. This paper emphasises on the guidelines and appraisal matrix directed for a model implementation of food safety practices such as proper food storage, temperature control during preparation, hygiene practice and staff training for friendly service among food vendors at an Islamic higher education institution.

FUNCTIONALIZATION OF CONTENT AND FEATURES OF THE CORPUS OF LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND ARTS FACULTY OF LITERATURE, UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MALANG

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to describe the functionalization of the content and features of the corpus of discussion, literature, and art of the Faculty of Letters, State University of Malang. This study uses the Research and Development research method. The product produced from this research is a web corpus through certain stages which are tested for their level of validation, effectiveness and efficiency against needs. The development model used in this study is the ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation and Evaluation) research model developed by Reiser and Molendda. Researchers chose this research method because it is considered more rational and in accordance with research needs. In addition, this model can be used for various development models such as models, learning strategies, learning methods, media and teaching materials. The stages of the research were carried out based on the ADDIE research model, namely: the Analysis Stage, the Design Stage, the Development Stage, the Trial Stage and the Evaluation Stage. Based on the results of the research and discussion above, it can be concluded that the contents of the Language, Literature and Arts Corpus of the Faculty of Letters, State University of Malang produced are theses, theses, and dissertations in addition to research abstracts, namely thesis-thesis-dissertation abstracts, and lecturer student papers. Meanwhile, the language, literature, and art corpus web features use the Laravel program. The developed menus are concordance, word frequency, and collocation. Corpus web access rights consist of corpus administrators and corpus category managers. The corpus administration has the right to search for

data in the corpus, view corpus reports, appoint corpus category managers, input corpus primary data, and update personal data. As for the rights of the corpus category manager to search for data in the corpus, view corpus reports, input general corpus data (categories and members), and input corpus primary data.

EFFECTIVE TEACHING METHODOLOGIES FOR IMPROVING ISLAMIC STUDIES IN HIGHER LEARNING IN PAKISTAN

Fozia Sadaf

Independent Research Scholar

Higher education is considered to be the main factor in promoting and accelerating the process of national development. Rapid changes in innovation and global competition have driven higher education to strive for quality. The issues and challenges facing Islamic higher education are multifaceted and highly influenced by various factors, one of which is quality. The current era has been declared an innovative and digital age. The latest inventions and emerging technologies are playing a leading role in improving our methodologies in almost every field of our lives. The old strategies have been replaced by meaningful ideas to be implemented. Hence, the need for religious consideration has also grown with the passage of time. But our institutes are still facing qualitative issues and challenges in Islamic higher education. In such a situation, effective teaching methodologies for Islamic higher education may be adapted to improve the system. Pakistan is also facing some qualitative challenges for Islamic higher education due to the limited use of technology. The main objectives of this quantitative research mainly had two folds. The first was, to find out a suitable methodology for improving Islamic higher learning in Pakistan. The second was, to analyze the use of technology for effective teaching of higher Islamic learning. The sample was consist of 249 participants of different universities and the data was collected from various sources. The key findings of the study indicate that it's time to adopt active learning methodologies through technology to improve higher education in Islamic studies. The research has implications for scientific contributions to improving Islamic higher education in Pakistan.

SOCIAL EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION: CONSTRUCT THE HIGH EDUCATION VISION IN 21TH CENTURY

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Students are an element of society known as the middle class section or a group of people who are in the middle between the lower class or the people and those in power. As intellectuals and members of society who have added value, students must be able to play a professional and proportional role in society or in the world of education. A student's smart ideas and thoughts are able to change the paradigm that develops in a group and make it directed according to common interests. Students are not just agents of change but students should become agents of empowerment after change that plays a role in the physical and non-physical development of a nation which is then supported by further student functions, namely social control, cultural control, community control, and individual control so as to close the gaps. tyranny. It is appropriate for students to have a vital role not only fulfilling formal values but also being able to bring fresh air to the community. The problem is students with a social spirit that is fading away who considers success to be determined by numbers not how effective it is. The higher education curriculum should be updated with the presence of a social education curriculum so that students have a sense of belonging to the country. Curriculums such as social analysis, social control skills, multicultural studies, etc. should be considered by the academic community. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach with a type of library research. Data collection was taken through literature review, data collection through books, and documentation. In analyzing the data researchers used data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Meanwhile, in checking the validity of the data, researchers used source triangulation.

FITROV: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO IMPROVING AQUACULTURE PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH ISLAMIC PRINCIPLES AND EDUCATION

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The use of technology such as the FITROV in aquaculture is an innovative approach to improving productivity that aligns with Islamic principles of responsible stewardship and preservation of the environment. It offers

a safe, efficient, and cost-effective alternative to traditional methods of assessing water quality parameters that may harm aquatic life. By providing accurate and real-time assessments of water quality, the FITROV can help to improve the health and well-being of aquatic life in fish farms, ultimately leading to a higher percentage of fish surviving until they are ready to be harvested. This, in turn, can increase productivity in the aquaculture industry, contributing to the achievement of SDGs related to industry, innovation, and infrastructure, as well as partnerships for the goals. Furthermore, the development of local technology such as the FITROV can contribute to the achievement of SDGs related to responsible consumption and production by promoting sustainable practices in aquaculture. By improving the quality of water in fish farms, the FITROV can help to reduce the environmental impact of aquaculture and promote more sustainable patterns of consumption and production. This is an important aspect of Islamic teachings that prioritize the protection and preservation of the environment for the benefit of all living beings. In conclusion, the use of the FITROV in aquaculture is a promising technological advancement that can contribute to the achievement of multiple SDGs while aligning with Islamic principles of responsible stewardship and sustainability. By supporting the development of local technology and promoting sustainable practices in aquaculture, we can work towards building a more just and equitable future for all.

AVOID A SYMPTOMS EKSKLUSIVISM IN MULTICULTURAL ISLAMIC EDUCATION

Alysa Salsabila Ramadhan

UIN Sultan Maulana Hassanuddin Banten, Indonesia

Indonesia is a country that has great diversity, both ethnic, culture and religion. This diversity can lead to positive and negative potentials. If the positive potential is managed properly, it will create harmony in life with takrim (mutual respect), ta'aruf (know each other) and husnudzan (kindly). Otherwise, if the potential can't be managed properly it will lead to disintegration of the nation. There is a guideline "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" the need to realize the differences to foster the unity of the Indonesian nation in accordance with the guidelines of the Qur'an contained in the letter of Al-Hujurat : 13. One important effort in achieving these efforts is to develop them in educational programs. The disharmony of national life that occurs with this great diversity is very vulnerable to conflict with the attitude symptoms of exclusivism. Symptoms of Exclusivism are a person's apathy towards the circumstances and conditions that surround him and tend to prioritize personal interests rather than groups. Symptoms Exclusivism make it difficult to form national integration in the world of Islamic education. Islamic multiculturalism education as a medium of conflict resolution however, what happens is the problem of Islamic multicultural education as a result of the attitude of symptoms exclusivism such as individualism, discrimination, alienation, and intolerance. If this attitude is owned by educators and students, the consequences are that they carry out immoral attitudes, can't adapt to the environment and

have difficulty socializing because they do'nt have the concept of takrim, ta'aruf and husnudzan. In my opinion, these symptoms must be immediately avoided from Islamic multicultural education by educating their students to carry out multicultural insights, building a pluralist and tolerant environment, and empowering curriculum materials or expanding competence in the context of moral development.

ISLAMIC ETHICAL AWARENESS IN INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AMONGST BRUNEI CITIZEN JOURNALISTS

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Citizen journalism; the act of participation and involvement of the citizens in the journalism field has become predominant by the presence of social media such as Facebook and Instagram. The 'freedom' to express oneself in this act of citizen journalism raises questions on whether ethical conduct is practised, especially where Islam is the official religion, such as in Brunei Darussalam. More often, less accurate information is disseminated to most members of the public via social media with no verification, thus causing confusion and misunderstandings. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the Islamic ethical practice in information dissemination amongst the Brunei citizen journalists, in order to provide a guideline for the generation to adhere to Islamic ethical conducts via a mobile application development. In Islam, ethics are based on the Qur'an and the Sunnah (the Prophetic tradition), in which both etiquette (adab) and manners (akhlaq) are fundamental in shaping the character and actions of a Muslim (Malik, 2011). A purposive sampling with interviews was conducted and questionnaire to measure the effectiveness of the mobile application prototype in increasing the users' understanding and awareness on Islamic ethical practice in citizen journalism. Data collected from the interviews showed that Bruneian citizen journalists are aware of the ethical conduct and practice them, although there are times of misinformation spread. Questionnaire data showed their awareness level and understanding of ethical conduct after using the mobile application prototype via virtual phone.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE AND ISLAM IN THE JOINT MADRASAH SYSTEM PROGRAM IN SINGAPORE

Ihsan Muhidin

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The Compulsory Education (CE) policy, which was introduced by the Singapore Ministry of Education in 2002, had caused resistance from the Muslim community because they were concerned that the policy was an attempt to close madrasas in the country. Furthermore, as a response to this polemic, in 2008 the Islamic Religious Council of Singapore (MUIS) made a new policy in the form of the Joint Madrasah System (JMS) program. With this program, the three madrasahs are united in the primary level. Meanwhile, the secondary level is separated between madrasahs that focus on “academic science” and those that focus on “religious knowledge”. The purpose of this dissertation is to examine the history of the existence of madrasas in Singapore from their inception to the introduction of the JMS program. Analyzing the curricula of the three madrasahs that are incorporated in JMS, both written and unwritten or hidden, and life curricula such as in terms of disciplinary education, rules, regulations, codes of ethics that apply as well as extra-curricular programs that can shape and improve life skills, intellectual intelligence, emotional and spiritual students. In the end, is to analyze the implementation of the integration of science and Islam in the three JMS madrasas. The research methodology in this article is a qualitative method with a literature review approach. Data obtained through reading and studying books and articles related to Islamic education policies in Singapore were strengthened by interviews with stockholders. The results of this study found are: i. there are four phases of madrasah development in Singapore, from the Pondok phase to the JMS phase, ii. JMS policy has made the madrasa education system more effective and modern, iii. 3 JMS madrasahs have implemented the integration of knowledge and science in accordance with their respective duties and responsibilities. Furthermore, this dissertation raises the idea of an integration model of Islamic sciences that is suitable to be applied in a secular country with its implementation in Singapore as a case study.

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOUR OF HALAL FOOD CONSUMPTION TOWARDS MUALLAFS' EDUCATION

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Purpose of the study: This systematic literature review enables educators to extract key factors that can be put forward for the Muallafs' education on halal food consumption and by determining these factors, it will help to ease educators in creating an effective and comprehensive education syllabus for the Muallafs' halal food consumption practices in Brunei Darussalam. Methodology: This review article was produced through qualitative research, primarily library research, by gathered 29 articles from the Google Scholar on the theory of planned behavior as well as literature on halal food and eating practices. Main Findings: The variables of attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioural control, religiosity, halal food knowledge, pre-conversion habit as well as the length of conversion are the key factors in influencing the halal food consumption practices of the Muallaf in Brunei Darussalam which can we used to extract the key factors in helping to create an effective and comprehensive education syllabus for the Muallafs' halal food consumption practices in Brunei Darussalam. Applications of this study: In the case where there is a need to improve the syllabus provided by the Brunei Darussalam Islamic Da'wah Centre, the Halalan Thayyiban Research Centre can be the backbone to provide a more effective syllabus as well as to provide a life-long learning class for UNISSA's Centre for Leadership and Lifelong Learning or the Ministry of Education's Lifelong Learning Centre. Novelty/Originality of this study: There are little study being done especially on the Muallafs' halal food consumption practices by utilizing the theory of planned behaviour. Also, this systematic review paper included a new variable to the theory of planned behaviour which are the independent variables of religiosity, halal food knowledge, pre-conversion habit as well as the length of conversion as the moderating variable to discover it's effect towards the Muallafs' adherence to halal food consumption which then can be used to help improve the current syllabus provided.

SA'I 3D VIRTUAL REALITY ENHANCING CARDIORESPIRATORY PERFORMANCE IN REVOLUTIONIZING HEALTH MANAGEMENT FOR PILGRIMS.

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This paper aimed to investigate the impact of using the 3D Sa'I VR simulator on the effectiveness of a cardiorespiratory fitness training program for Hajj pilgrims, as well as to monitor the cardiorespiratory fitness of Hajj pilgrims using the training program. The paper measured heart rate, blood pressure, and oxygen saturation levels of Hajj pilgrims who used the 3D SA'I VR application as part of their fitness training program on a weekly basis. The paper found that the use of the 3D Sa'I VR application had a significant positive impact on the effectiveness of the training program for both male and female Hajj pilgrims. Participants who used the training program embedded in the 3D VR Sa'I demonstrated greater improvement in performance compared to those who did not use it, with statistically significant mean improvements of 0.81 for females and 0.93 for males. Furthermore, the 3D SA'I VR application was effective in monitoring the cardiorespiratory fitness of Hajj pilgrims during the Hajj pilgrimage, allowing for real-time monitoring and timely intervention when necessary. The paired t-test analysis showed a significant difference with a value of 4.28, which is greater than the critical value of 2.78 at a significance level of 0.05, indicating that the training program was significantly more effective in the treatment group (Group B). These findings suggest that the use of 3D SA'I VR technology can revolutionize health management for Hajj pilgrims, improving the effectiveness of training programs and enabling better monitoring of pilgrims' health and fitness levels during the pilgrimage. The use of such technology can help reduce the physical demands of the pilgrimage on pilgrims and increase their ability to complete the pilgrimage successfully. It is recommended that the use of the 3D Sa'I VR application be incorporated into Hajj pilgrimage fitness programs to improve the fitness levels of pilgrims and ensure their well-being during the pilgrimage.

SUB-THEME: COLLABORATIVE E-LEARNING VIRTUAL INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION FOR SMOKING CESSATION PROGRAMME

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The COVID-19 pandemic was a setback, providing an opportunity to accelerate the development of online platforms connecting people the world over. Online learning expanded exponentially facilitating the educators to innovate new age teaching methodology. Prior to COVID-19, students from the School of Pharmacy, University of Pittsburgh, USA would do a 4-week in person placement in any part of the world. However, the pandemic halted this, hence a virtual placement was the best alternative. Between 21 March 2022 to 22 April 2022, three third-year students from School of Pharmacy, University of Pittsburgh were attached to the smoking cessation team from the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), comprising members from the Kulliyahs (Faculties) of Pharmacy and Medicine. The 4-week virtual placement module had 4 major components: i) neurobiology of nicotine addiction, ii) interventions of smoking cessation, iii) problem-based and case-based learning, and iv) ending tobacco epidemic. Online meetings and discussions were held 4 days a week. Pre and post placement assessments were carried out. Pre and post assessment showed improvement of knowledge. Feedback from students showed that there was effective learning which they enjoyed. This programme was an intra- and inter- e-collaboration between two faculties within IIUM, and between two universities across the globe. Following the success of this programme, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between University of Pittsburgh and IIUM. This experience illustrates that a well-designed online module for virtual placement, and student mobility programmes can be easily conducted with minimal cost.

ENGLISH AND ARABIC LEARNING IN THE 5.0 ERA

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Language is a way to communicate. It is very clear in the Qur'an that using language to get to know each other or "li ta'aarofu". Humans have divided into nations and tribes only so they can learn to know one another; if not with language how can someone know each other ?. In the Qur'an it is clear that language is an important component of communication. The process of learning english and Arabic is one the lessons

that cannot be avoided because English and Arabic is one of the most important languages in the world, especially for Muslims. We can see this from the number of educational institutions in countries, especially in Indonesia, in madrasah, boarding school and other educational institutions. This research uses qualitative research methodologies along with literature study data gathering procedures, and the author has looked at a number of literary works as a source of inspiration for this writing. The results of the study found that learning Arabic and English is important in the 5.0 era. There are so many reasons why English and Arabic is important to learn, especially for Muslims themselves. Among them: the motivation of Islam because the holy book of Islam itself uses Arabic and to study the knowledge contained in the holy book of Islam (al-qur'an). The ability to communicate in English is also crucial for accessing the most recent scientific and technical advancements. Why? the majority of the most recent discoveries are disseminated internationally in English. The fact that English is the language of business teaching among non-native English speakers, the language of the Olympics, and the language of international conferences cannot be disputed. English is an international language that must be learned by all populations, including productive generations such as students. Not to mention students and workers would have to be able to at least be able to master and be able to communicate in English in order to compete in the world of education and work.

A COLLABORATIVE TECHNOLOGY MODEL FOR EFFECTIVE ARABIC COMMUNICATION TEACHING AND LEARNING IN 21ST CENTURY ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION.

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Arabic schools in Brunei have been established for over seven decades, but students still lack adequate communication skills, especially in speaking. To address this issue, this research aims to develop a collaborative technology model that specifically focuses on improving Arabic language communication skills in 21st century Islamic higher education. This research is prompted by the observation that the current teaching and learning system in Arab schools is inadequate in addressing the lack of communication skills among students. Moreover, existing collaborative technology models do not cater to the Arabic language community, emphasizing the need for a specific model for Arabic language learning. The proposed model should be accessible online and on all devices, allowing students and teachers to access it from anywhere. The project will involve identifying the teaching and learning needs of Arabic school students, assessing their communication skills in Arabic, and evaluating the effectiveness of existing technology models. The

next step is to design and test a collaborative technology model that helps improve students' communication skills in Arabic. The research project aims to develop a prototype of an online Arabic language collaborative learning management system that can improve Arabic language communication skills, provide innovative teaching aids for teachers. This research project is also aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals of Brunei, particularly SDG 4 - Quality Education, SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, as it aims to improve Arabic language communication skills, provide innovative teaching aids for teachers, and contribute to the Brunei Digital Economy Master Plan 2025 and Vision 2035 and meet the demands of the Fourth Industrial Revolution workplace. This project has the potential to change the landscape of teaching and learning Arabic in Islamic higher education, given its potential benefits and positive impact.

ENHANCING ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM THROUGH DIGITAL INNOVATION: AN ANALYSIS OF ONLINE CASH WAQF

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This paper investigates the potential for online cash waqf in Brunei Darussalam and investigates the correlation between acceptance and the need for such a platform. The research emphasizes the need for an online waqf mobile application that can facilitate easy and quick donation procedures while increasing awareness of waqf. The study employs hypothesis testing to determine the impact of various independent variables such as awareness, understanding, trust, and acceptance of cash waqf on the need for online cash waqf, with 101 respondents from Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University participating in the study. The stratified sampling technique is used to divide the respondents according to their year of study, and a five-point Likert scale survey questionnaire is employed to collect data. Descriptive statistics and Spearman's rho correlation analysis are used to test the hypotheses, with a significance level of $p < 0.05$ and a confidence level of 95 percent. The findings reveal a positive correlation between acceptance of cash waqf and the need for an online cash waqf platform. The demographic information of the respondents is also provided. The study contributes to the literature on Islamic social finance and financial technology in Brunei Darussalam, providing valuable insights for policymakers, researchers, and practitioners in the field. The development of digital platforms for waqf donations could offer significant benefits for Islamic social finance and the broader Islamic education landscape in Brunei Darussalam, but challenges related to legal and regulatory frameworks, financial infrastructure, and community awareness must be addressed to ensure the successful

DESIGNING DIGITALIZATION RESERVOIR OF ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT WITHIN ISLAMIC HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTION

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The sources of knowledge in Islam are based on al-Quran, Hadeeth, qiyas (the concept of analogical reasoning) and ijma' (consensus). Muslim all around the world trust on the same basis of knowledge on the ground to find justification through the reference to the Quran and Sunnah, neither to supersede their authority in any case. Various sources of Islamic knowledge scattered in many parts of the world make the reaching of resources sometimes difficult. Thus, the sharing of knowledge not flowing well especially when there is no specific central for Islamic knowledge resources in the Islamic world. Digitization describes the pure analog-to-digital conversion of existing data and documents. Digitization can reap efficiency benefits when the digitized data is used to automate processes and enable better accessibility. When mentioning the reservoir of Islamic knowledge for Islamic higher learning institution, digitalize technology may help to arrive to all Islamic resources for the benefit of Ummah. Designing digitalization reservoir could help to centralize all Islamic resources in Islamic higher learning institution (IHLI) in addition it provides systematic Islamic knowledge management (IKM) collections by using digitalize technology and artificial intelligence in current era. Besides it brings knowledge responsibility, legitimacy and truth based on the al-Quran and Hadeeth for benefit and knowledge sustainability of Ummah.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN THE DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY ERA RIYADUS SHOLICHIN

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The background of this research arises because of the problems of the Islamic religious education learning system in the era of digital technology. Directly or indirectly, digital technology has greatly influenced the world of education, especially in the field of Islamic religious education. We can observe this when the learning system is carried out online through digital platforms such as e-learning. The digital era has created a new phenomenon that requires the world of education to adapt to a new learning system. In the world of Islamic religious education, there will be demands to adjust the education system digitally. In this study, researchers used a qualitative study using a type of library research. Researchers review and analyze written literature such as journals and books to be discussed in this study. Based on a literature review, the influence of digital technology is very large on the world of education. Thus the system brought by digital technology is able to make Islamic religious education competitive in the world of education to a higher level. Thus digital technology is needed to support education towards a more advanced civilization.

INTEGRATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RELIGIOUS MODERATION IN CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT FOR ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN INDONESIA

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The Article in your hand and around you Will discuss, subscribe, explain, and deal with a religious moderation in context of Islamic Education, especially on issue of integration and implementation of curriculum of Islamic Education. In Indonesia, Islamic Education carry out by Religious affair of Indonesia. For Indonesian Religious Affairs, the value of religious moderation are the basic norm to strengthening a quality life for all Indonesian citizen, community, and society. A strength of religious moderation values is the priority program of Religious Affair Ministry of Indonesia, that has the aim to accommodating of different through Islamic attitudes and religious extension. The value of religious moderation uphold the principles of nation, tolerance and equality in preserving the nation of cultural and religious diversity. By Indonesia government (religious affairs), Internalization and strength of the values of religious moderation is a very important

role to be developed by Islamic educational institutions, especially in the development of Islamic religious education curriculum. Indicators of successful implementation of religious moderation of Islamic education is a curriculum, that realized in elements of the school have aware in moderate religious knowledge, attitudes and behavior which are developed through the intervention of leaders, teachers, and student in role of schools. At the same time, the integration of religious moderation values in the Islamic Education curriculum can be carry out through four stages: first, conduct a study of the material in core competence and basic competence of learning outcome. Second, mapping the integration of the nine values of religious moderation contain in Islamic Education material. Third, determine the main themes related to the development of religious moderation. Fourth, design a learning strategy for religious moderation in Islamic Religious Education.

DEVELOPMENT OF POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION AT UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA AS A CENTER FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY ISLAMIC STUDIES, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, TRANSDISCIPLINARY

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Postgraduate at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya stands apart from the Faculty of Strata 1. It is oriented to be an Interdisciplinary, Multidisciplinary, Transdisciplinary Center of Islamic Studies. This article discusses the Development of Postgraduate Education at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya as a Center for Interdisciplinary Islamic Studies, Multidisciplinary, Transdisciplinary. This research is a field. Data was collected through FGD and documentation and then analyzed in a qualitative descriptive manner. The study results concluded that the Postgraduate Program at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya made several efforts to develop interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, and transdisciplinary Islamic studies. Postgraduate comprises a Master's program (S2) and a doctoral program (S3). The Master Program consists of 10 study programs: Islamic Religious Education, Arabic Language Education, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Teacher Education, Sharia Economics, Islamic Communication and Broadcasting, Constitutional Law, Qur'an Science and Tafsir, Hadith Science, Aqidah and Islamic Philosophy, Islamic Studies. The doctoral program consists of 4 study programs: Islamic religious education, sharia economics, Qur'an science and tafsir, and Islamic studies. Postgraduate holds various activities such as curriculum reviews, seminars, training, research, and journal management to develop this education. That is to produce a graduate who can integrate Islamic faith-based science and general knowledge.

THE ISLAMIC CURRICULUM IN PONDOK IN SOUTHERN THAILAND: A WAY FORWARD

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The paper aims at investigating the status of the Islamic curriculum operates in Pondok in Southern Thailand. While the other Islamic religious schools also offer Islamic curriculum as major curriculum vis-à-vis academic subjects. Since Islamic curriculum could not be ignored in Pondok institutions. Unfortunately, the place is given to Islamic curriculum that operates in Pondok in the faculty of the local universities has so far been minimal unlike medium curriculum and academic curriculum are offered widely in various local universities either in the government universities or private ones. Although there has been an attempt to introduce Islamic curriculum as medium curriculum in local universities, there was no attempt to investigate the contents of the Islamic curriculum that had been operated in Pondok itself. To a large extent the two curriculums are offered and studied in isolation. The author will provide some suggestions as to how Islamic curriculum might be operated in Pondok as well as local universities in the future.

USING PROJECT-BASED LEARNING IN TEACHING AUDIOVISUAL TRANSLATION: EFFECTIVENESS AND CHALLENGES

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The present study investigates the effectiveness and challenges of using a project-based approach in teaching audiovisual translation (AVT). A total of 36 undergraduate translation students participated in subtitling projects in three different languages: Arabic, English and Malay. In groups, the students alternately play different roles in four projects for eight weeks. This study uses mixed methods in data collection: conducting and reviewing discussions based on the project reports presented at the end of each project and conducting a survey at the end of the 8-week projects. The study revealed that the project-based approach helped the students further understand the technical aspects and processes of subtitling. They also expressed that project-based subtitling is an interactive approach to effective translation learning, as it promotes critical thinking and management skills while improving linguistic and translation competence. The study also highlighted several challenges, such as comprehending strong accents and dialects, time and space restrictions, and cultural references, primarily when translating between different languages and cultures, such as Arabic and English.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING OF ISLAMIC STUDIES IN PRESENT ERA

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The teaching and learning of Islamic studies in the present era is faced with several issues and problems. These challenges stem from the diverse range of perspectives, interpretations, and beliefs of learners and teachers, coupled with the complexities of modern-day societies. This paper aims to examine the issues and problems associated with teaching and learning Islamic studies in the present era. One of the significant issues is the inadequacy of qualified and trained Islamic studies teachers. Due to the shortage of qualified teachers, many Islamic educational institutions resort to untrained individuals or foreign teachers who may not be familiar with the local culture and context. Additionally, the lack of standardization and uniformity in curriculum design and delivery results in varied quality of education across different institutions. Another issue is the lack of resources and infrastructure, particularly in developing countries. This is particularly relevant for students who lack access to textbooks, internet resources, and modern learning aids. Furthermore, the teaching of Islamic studies often lacks integration with modern subjects, making it difficult for students to connect Islamic teachings to real-life situations. Addressing these challenges requires collective efforts from all stakeholders involved in Islamic education to ensure that learners receive quality education that is relevant and applicable to their lives.

الوعي ما وراء المعرفي لدى متعلمي اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها بالجامعات الإندونيسيا

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قد كثرت الدراسات عن الوعي ما وراء المعرفي بדרه المهم في عملية التعليم والتعلم، ولكن لم توجد هذه الدراسات في مجال تعليم اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها إلا قليل. تهدف هذه الدراسة لتقديم لمحة مختصرة عن الوعي ما وراء المعرفي لدى متعلمي اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها. كان مشترك هذا البحث 216 طالب وطالبة الذين يتعلمون اللغة العربية في جامعات في إندونيسيا. تم اختيار المشتركين عشوائيا. وأداة البحث المستخدمة لجمع البيانات هي جرد الوعي ما وراء المعرفي لمبتدئ أعدّه Kim et al. حُللت البيانات المجموعة بالإحصاء الوصفي. اختبار كولموغوروف-سميرنوف مستخدم لمعرفة الوضع الطبيعي لدى البيانات. وأما لمعرفة درجة فروق معرفة حول المعرفة (*knowledge of cognition*) بين الطلاب والطالبات، استخدم الباحثون اختبار مان ويتني (*Mann-Whitney U Test*) واختبار ت-اختبار (*t-test*) مستخدم لمعرفة درجة فروق تنظيم المعرفة (*regulation of cognition*). أظهرت النتائج أن لطالبات متعلمات اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها أعلى درجة مقارنة من الطلاب إما في معرفة حول المعرفة (الطالبات: 119,5 والطلاب: 98,6) أو في تنظيم المعرفة (الطالبات: 33,8 والطلاب: 31,2).

منهج القصة القرآنية في بناء الشخصية الفتاة المسلمة قصة مريم -عليها السلام- نموذجاً

شريفة نضيا

(جامعة السلطان الشريف علي الإسلامية، بروناي دار السلام)

تناولت الدراسة عن إبراز ملامح القصة القرآنية في بناء شخصية الفتاة المسلمة معتمداً على قصة مريم -عليها السلام-، لتكون قدوة ومثلاً ومنهجاً في حياتهن. وذلك لإصلاح أوضاع المجتمع الفاسدة وإظهار المقاصد القرآنية والقيم العليا التي ترتقي بها الأمم. سعت الباحثة بمناقشة واكتشاف انحراف الفتاة المسلمة اليوم وبيان ملامح المنهج القرآني من قصة مريم -عليها السلام- لمعالجته. ونظراً لطبيعة الموضوع أن الباحثة استخدمت المنهج الاستقرائي والوصفي التحليلي في استنباط المنهج القرآني لحل القضية. وقد توصلت الباحثة إلى نتائج مهمة من خلال البحث وهي قوة توحيد مريم -عليها السلام- في عبادته الله واحتفظت عفّتها واستعادت بالله لما أتتها البشر السوي وهو جبريل والرضى بقضاء الله لما اختارها الله بالحمل بدون أن يمسه بشر، هذا ما تقصد الباحثة من أهداف التربية والتعليم في الأسرة، لأنها نواة المجتمع. وقد يقص القرآن قصة مريم -عليها السلام- في عبادتها وصفاتها الحمودة لأن تحاكي الفتاة المسلمة في بناء شخصية الفتاة المسلمة الأمثل.

فنية التكرار في سورة الواقعة

هنىء محلية الصحة

(جامعة مالانج الحكومية، إندونيسيا)

يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة وتحليل استخدام التكرار في سورة الواقعة. يعتبر التكرار أحد الأساليب البلاغية يستخدمها القرآن لإيصال المعاني المؤثر في النفوس وتأکید الرسالة. استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي الكيفي بطريقة الوثائق. بدأ الباحث بتحليل هيكل سورة الواقعة وتحديد الآيات التي تحتوي على أساليب التكرار. ثم يتم تحليل وتصنيف أنواع التكرار المستخدمة في السورة، بما في ذلك تكرار الصوت وتكرار الكلمة وتكرار الجملة وشبه الجملة. توضح نتائج البحث أن (١) التكرار في سورة الواقعة أنواع: تكرار الصوت وتكرار الكلمة وتكرار شبه الجملة. يتكون تكرار الصوت من السجع المطرف والمتوازي. أما تكرار الكلمة فيقع في أول الآية ووسطها وآخرها. ولم يكن تكرار الجملة فيه إلا تكرار شبه الجملة في بعض الآيات، (٢) التكرار في سورة الواقعة له خصائص فنية اختاره الله للتأكيد على محتوى السورة ولتسليط الضوء على العظمة والقوة الإلهية، وللتأكيد على الحقائق المهمة والأفكار الرئيسية في السورة، مما يعزز فهم المعنى ويعمق الصدق والإقناع، (٣) التكرار في سورة الواقعة له يعتبر استراتيجية بلاغية فعالة تستخدمها

تقويم طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية في المدارس العربية في بروناي دار السلام وفق آراء طلابها:

الصف السابع نموذجاً

أحمد بني بن إمام صباري، سيتي سارا بنت الحاج أحمد، محمد الباقر، نزة النزيهة بنت رملي

(جامعة السلطان الشريف علي الإسلامية، بروناي دار السلام)

يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على مدى فعالية طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية في الصف السابع من المدارس العربية بسلطنة بروناي دار السلام. وقد قام الباحثون بتوزيع الاستبانة للطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة العربية فيه، وعدددهم 221 طالباً. وبعد حصولهم على البيانات التي يحتاج إليها هذا البحث قاموا بتحليلها تحليلاً كمياً تقويمياً للحصول على النتائج المطلوبة. وقد توصل هذا البحث إلى نتائج أن الجوانب الإيجابية لطرائق تعليم اللغة العربية في الصف السابع من المدارس العربية في بروناي دار السلام من المدارس الثانوية العربية بسلطنة بروناي دار السلام تتجلى في أن معظم المعلمين في الصف السابع من المدارس العربية في بروناي دار السلام يدرسون طلابهم الطلاب على المهارات اللغوية الأربعة بنسبة (78,2%)، ومعظمهم يتحدثون باللغة العربية عند قيامهم بتعليم اللغة العربية بنسبة (50,4%)، ومعظمهم أيضاً يطلبون من طلابهم أن يتحدثوا باللغة العربية في الفصل، وبلغت بنسبتهم (65,6%)، بالإضافة إلى وجود معظم الطلاب فيه الذين يتحدثون باللغة العربية مع معلمهم في الفصل، ونسبتهم (56%)، وهم أيضاً يتحدثون في الفصل مع زملائهم باللغة العربية، وبلغت بنسبتهم (41,8%). أما الجوانب السلبية فتظهر في وجود بعض المعلمين فيه الذين لا يدرسون طلابهم على المهارات اللغوية الأربعة، ونسبتهم (21,8%)، ولا يتحدثون باللغة العربية عند قيامهم بتعليم اللغة العربية،

ونسبتهم (49,6%)، ولا يطلبون من طلابهم أن يتحدثوا باللغة العربية في الفصل، ونسبتهم (34,4%)، بالإضافة إلى وجود بعض الطلاب الذين لا يتحدثون باللغة العربية مع معلمهم في الفصل، وبلغت نسبتهم (44%)، وهم أيضا لا يتحدثون في الفصل مع زملائهم باللغة العربية، حيث بلغت نسبتهم (58,2%).

منهج الشيخ محمد نووي البنتاني الفقهي من خلال كتابه "تفسير مراح لبيد"

ديدي برمانا

(جامعة سلطان مولانا حسن الدين بنتان، إندونيسيا)

شيشيب صالح كورنياوان

(جامعة السلطان الشريف علي الإسلامية، بروناي دار السلام)

إنَّ الشيخ النووي البنتاني (ت 1897 م) هو من كبار العلماء الإندونيسيين في القرن التاسع عشر الميلادي. له عدد كبير من المؤلفات في مختلف العلوم والفنون بما في ذلك التفسير، والحديث، ومصطلح الحديث، والفقه، والتوحيد، والتصوّف، والآداب، ومعظم هذه المؤلفات مطبوعة. من بين أشهر هذه المؤلفات كتاب "التفسير المنير لمعالم التنزيل المفسّر عن وجوه محاسن التنزيل" المعروف أيضًا باسم "مراح لبيد". وتحظى مؤلفاته بمكانة عالية ومنزلة رفيعة بين العلماء المسلمين في إندونيسيا حتى يومنا هذا، ولا تزال تدرس في المدارس والجامعات والمعاهد والباسانترينات في إندونيسيا لأنّ مؤلّفها قد بسّطها وبسّط مسائلها تبسيطًا. ورغم انتشار كتبه في إندونيسيا وفي بعض الدول الإسلامية الأخرى مثل ماليزيا ومصر والسعودية، فإن دراسة آرائه الأصولية ومنهجه الفقهي وما يتعلق بها كقواعد وأسس اجتهاداته لم تكن كافية، وتبقى هذه القضية مهمة جدًا. لذلك، يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة مناهج الشيخ النووي البنتاني في اجتهاداته الفقهية، وذلك من خلال دراسة كتابه في التفسير "مراح لبيد". ومن خلال قراءة أولية في بعض مؤلفاته، وجدنا تفرد الشيخ النووي البنتاني في بعض الآراء الفقهية، وخروجه عن آراء واجتهادات المنهجية، مما يوحي بأن لديه منهجًا خاصًا في الاجتهاد الفقهي.

والأسئلة أماننا الآن: ما هي القواعد والأسس التي بنى عليها اجتهاده الفقهي؟ وما هي خصائص اجتهاداته؟ وما هي الأدلة التي استند عليها في اجتهاده؟ وما مدى إسهام اجتهاداته في التراث الشافعي خاصة، والتراث الإسلامي عامة؟ اعتمدنا في هذا البحث على المنهج التحليلي والاستنباطي، حيث تتبعنا آراء الشيخ النووي من خلال مؤلفاته الفقهية، ووقفنا على طرق استدلاله، ونظرنا في تعليقاته في حال وجودها. بعد ذلك، حاولنا جمع تلك الآثار بعضها إلى بعض، لنصل إلى قواعد عامة، ثم استخلصنا أسس وقواعد اجتهاداته، مع المقارنة بآراء الآخرين إن اقتضى الأمر ذلك. تعتمد هذه الدراسة في الأساس على المصادر الأصلية وهي مؤلفات الشيخ النووي الفقهية، مع الاستفادة من الكتب الأخرى التي لها علاقة بالموضوع. ومن أهم النتائج التي وصل إليها هذا البحث هي أنه من مناهجه الفقهية عند تفسيره لآيات الأحكام، أنه ذكر آراء المذاهب الأربعة المتعلقة بتفسير الآية ونسب الآراء إلى قائلها، كما كان الشيخ النووي يذكر أحيانا الأحكام الفقهية دون عزو الأقوال إلى قائلها مع عدم التعقيب والتعليق عليها، وفي أماكن أخرى كان يرجح بعضها على بعض بعد المفاضلة والموازنة موضحا أسلوب الترجيح عنده ببعض الروايات من أسباب النزول.

التوجيهات التربوية في سورة لقمان

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تعاني أمتنا الإسلامية اليوم من ضعف التربية الإسلامية وصلتها بالله - تعالى - . وقد يتأثر بعض منها بالحضارة المادية. فالعلاج موجود في القرآن الكريم الذي تربي على مبادئه أصحاب رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم؛ فأصلح أحوالهم وهذب نفوسهم وقادوا الناس جيلا رابعا. والمتدبر لآيات القرآن الكريم يجد أن كثيرا من آياته يتحدث عن التربية الإسلامية، وهي من أهم المواضيع التي ركز عليها القرآن الكريم لا سيما سورة لقمان. ويهدف هذا البحث إلى التعريف بسورة لقمان والوقوف على التوجيهات التربوية في هذه السورة. واتبع الباحث المنهج الاستقرائي والتحليلي. ومن أبرز نتائج البحث أن بعض التوجيهات في سورة لقمان: التوحيد، وبر الوالدين، ومراقبة الله، وإقام الصلاة، والأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر، وعدم التكبر والعجب، والسكينة في المشي.

تعليم العربية بسلسلة اللسان في إندونيسيا التحديات ورهانات النجاح

ريتا فبريانتا

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إنّ العربيّة قد انتشرت منذ زمن في إندونيسيا وكان دخولها متزامنا مع دخول الإسلام فبدأ تعليمها في المدارس والباسترنينات ثم تطور ووصل المعاهد والجامعات والمراكز العربية مقبولا ومميزا مع أنّها لغة معروفة عند الإندونيسيين المسلمين لكنّها لم تكن مشهورة عندهم لأسباب منها: طرائق تعليمها المعتمدة على القواعد والترجمة وإستراتيجيات تعليمها للتّفقه في الدّين. واليوم بعد تغيير نظرة المجتمع الإندونيسي للعربية ظهرت إشكاليات في منهاهجها التي لا تلبّي رغبات المتعلّمين ولا تحقّق رغباتهم. ومن هناك جاءت فكرة هذا البحث الذي يتناول سلسلة اللسان لما تتميّز به معاصرة وما فيها من محتوى ثقافي يتماشى في بعض مكوّناته مع طبيعة المجتمع. لذلك يحاول البحث إنعام النّظر في السلسلة للكشف عن جوانب قوتها في الكفايات والعناصر اللّغويّة والمهارات لاستجلاء جوانب التّحديات وبيان كيفية توليفها للتّوافق مع طبيعة المتعلّم من أجل تقديم مقترحات حلّ عمليّة تسعف المعلّم في أثناء تنفيذ المنهج. وسيعتمد البحث على منهجين هما: الوصفي وتحليل المحتوى ويتكون البحث من مقدمة فيها خلفية عن أوضاع اللّغة العربيّة في إندونيسيا ثمّ محور يتناول تعريف سلسلة اللسان ومحور عن المشكّلات والتّحديات التي تواجه السلسلة ومحور عن مقترحات الحلّ ورهانات النّجاح ثمّ خاتمة وأهم النتائج وبعض التّوصيات.

جهود النحاة القدماء في تيسير العربية لغير الناطقين بها: ابن جني نموذجاً في كتابه "اللمع في العربية"

Zulamali @ Abdul Aziz bin Begawan Pehin Khatib Dato Paduka Haji Matassan

(جامعة السلطان الشريف علي الإسلامية، بروناي دار السلام)

تُعَدُّ اللغة العربية من بين اللغات الأكثر تعقيداً وغميًّا في التاريخ. وقد قام النحاة القدماء بجهود كبيرة لتيسير تعلم وفهم اللغة العربية وتبسيط قواعدها النحوية والصرفية. ومن بين هؤلاء النحاة القدماء المبدعين يبرز ابن جني، الذي قدم مساهمات مهمة في مجال تيسير العربية من خلال كتابه "اللمع في العربية". ويُعَدُّ هذا الكتاب من أهم الكتب النحوية في تاريخ اللغة العربية، ومرجعاً رئيسياً في تيسير تعلم اللغة العربية وتوضيح قواعدها النحوية المعقدة، إذ يقدم ابن جني فيه شروحات وتوضيحات مبسطة للقواعد النحوية والصرفية، مما يسهل فهمها واستيعابها لدى الطلاب والمهتمين بتعلم اللغة العربية. تتميز جهود ابن جني في تيسير العربية بأسلوبه المنهجي والواضح في شرح القواعد، إذ يستخدم الأمثلة الواقعية والتوضيحات البسيطة لتوضيح استخدامات القواعد النحوية في اللغة العربية. كما يقدم الكتاب تصوراً شاملاً للقواعد والأمثلة، ما يسهم في توضيح الأفكار وتبسيطها للمتعلمين. ويعدُّ ابن جني نموذجاً يحتذى به في مجال تيسير العربية، حيث قدم نهجاً مبتكراً ومنهجياً في شرح وتبسيط القواعد النحوية. لقد استند ابن جني إلى المنهج التقابلي في تحليل القواعد، وقدم تصوراً جديداً لتيسير اللغة العربية بطريقة تستند إلى العلاقات والتشابهات بين العناصر اللغوية. وبفضل هذا النهج، نجح ابن جني في تبسيط قواعد اللغة العربية وجعلها أكثر فهماً وواضحة للمتعلمين. وأخيراً، تُعَدُّ جهود ابن جني في تيسير العربية من الجوانب الرائدة في مجال دراسة اللغة العربية. إن تأثيره في تيسير العربية لغير الناطقين بها لا يمكن إنكاره، حيث أسهم في تسهيل عملية تعلم اللغة العربية وتعزيز فهمها. إن كتابه "اللمع في العربية" لا يزال يُعَدُّ مرجعاً هاماً حتى عصرنا هذا، ويوضح دور النحاة القدماء في تطوير وتبسيط العربية وجعلها أكثر إيجازاً وسهولة للمتعلمين.

قضايا تدريس اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها من منظور النظام اللغوي للعربية والدراسة التقابلية

Zulamali @ Abdul Aziz bin Begawan Pehin Khatib Dato Paduka Haji Matassan

(جامعة السلطان الشريف علي الإسلامية، بروناي دار السلام)

تعدّ قضايا تدريس اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها تحديات مهمة تواجه المعلمين والمتعلمين في مجال تعلم اللغة العربية. وتعود صعوبة تدريسها إلى تعقيدات النظام اللغوي العربي واختلافها عن لغات أخرى. لذا، ينبغي لنا النظر إلى هذه القضايا من منظور النظام اللغوي العربي والدراسة التقابلية لإيجاد حلول فعالة لها. تعدّ الصوتيات أحد التحديات الرئيسية في تعلم اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها. فإتقان الأصوات العربية والتمييز الصوتي بينها يشكل صعوبة للمتعلمين. أما الصرف، فيتطلب فهمًا عميقًا لقواعد الصرف العربية وعمليات تشكيل الكلمات. وأما النحو، فيتطلب فهمًا لبنية الجملة العربية واستخدام الحالات وترتيب الكلمات. ثم تأتي أهمية الدراسة التقابلية في تدريس اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها في فهم التداخل بين لغتهم الأم والعربية. فالمتعلمين سيواجهون صعوبات بسبب تأثير لغتهم الأم في تعلم العربية. على سبيل المثال، يمكن أن يواجه الناطقون بالإنجليزية صعوبة في فهم الهياكل النحوية العربية وترتيب الكلمات. تسهم القضايا الثقافية والتواصلية أيضًا في تعلم اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها. يجب على المعلمين فهم التصرفات اللبقة والتعبير الاصطلاحي والقواعد الاجتماعية والثقافية في اللغة العربية لتحقيق التواصل الفعال. يجب أن يأخذ المعلمون في الاعتبار الاختلافات الثقافية ويضمنوا أن تكون استراتيجيات التدريس متناسبة مع ثقافات المتعلمين. من الناحية التربوية، يمكن تحقيق تحسين في تعلم اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها من خلال استخدام أساليب تعليمية مبتكرة، واستخدام نهج التعلم القائم على المهام لتعزيز المشاركة الفعالة والتفاعل وتطبيق اللغة العربية في سياقات حقيقية، وأيضًا

استخدام التكنولوجيا في تدريس اللغة العربية لتعزيز تجربة التعلم وتوفير مصادر تعليمية متنوعة. بشكل عام، يجب على المعلمين فهم التحديات التي يواجهها غير الناطقين بها وتكييف أساليب التدريس والموارد التعليمية وفقًا لاحتياجات المتعلمين. ويوصى أيضًا بإجراء المزيد من البحوث والتعاون بين المختصين لتطوير أساليب تعليمية متقدمة ومواد تعليمية شاملة لتعلم اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها.

تعليم العربية بالصلوات الجهرية منهج مقترح لتفعيل دور المسجد في تعليم العربية (سلطنة بروناي أمودجا)

محمد السيد محمد

(جامعة السلطان الشريف علي الإسلامية، بروناي دار السلام)

ليس على من تأخر عن دراسة العربية حرج إذا ما أراد أن يتعلمها في الكبر، وما كان لمسلم محب للعربية من الناطقين بغيرها إذا أراد تعلمها أن يجد حائلاً يمنعها. بل حقيق على المختصين بها والمعتنين أن يقربوها إليه أينما تولى، فثم باب لتعلمها مفتوح أمامه. فإن فاتته فرصة في صغره هيئت له فرص في كبره؛ فما سعيه إليها إلا حرصاً على الإسلام، وما تقربه إليها إلا حبا في القرآن. فإذا كان تعليم العربية - في الغالب - لغرض ديني، فملاك الأمر فيه دمج دراستها بالقرآن الكريم؛ فإما أن نذهب بالقرآن إلى مدارسنا لنعلمه في كتب العربية، وإما أن نذهب بكتب العربية إلى القرآن في مساجدنا؛ لنعلمه هناك بمنهج مخصص فريد لا يشعر فيه الدارس بثقل في الدراسة ورتابة في الأداء. فما هذا المنهج؟ وما آلية تحقيقه وإنجاحه؟ إن إيجاد منهج لتعليم مرتادي المساجد بطريقة ميسرة غير تقليدية من خلال حضور الصلوات الجهرية هو الهدف من هذه الدراسة، وللإبقاء على فتح باب تعلم العربية والتقرب إلى القرآن الكريم مدى حياة المسلم تكمن قيمة البحث وأهميته، ولمعرفة مفردات المنهج المقترح وتحديد الخطوات التعليمية وضبط آلياتها يسير البحث في ركاب المنهج الوصفي التحليلي؛ ليفصح عن نتائج قيمة وملهمة منها الثراء اللغوي الكبير لآخر ست سور في القرآن والذي يكفل بإعطاء

خلفية واضحة عن اللغة العربية بل هو بداية جادة لمن أراد تعلمها؛ وذلك لما لها من خصوصيات تدعو إلى تكرارها وحفظها وتأملها. إنها السور المكررة في معظم الصلوات الجهرية بسلطنة بروناي دار السلام والتي رأى الباحث ضرورة تأمل هذه الظاهرة، والسعي للاستفادة منها فكان هذا البحث.

تقويم طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية في المدارس العربية في بروناي دار السلام وفق آراء طلابها: الصف السابع نموذجاً

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يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على مدى فعالية طرائق تدريس اللغة العربية في الصف السابع من المدارس العربية بسلطنة بروناي دار السلام. وقد قام الباحثون بتوزيع الاستبانة للطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة العربية فيه، وعددهم 221 طالباً. وبعد حصولهم على البيانات التي يحتاج إليها هذا البحث قاموا بتحليلها تحليلاً كميًا تقويمياً للحصول على النتائج المطلوبة. وقد توصل هذا البحث إلى نتائج أن الجوانب الإيجابية لطرائق تعليم اللغة العربية في الصف السابع من المدارس العربية في بروناي دار السلام من المدارس الثانوية العربية بسلطنة بروناي دار السلام تتجلى في أن معظم المعلمين في الصف السابع من المدارس العربية في بروناي دار السلام يدرسون طلابهم الطلاب على المهارات اللغوية الأربعة بنسبة (78,2%)، ومعظمهم يتحدثون باللغة العربية عند قيامهم بتعليم اللغة العربية بنسبة (50,4%)، ومعظمهم أيضاً يطلبون من طلابهم أن يتحدثوا باللغة العربية في الفصل، وبلغت بنسبتهم (65,6%)، بالإضافة إلى وجود معظم الطلاب فيه الذين يتحدثون باللغة العربية مع معلمهم في الفصل، ونسبتهم (56%)، وهم أيضاً يتحدثون في الفصل مع زملائهم باللغة العربية، وبلغت بنسبتهم (41,8%). أما الجوانب السلبية فتظهر في وجود بعض المعلمين فيه الذين لا يدرسون طلابهم على المهارات اللغوية الأربعة، ونسبتهم (21,8%)، ولا يتحدثون باللغة العربية عند قيامهم بتعليم اللغة العربية،

ونسبتهم (49,6%)، ولا يطلبون من طلابهم أن يتحدثوا باللغة العربية في الفصل، ونسبتهم (34,4%)، بالإضافة إلى وجود بعض الطلاب الذين لا يتحدثون باللغة العربية مع معلمهم في الفصل، وبلغت نسبتهم (44%)، وهم أيضا لا يتحدثون في الفصل مع زملائهم باللغة العربية، حيث بلغت نسبتهم (58,2%).

تدريس علوم الحديث من خلال القواعد منهج مقترح لمرحلة الدراسات العليا

فتح الدين محمد عبد الله بيانوني

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يعد مقرر علوم الحديث أو مصطلح الحديث من المقررات الرئيسة في الجامعات الإسلامية عامة، وفي الكليات الشرعية خاصة، فلا يخلو برنامج من برامج الدراسات العليا في كليات الدراسات الإسلامية، أو في كليات أصول الدين، أو في كليات الحديث الشريف، من مقرر خاص بعلوم الحديث، ولا غرابة في ذلك فعلم الحديث من العلوم الإسلامية الأصيلة التي نشأت وتطورت على أيدي علماء المسلمين، من أجل الحفاظ على السنة النبوية من تحريف الغالين وانتحال المبطلين وتأويل الجاهلين. وقد درجت برامج الدراسات العليا على تدريس هذا العلم بالطريقة التقليدية، وذلك من خلال تقرير أحد المراجع الرئيسة في هذا الفن، وكذلك الأمر في مرحلة الدراسة الجامعية، لكن عادة ما يتم اختيار مرجع حديث مختصر يعرض مسائل هذا العمل بطريقة سهلة وميسرة. وتهدف هذه الورقة إلى تقديم منهج مقترح لتدريس علوم الحديث في مرحلة الدراسات العليا، يتم من خلاله التركيز على قواعد هذا العلم، بدلا من التركيز على الموضوعات والمسائل، كما هو واقع تدريس هذا العلم في جامعات العالم الإسلامي. وستعتمد هذه الورقة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي لدراسة واقع تدريس علوم الحديث في الجامعات الإسلامية، وتحديد مجالات تطويره. وستشتمل على ثلاثة مطالب رئيسة، يُعرّف المطلب الأول منها بموضوع علوم الحديث وبواقع تدريسه في الجامعات الإسلامية، ويقدم المطلب الثاني منهجاً مقترحاً لتدريس هذا العلم في مرحلة الدراسات العليا، ويختص المطلب الثالث بعرض المؤلفات في قواعد علوم الحديث.

درسة تمهيدية حول منهج الشيخ داود الفطاني في تأليف كتب الفقه في المذهب الشافعي

شيشيب صالح كورنياوان

(جامعة السلطان الشريف علي الإسلامية، بروناي دار السلام)

محمد فوزان دوهي عبد الصمد

(اينستيتوت راجافاك، فطاني تيلاند)

ديدي برمانا

(جامعة سلطان مولانا حسن الدين بنتان، إندونيسيا)

يعتبر الشيخ داود الفطاني واحد من أهم علماء المذهب الشافعي في أرخبيل ملايو، حيث اهتم بشكل كبير بالحفاظ على هذا المذهب ونشره وتعليمه للناس. وقد ترك كتباً قيمة في مجال الفقه الإسلامي على المذهب الشافعي، ومن أبرز هذه الكتب: "إيضاح الألباب لمريد النكاح بالصواب" و"غاية التقريب في الإرث والتعصيب" و"غاية المرام في أداء حج الإسلام" و"منية المصلي" و"كتاب الصيد والذبائح" وغيرها من الكتب الفقهية الهامة. وجاء هذا البحث ليرز إسهامات الشيخ داود الفطاني في مجال الفقه الإسلامي ويكشف منهجه في تأليف كتبه معتمدا على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي وذلك من خلال تحليل البيانات المتعلقة بمؤلفاته. وخلص البحث إلى أن مؤلفات الشيخ داود الفطاني تميّزت بالإختصار والتّميز ما جعلها من الكتب المرجعية لدى علماء المذهب الشافعي في أرخبيل ملايو. وتأثر الشيخ داود الفطاني في تأليف كتبه بمنهج علماء المذهب الشافعي الكبار مثل الإمام النووي والإمام الرملي وشيخ الإسلام زكريا الأنصاري وغيرهم من علماء الشافعية في تبويب أبواب كتبه وترتيبها وتركيبها.

هندسة النظام المعرفي البياني الشافعي في بنية التصور الإسلامي السني

أنيس مالك طه

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يواجه النظام الإسلامي للتربية والتعليم مؤخرا تحديات معرفية حداثية (ومابعد-حداثية) في غاية الخطورة على نحو ما جاء به الخطاب الديني الليبرالي المعاصر من أطروحات تحديثية "تنويرية"، مما يشوش ويؤثر سلبا على بنية التصور الإسلامي في صميمها. وعليه، تحاول هذه الورقة البحث عن نظام معرفي إسلامي سليم مركزة بشكل خاص على دراسة هندسة النظام المعرفي البياني الذي رسمه وصمّمه الإمام الشافعي في تعديل الفكر الإسلامي بين استقطابي العقل والنقل من جهة، وتخليصه من تشويش وعكر الآراء والمناهج الفلسفية السائدة في عصره من جهة أخرى. كما تحاول بالتالي الكشف عن مدى أهمية هذا النظام المعرفي البياني الشافعي في مواجهة تلك التحديات المعرفية الحداثية (ومابعد-الحداثية) المذكورة. تستخدم هذه الدراسة، أولا، المنهج الوصفي في التعرف على هندسة النظام المعرفي البياني الشافعي، وثانيا، منهج التحليل الخطابي في تقويم المفاهيم والأفكار الحداثية (ومابعد-الحداثية) التي تستمد منها بنية التصور الديني الليبرالي وجودها وقوامتها. تلخصت هذه الورقة إلى: (1) أن النظام المعرفي والتصوير أو الرؤية للعالم مترابطان من حيث التماسك والاتساق، كما تقرر بشكل واضح في الإطار المعرفي التربوي الذي دَوّنه الشافعي وطوّره العلماء السُّنِّيون من بعده كالغزالي وابن خلدون وغيرهما؛ ومن ثم، (2) فإن لَبْرَةَ النظام المعرفي الإسلامي حسب "المشروع التنويري" الذي تقدم به "التنويريون" من أمثال محمد عابد الجابري ومحمد أركون، لا يمكن بحال من الأحوال أن تتسق مع التصور

الإسلامي المتماسك، بل العكس إنها تؤدي إلى تَفْكَكٍ بِنَيْتِهِ وَتَصَادُعِ أَرْكَانِهَا لَا مَحَالَةَ. وفي الختام، (3) أوصت هذه الورقة بضرورة اتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة الصارمة نحو تطوير النظام الإسلامي للتربية والتعليم باجتناح مزالق "المشروع التنويري" والالتزام بالإطار المعرفي التربوي السني المنشود.

نظرة تجريبية تجاه الضوابط الفعالة في توظيف الترجمة أثناء عملية تعليم اللغة العربية في الجامعات الإسلامية

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إن ميدان تعلم اللغة لا يخرج عن مجال التعليم في كل ميادين، فهو مرتبط به في تعقيداته وتركيباته لأن الظاهرة التعليمية مرتبطة أساساً بالكائن البشري الذي لم تتوصل إلى فهم أي شيء وتحديد ماهيته الكلية وخصائصها التفصيلية إلا بتتابع سلوكه ومميزاته. ومن ثم يستخلص بالخلاصة العامة والضوابط العملية التي تمكنه من المحاكات وتوظيفها كأداة لإيصال المعلومات واستقبالها في سياق التواصل الاجتماعي والثقافية. وبدأ الاهتمام بحاجيات متعلمي اللغة الثانية وأهدافهم من التعلم يراود الباحثين في هذا المجال لإيجاد نظرية عامة تسد تلك الحاجيات، وتوضح بها مفاهيمها وتحدد بها عناصرها وآلياتها، فحاول هذا البحث توظيف علم الترجمة الذي تميز بالدقة والأمانة في التعامل مع نص المصدر ونقل معناه إلى نص الهدف للإجابة عن السؤال: ماذا نترجم؟ وكيف نترجم؟ ويعمل على تلبية الحاجيات المتعلقة بتعليم اللغة العربية كلغة الاختصاص في الجامعات الإسلامية ووضع المناهج المتكاملة والضوابط الأكثر فعالية وملائمة لهذا التعليم، ولم يغفل وجهة تأثير لغة الأمة في حل إشكالية تعلم لغة الهدف، وذلك بتقديم نماذج اختبارية من أنماط الجمل شائعة المنال في حجات الدراسة. فكانت نتائج الاختبار إيجابية وسريعة.

تطوير التعليم العالي في جامعة السلطان الشريف علي الإسلامية: الآليات، التحديات، والحلول

برنامج الشريعة نموذجاً

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التعليم الجامعي الناجح هو المبني على مناهج مرنة تجمع بين النظرية والتطبيق، والذي يدفع الطلاب للتعلم الذاتي من خلال البحث والتساؤل النقدي بدلاً من مجرد تلقي المعلومات. وهذا يتطلب تواصل الطلاب بمحيطهم الخارجي؛ بالباحثين وبالواقع، وكذلك الربط بين التعلم الأكاديمي والتعلم في مكان العمل، مع التركيز في التعليم الأكاديمي على الإنتاج والتقييم، من خلال التكليف بكتابة مقال أو مدونة أو مشروع مستقبلي قابل للتطبيق أو عمل فيديو أو عرض تقديمي فيما يتعلمونه، والاستفادة من تكنولوجيا المعلومات لتحقيق ذلك، وبخاصة في المواد الشرعية التي غلب عليها الجانب النظري في المناهج التعليمية. انطلاقاً من هذه الخلفية تنبثق إشكالية البحث، ذلك أنّ الجانب النظري قد طغى على الجانب التطبيقي في برنامج الشريعة، والربط بين المواد وأماكن العمل شبه معدوم، مما يؤدي إلى عدم فعالية الخريجين في المجتمع، وعجزهم عن خلق فرص العمل لأنفسهم ولغيرهم. ولحل هذه الإشكالية يهدف البحث إلى بيان آليات تطوير برنامج الشريعة في جامعة السلطان الشريف علي الإسلامية، والكشف عن التحديات التي تعرقل تطوير هذا البرنامج، ثم طرح الحلول المقترحة للقضاء على هذه التحديات. وذلك باتباع المنهج الوصفي التحليلي. وخلص البحث إلى أنّ تطوير التعليم الجامعي الناجح هو الذي يدفع الطلاب للتعلم الذاتي من خلال البحث والتساؤل النقدي، وبالتالي فإنّ التعليم الجامعي لا بدّ أن يعطي أولوية للإنتاج والتقييم بتكليف الطلاب بكتابة مقال أو مشروع مستقبلي قابل للتطبيق، أو عمل فيديو، وعرض تقديمي فيما يتعلمونه من النظريات.

إستراتيجيات تعلّم اللغة العربية في معهد "الدراسة" سيرانج بنتن

Zaki Ghufron

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يهدف هذا الدرس إلى وصف الاستراتيجية التي استخدمها معهد "الدراسة" بمنطقة سيرانج بنتن في تعليم اللغة العربية، حيث اختاره كثير من الطلاب الذي يرغبون في مواصلة دراستهم إلى جامعات الدول العربية، وخاصة الأزهر، فيلتحقون به استعداداً لاجتياز امتحانات القبول، ومع أنهم خريجو في المعاهد الإسلامية المعروفة بتطبيق اللغة العربية والإنجليزية في أيامهم الدراسية. ومن المعروف أن جامعة الأزهر مشهورة لدى الطلاب الإندونيسيين، وكثير منهم يزعمون في استمرار دراستهم في هذه الجامعة. وبعد أن قررت وطبقت الأزهر امتحان القبول وكذا تحديد المستوى، زادت الصعوبة والمنافسة عند الطلاب الإندونيسيين. فاستناداً إلى الملاحظان والمقابلات ودراسة الوثائق، يستخدم معهد "الدراسة" الإستراتيجيات المتنوعة في توفير خدمته نحو تعلّم اللغة العربية، مثل: استخدام الكتب المقررة والمتوافقة مع منهج الدول العربية، وتعميق المهارات اللغوية الأربعة من الاستماع والكلام والقراءة والكتابة، وكذا القواعد والبلاغة والعلوم العربية المختلفة، بالإضافة إلى الممارسات والتدريبات المتكّرة من خلال الإجابة على الأسئلة في تنمية قدرة الطلاب على اللغة العربية. ومع قوة الميول والحماسة لدى الطلاب وتشجيع من قبل المعهد، تتضح زيادة نسبة المقبولين من طلاب هذا المعهد وخاصة في جامعة الأزهر من سنة إلى أخرى.

المحتوى الثقافي الإسلامي في كتب تعليم اللغة العربية
بين متطلبات التأصيل وحاجات العولمة: الإشكال وحلول مقترحة

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من البدهيات أنّ اللغة العربية هي لغة القرآن، وأنّ الإسلام هو حاضن اللغة العربية، وفي هذا السياق، فإنّ معظم من تصدّوا لتدريس العربية لغير الناطقين بها، قد ركّزوا على الإكثار من المكوّن الإسلاميّ في كُتب تعليم اللغة منذ بواكير النّشاط التّربويّ في العصر الحديث. ومع تطوّر الحياة، وتوسيع نطاق توظيف العربية لتشمل مناشط الحياة الاجتماعيّة، والسياسيّة، والاقتصاديّة، والتكنولوجيّة... فقد ظهرت الحاجة إلى تحديث محتوى تلك الكتب؛ لتواكب هذا التطوّر الشّامل. غير أنّ الواقع ينم عن كونها مشحونةً بالمحتوى الثقافيّ الإسلاميّ؛ ممّا يمثّل عائقاً نفسياً وعملياً أمام الكثيرين من الرّاعبين في تعلّم العربية لأغراضٍ كثيرة غير دينيّة. من هنا، فإنّ الورقة الحاليّة تقوم على دراسة تحليليّة لمحتوى سلسلة "العربية بين يديك"، بوصفها من أكثر الكتب التّعليميّة تداولاً؛ للنظر في المحتوى الإسلاميّ فيها، كثرةً أو قلةً، ومناقشة مدى ملاءمة هذه السلسلة للتّدريس في برامج تعليم العربية، ومن ثمّ اقتراح حلولٍ مناسبةٍ تستجيب لمتطلبات تدريس العربية للناطقين بلغاتٍ أخرى في ظلّ الواقع المعاصر.

تشكيل النصوص العربية وتأثيرها على دراسي اللغة العربية

الأستاذ المشارك الدكتور ياسر بن إسماعيل
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إنّ تفشي العربية العامية في التخاطب وفي وسائل الإعلام والتواصل الاجتماعي لا يساعد دارس اللغة العربية على القراءة السليمة للنصوص غير مشكولة، فما يسمعه الدارس في اللغة العامية يختلف اختلافاً كبيراً عن اللغة العربية الفصحى التي يدرسها. وهذا البحث يحاول أن يستكشف تأثير تشكيل النصوص العربية على دراسي اللغة العربية، فهل قراءة النصوص المشكولة ستساعد الدارس على اكتساب الفصحى؟ وهل الاستمرار في التعامل مع النصوص المشكولة ستُنمّي لدى الدارسين المهارة في استخدام قواعد اللغة العربية؟. هذا البحث سيحاول أن يصل إلى الإجابة لكلا السؤالين بإجراء دراسة ميدانية على الطلبة الجامعيين من الطلبة الناطقين بالعربية وكذلك من الطلبة غير الناطقين بالعربية، وتكمن أهمية هذا البحث في الإجابة لكلا السؤالين السابقين، فإن كانت الإجابة: نعم، فلا بد أن تتكاتف الجهود لتشكيل النصوص والكتب للدارسين، لأن مهارة القراءة الصحيحة من خلال النصوص المشكولة تُعتبر وسيلة مؤثرة في تحسين مستوى الفصحى لديهم، وإن كانت الإجابة: لا، فلا بد من تكاتف الجهود لتحسين وسائل تعليم قواعد اللغة العربية، لأن ما درسه لم يؤثر فيهم تأثيراً إيجابياً لذا ينبغي من التحسين والتطوير لكي يتحسن الفصحى لديهم.

تطوير التعليم العالي في جامعة السلطان الشريف علي الإسلامية: الآليات، التحديات، والحلول برنامج الشريعة نموذجاً

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التعليم الجامعي التّاجح هو المبنيّ على مناهج مرنة تجمع بين النظرية والتطبيق، والذي يدفع الطلاب للتعلم الذاتي من خلال البحث والتساؤل التقدي بدلاً من مجرد تلقي المعلومات. وهذا يتطلب تواصل الطلاب بمحيطهم الخارجي؛ بالباحثين وبالواقع، وكذلك الربط بين التعلم الأكاديمي والتعلم في مكان العمل، مع التركيز في التعليم الأكاديمي على الإنتاج والتقييم، من خلال التكليف بكتابة مقال أو مدونة أو مشروع مستقبلي قابل للتطبيق أو عمل فيديو أو عرض تقديمي فيما يتعلمونه، والاستفادة من تكنولوجيا المعلومات لتحقيق ذلك، وبخاصة في المواد الشرعية التي غلب عليها الجانب النظري في المناهج التعليمية. انطلاقاً من هذه الخلفية تنبثق إشكالية البحث، ذلك أنّ الجانب النظري قد طغى على الجانب التطبيقي في برنامج الشريعة، والربط بين المواد وأماكن العمل شبه معدوم، مما يؤدي إلى عدم فعالية الخريجين في المجتمع، وعجزهم عن خلق فرص العمل لأنفسهم ولغيرهم. ولحل هذه الإشكالية يهدف البحث إلى بيان آليات تطوير برنامج الشريعة في جامعة السلطان الشريف علي الإسلامية، والكشف عن التحديات التي تعرقل تطوير هذا البرنامج، ثم طرح الحلول المقترحة للقضاء على هذه التحديات. وذلك باتباع المنهج الوصفي التحليلي. وخلص البحث إلى أنّ تطوير التعليم العالي لا يتحقق بمجرد استخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات بل يتحقق بربط المنهج بالمحيط الخارجي، وأيضاً

التعليم الجامعي الناجح هو الذي يدفع الطلاب لتعلّم الذاتي من خلال البحث والتساؤل النقدي، وبالتالي فإنّ التعليم الجامعي لا بدّ أن يعطي أولويّة للإنتاج والتقييم بتكليف الطلاب بكتابة مقال أو مشروع مستقبلي قابل للتطبيق، أو عمل فيديو، وعرض تقديمي فيما يتعلّمونه من النظريّات.

تعليم العربية بالصلوات الجهرية منهج مقترح لتفعيل دور المسجد في تعليم العربية (سلطنة بروناي أنموذجا)

محمد السيد محمد

(جامعة السلطان الشريف علي الإسلامية بسلطنة بروناي دار السلام)

ليس على من تأخر عن دراسة العربية حرج إذا ما أراد أن يتعلمها في الكبر، وما كان لمسلم محب للعربية من الناطقين بغيرها إذا أراد تعلمها أن يجد حائلا يمنعه. بل تحقيق على المختصين بها والمعتنين أن يقربوها إليه أينما تولى، فثم باب لتعلمها مفتوح أمامه. فإن فاتته فرصة في صغره هيئت له فرص في كبره؛ فما سعيه إليها إلا حرصا على الإسلام، وما تقربه إليها إلا حبا في القرآن. فإذا كان تعليم العربية - في الغالب - لغرض ديني، فملاك الأمر فيه دمج دراستها بالقرآن الكريم؛ فإما أن نذهب بالقرآن إلى مدارسنا لنعلمه في كتب العربية، وإما أن نذهب بكتب العربية إلى القرآن في مساجدنا؛ لنعلمه هناك بمنهج مخصص فريد لا يشعر فيه الدارس بثقل في الدراسة ورتابة في الأداء. فما هذا المنهج؟ وما آلية تحقيقه وإنجاحه؟ إن إيجاد منهج لتعليم مرتادي المساجد بطريقة ميسرة غير تقليدية من خلال حضور الصلوات الجهرية هو الهدف من هذه الدراسة، وللإبقاء على فتح باب تعلم العربية والتقرب إلى القرآن الكريم مدى حياة المسلم تكمن قيمة البحث وأهميته، ولمعرفة مفردات المنهج المقترح وتحديد الخطوات التعليمية وضبط آلياتها يسير البحث في ركاب المنهج الوصفي التحليلي؛ ليفصح عن نتائج قيمة وملهمة منها الثراء اللغوي الكبير لآخر ست سور في القرآن والذي يكفل بإعطاء

خلفية واضحة عن اللغة العربية بل هو بداية جادة لمن أراد تعلمها؛ وذلك لما لها من خصوصيات تدعو إلى تكرارها وحفظها وتأملها. إنها السور المكررة في معظم الصلوات الجهرية بسلطنة بروناي دار السلام والتي رأى الباحث ضرورة تأمل هذه الظاهرة، والسعي للاستفادة منها فكان هذا البحث.

Posters

ONLINE CASH WAQF IS THERE REALLY A NEED?

OVERVIEW

This study aimed to identify the correlation between the acceptance and need for online cash waqf in Brunei Darussalam, where conventional cash donations are still prevalent. The researcher surveyed 101 respondents with Islamic finance backgrounds using 5 Likert scales, and found a positive correlation between acceptance and the need for an online waqf mobile app. The development of online waqf could increase donations and awareness of waqf, an important part of Islamic social finance platforms with Islamic financial technology is rapidly growing in Brunei.

Lack of awareness towards cash waqf and its practice plummeted
(Saeed et al. 2019, Islam et al. 2020)

88% Bruneians own smartphones
91% Have internet access
71.1% Active social media users
Source: A11 Household Report, 2019

PROBLEMS

- Lack of awareness and understanding on cash waqf
- No existing digital platform for cash waqf

ONLINE WAQF FEATURES

- Online Payment**: User can pay their waqf via online banking
- Multiple Donations**: The app also offers various forms of donations such as zakat, infaq and sedekah
- Waqf Projects**: Users can view different waqf projects and choose which one they wish to donate
- Daily Donations News**: All donations news can be customized based on user's preference
- User Management**: Personalized account, view waqf donation history, project support and information
- Waqf FAQs**: Users can find answers to common questions about waqf and the app itself

PERANAN NEUROSAINS DALAM PENINGKATAN TEKNIK HAFAZAN AL-QUR'AN

A. Pendahuluan

Neuroscience adalah ilmu yang mempelajari sistem saraf dan bagaimana otak bekerja. Neurosains dapat membantu penghafazah untuk memanfaatkan fungsi otak, serta proses ingatan untuk meningkatkan hafalan Al-Qur'an.

B. Masalah

- Penghafazah kurang memahami fungsi otak dan proses ingatan
- Teknik hafazan Al-Qur'an banyak tertumpu pada pelajaran tanpa di hubungkan dengan Neurosains.

C. Objektif

- Mengenal pasti fungsi otak dan proses ingatan
- Mengenal hubungkait antara Neurosains dan teknik hafazan Al-Qur'an.

D. Kerangka Konsep

Challenges saat ingatan, **teknik hafazan** dan sebahagian dari teknik hafazan Al-Qur'an

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    graph TD
      A[Challenges saat ingatan] --> B[teknik hafazan]
      A --> C[sebahagian dari teknik hafazan Al-Qur'an]
      B --> D[Short Term Memory]
      B --> E[Long Term Memory]
      C --> D
      C --> E
      D --> F[Visual]
      D --> G[Auditory]
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E. Metodologi

Kajian Literatur

- (Mokid, Soat et al. 2011) Hafazan melibatkan pemaduan mekanisme dari ingatan jangka pendek kepada ingatan jangka panjang dengan cara melihat, barfiks, menulis, menyanyi dengan lantang dan memulakan audiotape.
- (Dansen, 2000) Kebanyakan mualamat dibentarkan oleh otak adalah melalui visual.
- (Sakari, 1996) Ingatan jangka panjang mempunyai 4 jenis, yaitu episodik, semantik, prosedural dan visual.

F. Dapatan

Hubungkait Neurosains dan Teknik hafazan Al-Qur'an

Neurosains	Teknik hafazan Al-Qur'an
Proses pengulangan dapat memonitor ingatan jangka pendek kepada ingatan jangka panjang	Kaedah Mnemonic untuk mengakhiri hafazan
Ingatan semantik ialah ingatan yang disimpan oleh sebagai perkataan, konsep dan makna	Kaedah ingat makna ayat Al-Qur'an
Ingatan prosedural ialah ingatan yang disimpan sebagai urutan perkataan	Kaedah memahami kronologi surah dalam Al-Qur'an

Nurbaizak Sadiyah binti Tahir
Master by Research, Falsafah Ulu-Ulu
UMCSA

PENYELIA
Dr. Huzaimah Baha bin Haji Mokhtar
Professor Dr. Abdul Hafidz bin Haji Omar

My Araby Game

Permainan Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab

PENGANTARAN

Permainan digital menjadi semakin berkembang. Pergerakan permainan semakin bertambah dalam berjuta-juta dan pendapatannya meningkat berbilion dolar dengan permainan yang dibangunkan untuk pelbagai platform, peranti dan pelbagai teknologi baru yang muncul. Permainan digital ini meningkat popular seiring peningkatan dalam kecanggihannya. Permainan digital ini dibuat untuk mencari sebahagiannya dan mengemulakan permainan ini penting kepada masa depan pendidikan terutama kepada pelajar sekolah rendah JAIS tahun 1.

OBJEKTIF KAJIAN

Mengenalpasti isu penguasaan kosa kata arab dalam kalangan pelajar di sekolah rendah JAIS
Mengenalpasti keperluan rakibakat dan pembangunan aplikasi permainan elektronik bahasa Arab berdasarkan sukatan pelajaran JAIS.
Merekabentuk dan membangunkan aplikasi permainan elektronik bahasa Arab menggunakan platform Android berpandukan kepada sukatan pelajaran JAIS.
Menilai kebolehan aplikasi permainan elektronik bahasa Arab daripada pandangan pakar.

FASA REKABENTUK

CIRI-CIRI MY ARABY GAME

Berdasarkan sukatan pelajaran Bahasa Arab JAIS.
Permainan mobile berasaskan platform Android.
Tema permainan adalah eksploratif berdasarkan pelajaran sekolah lebih bernama "Buz".
Permainan interaktif menggunakan animasi, teks dan suara.
Merekakan aras dan hasil pembelajaran.
Aktiviti permainan yang pelbagai dan menarik.

PENERBITAN:

- DGBLL for Arabic Literacy Remedial, Creative Education, 2019, 10.3213/2322-155X Print: 2151-1475
- Teachers' Perspectives on DGBLL for Arabic Language in Malaysian Primary Schools, Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 518
- Gamifikasi untuk Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab: Satu Tinjauan Literatur Sistematis, Prosiding Seminar Kebangsaan Majlis Debat Pendidikan Universiti Awam 2018, eISBN: 978-967-2231-03-5

PENCAPAIAN:

ANUGERAH:

- Emas (ITEX: 2023)
- Emas (MTE: 2023)
- Emas (FECOPPTA: 2022)
- Emas (MEDC: 2020)
- Emas (ILEC: 2019)
- Emas (IBMIC: 2019)

MAK INTELLEK: 2 Copyright
KAKAN KERJASAMA: BPI JAIS

PAPARAN ANTARAMUKA

Penghargaan Kepada: Kerajaan Negeri Selangor, BPI Labatan Agama Islam Selangor & Universiti Islam Selangor

REVOLUTIONALIZING EDUCATION:

THE APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN FUTURE CLASSROOM LEARNING

AI technology has emerged as a cutting-edge concept in smart education, providing highly accurate and innovative solutions to enhance teaching and learning in the classroom.

2018/2022 Nuraini Syahlanie binti Taah
Faculty of e-Learning Technology

OVERVIEW

- Personalized learning.
- Real-time feedbacks.
- Automated-grading and assessment.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Limitations in personal engagements.
- Insufficient teachers for all students.

OBJECTIVES

To analyze the effectiveness of Artificial Intelligence in future classroom learning.

FEATURES

- Brain-computer interface (BCI) headsets to monitor brain activity.
- AI can accelerate personalized learning which supports the students with special needs. (Viesi R. V. D., 2020)
- AI in education enables automated assessment, and facial recognition, which supports teachers in gaining insights into learner behavior. (Akgun S. 2021)
- AI-powered Teacher's Management Software to evaluate and assess student performance.
- It acts as a digital assistant, supporting teachers and students by delivering customized learning materials tailored to their specific needs and subjects. (Limna P. 2022)

Methodology:

The methodology employed involves document analysis.

DISCUSSION

Applications of AI transforms the education system in more ways than meets the eye. AI helps to analyze student performance data to provide personalized content, feedback, and real-time support, resulting in improved outcomes, reduced teacher workload, and enhanced learning effectiveness.

CONCLUSION

To put it simply, the integration of AI in classroom has the potential to revolutionize education. As AI continues to advance, its impact on the classroom is expected to grow, creating new opportunities for personalized and adaptive learning experiences.

APLIKASI ROBOTIK DALAM PENGAJARAN TEKNOLOGI DRONE UNTUK INDUSTRI TEMPATAN DI NEGERA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



TEKNOLOGI adalah alat yang dapat melakukan tugas menggunakan kendali manusia atau secara otomatis. Teknologi drone adalah teknologi drone yang digunakan untuk berbagai tujuan, seperti pemetaan, pertanian, dan industri.

INDUSTRI adalah kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh manusia untuk menghasilkan barang atau jasa. Industri drone adalah industri yang memproduksi dan menjual drone.

ROBOTIK adalah ilmu yang mempelajari tentang robot. Robot adalah mesin yang dapat melakukan tugas yang biasanya dilakukan oleh manusia.

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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ROBOTICS IN THE CLASSROOM LEARNING ENVIRONMENT



INTRODUCTION
People with disabilities represent 16% of the world's population and they have difficulties in accommodating themselves in the learning environment.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Severe limitations in abilities
- Lack of accessibility
- Difficulties in maintaining attention
- Low self-esteem

OBJECTIVES
To identify how the implementation of robotics in the classroom learning environment.

FEATURES

- Able to assist in doing physical actions during difficulties
- Providing emotional support
- Able to programmed the robots



METHODOLOGY: DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

FINDINGS

- More engaged during the educational process (Chris Lybirds, 2020)
- Managed to develop their social, cognitive, and functional skills providing emotional support (Christine Syniopoulos-Delli, 2021)
- Contribute to the development of cognitive and social skills (Caiti Káldi-Sabós, 2022)
- Displayed fewer off-task behaviours in the intervention condition (Negih Aziz, 2023)



DISCUSSIONS
The use of robotic in the classroom can improve the learning environment as it build the students social and cognitive skills.

CONCLUSION
The findings of this analysis shows that the implementation of robotics in the classroom learning environment is actually applicable and viable not only for the able-bodied but also for the people with disabilities as it can improve life skills and at the same time serve as an emotional support.



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KEPENTINGAN PENGGUNAAN KATA SINONIM SEBAGAI BAHAN PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA SERTA TERJEMAHAN ARAB-MELAYU

*Nuur Nazihah binti Haji Saini & Associate Professor Dr Muhamadul Bakir bin Haji Yaakub
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam*

Aktiviti pengajaran dan pembelajaran bahasa dan terjemahan Arab-Melayu banyak menggunakan kata-kata seerti. Fenomena ini terdapat dalam semua bahasa di samping setiap satunya mempunyai ciri-ciri dan fungsi yang tersendiri, terutamanya dalam konteks pemerolehan dan penggunaan bahasa. Fokus kajian ini adalah kepada penggunaan kata jenis ini sebagai bahan pendidikan bahasa. Objektif utama kajian adalah untuk menganalisis kata sinonim yang diguna pakai dalam pengajaran bahasa dan penterjemahan Arab-Melayu. Kaedah gabungan (mix-methods) digunakan untuk menganalisis penggunaan kata sinonim sebagai bahan pengajaran dan pembelajaran dikalangan mahasiswa Universiti Sultan Sharif Ali. Dapatan daripada kaji selidik yang diedarkan secara rawak menunjukkan ramai pelajar yang melakukan kesilapan dalam memilih dan menterjemah kata sinonim. Peserta kajian juga bersetuju bahawa penggunaan kata sinonim sebagai bahan pengajaran dan pembelajaran adalah sangat penting.

PENGARUH TERJEMAHAN AL-QUR'AN KE BAHASA MELAYU DALAM MEMBANGUN DAYA KEFAHAMAN MAHASISWA ISLAM

*Syifaaussakinah & Associate Professor Dr Muhamadul Bakir bin Haji Yaakub
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam*

Masyarakat Melayu sangat bergantung kepada terjemahan al-quran untuk memahami isi kandungan dan pesan yang terdapat didalamnya. Ini bermakna, ianya mempengaruhi pemahaman dan daya fikir mereka. Hakikat ini menjelaskan kenapa penerjemahan al-quran telah bermula seawall kurun ke-17. Objektif kajian ini ia adalah untuk menilai pengaruh dan kesan terjemahan al-qur'an dalam Bahasa melayu ke atas kefahaman dan daya fikir mahasiswa islam terutamanya di Universiti Islam. Untuk tujuan tersebut, kaji selidik digunakan bagi mengukur tahap pengaruh terjemahan al-qur'an dalam pembangunan pemikiran dan jati diri mereka. Dapatan kajian ini menunjukkan terjemahan al-qur'an ke Bahasa Melayu memiliki pengaruh terhadap daya kefahaman mahasiswa Islam

DESIGNING DIGITALIZATION RESERVOIR OF ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT WITHIN ISLAMIC HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTION

*Associate Professor Dr Khatijah Othman
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), Malaysia*

*Associate Professor Dr Muhamadul Bakir bin Haji Yaakub
Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali, Brunei Darussalam*

The sources of knowledge in Islam are based on al-Quran, Hadeeth, qiyas (the concept of analogical reasoning) and ijma' (consensus). Muslim all around the world trust on the same basis of knowledge on the ground to find justification through the reference to the Quran and Sunnah, neither to supersede their authority in any case. Various sources of Islamic knowledge scattered in many parts of the world make the reaching of resources sometimes difficult. Thus, the sharing of knowledge not flowing well especially when there is no specific central for Islamic knowledge resources in the Islamic world. Digitization describes the pure analog-to-digital conversion of existing data and documents. Digitization can reap efficiency benefits when the digitized data is used to automate processes and enable better accessibility. When mentioning the reservoir of Islamic knowledge for Islamic higher learning institution, digitalize technology may help to arrive to all Islamic resources for the benefit of Ummah. Designing digitalization reservoir could help to centralize all Islamic resources in Islamic higher learning institution (IHLI) in addition it provides systematic Islamic knowledge management (IKM) collections by using digitalize technology and artificial intelligence in current era. Besides it brings knowledge responsibility, legitimacy and truth based on the al-Quran and Hadeeth for benefit and knowledge sustainability of Ummah..

National Anthem "Allah Peliharakan Sultan"

يا الله لنجوتكنله اوسيا
Ya Allah lanjutkanlah usia

كباوه دولي يغمها مليا
Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia

عاديل بردولت مناوغي نوسا
Adil berdaulat menaungi nusa

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May Allah grant all of us His blessings and rewards.

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