Abdul Kabir Hussain Solihu
Faculty of of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences, International Islamic University Malaysia, PO BOX 10, Kuala Lumpur, 50728, Malaysia
Phone: +603-6196-5585, Fax: +603-6196-5504, E-mail: kabir@iium.edu.my

Abstract
Modern science and civilization develop many things for human use and raise many critical questions which touch the core Islamic ethical and aesthetical values and its epistemology, leaving us with more doubts than ever before. Islam advanced a positive attitude towards science and civilization through its well established epistemology and value-based mechanism rooted in the Maqasid al-Shari’ah objectives of Islamic law. Based on this mechanism Islam creatively endorses whatever meets its standard and rejects whatever violates it. This creative encounter between Islam and modern science and civilization is explored in five broad integrated fronts: ethical, aesthetical, epistemological, eschatological and ontological fronts. The findings are published in four local and international refereed journals and in a book chapter.

Ethical Query: GM Food Dilemma
This research introduced the Islamic interpretative-evaluative maxims to two core issues in engineering ethics: genetically modified foods and whistleblowing. The study aimed primarily to provide problem-solving maxims within the Maqasid al-Shari’ah (Islamic Law) matrix through which such moral dilemmas in science and engineering could be studied and resolved.
Authors: Abdul Kabir Hussain Solihu & Abdul Rauf Ambali

Aesthetical Query: Islamic Dress Code
Hijab, an Islamic ethico-religious and socio-cultural symbol, is increasingly becoming visible in the Western public arena giving rise to a debate over its compatibility with dominant Western culture and values. This research highlights the sociological, religious and cultural rationales for the increasing visibility of the Islamic dress code among young Muslim women. It provides a discursive framework based on a cultural sociology through which Hijab and Niqab could be accepted.
Author: Abdul Kabir Hussain Solihu

Epistemological Query: Revelation
Belief in God’s message and messengers is a basic article of Islamic faith. This research explored the meaningfulness of revelation and Prophethood, their function and place in the Islamic worldview, and their relevance to the contemporary era. It examined whether the prophetic message has been supplanted or subserved by humans’ intellectual enlightenment and their technological advancement.
Author: Abdul Kabir Hussain Solihu
Title: “Revelation and Prophethood in Islamic Worldview,” Journal of Islam in Asia, vol. 6, no. 1 (2009), 168-149.

Eschatological Query: Al-Akhirah
After the doctrine of Tawhid and Revelation, al-Akhirah (The Last Day) is the most repeated theme with all vigour in the Qur’an. This research explored the great significance that al-Akhirah possesses, not only for man’s final end but also for his life in this world. Taking into consideration the challenges posed by modern science and technology, the study delineated the place of this doctrine and the purpose it serves in Islamic worldview.
Author: Abdul Kabir Hussain Solihu
Title: “Al-Akhirah (The Last Day),” in Introduction to the Islamic Worldview, ed. by A. Berghout (Kuala Lumpur: IIUM Press, 2009).

Ontological Query: The Making of the Qur’anic Worldview
The Qur’an was revealed in Arabic by design, not by accident. Given this, what is it of the divine message expressed in Arabic that cannot be expressed in other languages? Could the Qur’anic conception of reality and vision of the universe be known outside its Arabic language or through a non-linguistic medium, or is it the Arabic language that makes the Qur’anic vision of reality in the first place? This study examined the structural semantic approach based on the linguistic relativity theory to scriptural language as exemplified in Izutsu’s studies of the Qur’anic worldview.
Author: Abdul Kabir Hussain Solihu