

Volume 21, No. 2  Special Issue 2024

JOURNAL OF

Islam in Asia

A Refereed International Biannual Arabic – English Journal

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

إِنَّمَا
يُنشأ
الله
من
عبادته
العلماء



JOURNAL OF *Islam in Asia*

Volume 21, No. 2, Special Issue 2024

ISSN: 1823-0970 E-ISSN: 2289-8077

Journal of Islam in Asia

EDITOR-in-CHIEF

Abdul Salam @ Zulkifli bin Muhamad
Shukri

EDITOR

Noor Azlan bin Mohd Noor

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Homam Altabaa

GUEST EDITORS

Khaliq Ahmad Bin Mohd Israil
Berghout Abdelaziz
Nurul Ain binti Norman
Nik Md. Saiful Azizi Bin Nik Abdullah

COPY EDITOR

Nur Mashitah Wahidah binti Anuar

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

LOCAL MEMBERS

Abdel Aziz Berghout (IIUM)
Muhammed Mumtaz Ali (IIUM)
Nadzrah Ahmad (IIUM)
Rahmah Bt. A. H. Osman (IIUM)
Saidatolakma Mohd Yunus (IIUM)
Thameem Ushama (IIUM)

INTERNATIONAL MEMBERS

Abdullah Khalil Al-Juburi (UAE)
Abu Bakr Rafique (Bangladesh)
Anis Ahmad (Pakistan)
Muhammad Al-Zuhayli (UAE)

Articles submitted for publication in the *Journal of Islam in Asia* are subject to a process of peer review, in accordance with standard academic practice.

© 2024 by *International Islamic University Malaysia*

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, translated, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written permission of the publisher.



E-ISSN: 2289-8077

JOURNAL OF ISLAM IN ASIA

Vol. 21, No. 2, Special Issue 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31436/jia.v21i2>

المقالات العربية

- 1 نظرية الأهلية عند الأصوليين وعلاقتها بالأمراض النفسية في علم النفس: دراسة تحليلية
(The Theory of Legal Capacity According to Scholar of Uṣūl and Its Relationship with Mental Disorders in Psychology: An Analytical Study)
أكمى مارياني بنت تون محمد
- 42 أهمية منهج ابن تيمية في الجمع بين النقل والعقل لتنسيق العلاقة بين الوحي والعلم الحديث
(The Significance of Ibn Taymiyya's Method in Harmonizing Between Reason and Revelation to Regulate the Relationship Between Revelation and Modern Sciences)
محمد عصري بن صبري، محمد شهر الدين بن تيتيه، الأستاذ المشارك د. نعي محمد سيف العزيمي بن نعي عبد الله
- 68 المعوقات النفسية لنهوض الأمة الإسلامية عند مالك بن نبي: (دراسة تحليلية)
(Psychological Obstacles to the Advancement of the Islamic Nation According to Malek Bennabi (Analytical study))
حاشور إدير، عبد العزيز برغوث، نعي محمد سيف العزيمي

English Articles

- Muslim Women’s Perceptions of Barriers to Sectorial Participation: Insights and Clarifications from an Islamic Perspective Based on a Qualitative Study in Ampara District, Sri Lanka** 92
Mohamed Sulthan Ismiya Begum, Indriaty Ismail and Zul’ Azmi Yakoob
- Anders Breivik’s Manifesto: Measuring Violence Indicator in Anti-Islamic Extremist Discourse** 115
Mariet Rosnaida Cabrera Cusi and Abdelaziz Berghout
- Representation of Islamic Thought and Civilisation at International Islamic University Malaysia Through Semiotics: An Analysis** 142
Mehwish Riaz and Thameem Ushama
- Transhumanism – Old Challenges in a New Garb?** 172
Anke Iman Bouzenita
- SDGs for Gender Equality: Is there a Clash between the Western and Islamic Perspectives** 194
Iffat Ara Nasreen Majid
- Balancing Tradition and Technology: Islam’s Approach to Modern Healthcare Across All Ages** 220
S. S. Meraj, Mohamad Fauzan Bin Noordin and Asadullah Shah
- Modes of Green Resistance in Mahmoud Darwish’s Poetry of Exile** 243
Hamoud Yahya Ahmed Mohsen, Tanja Jonid and Homam Altabaa

EDITORIAL NOTES

*Khaliq Ahmad**

This special issue of the Journal of Islam in Asia consists of papers in Arabic and English languages which were presented at the International Conference on Renewal and Reform of Islamic Thought & Civilisation (ICRITC'24). The main objective of the conference was to engage with diverse ideas to *enrich Islamic discourse for global civilisational relevance*. Thus, this International Conference on Renewal and Reform of Islamic Thought and Civilization-*Enriching Islamic Discourse for Global Civilizational Relevance*, was organised to offer audience problems and their logical solutions to create incredible ideas for the present and generations to come. The conference was organised by the International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilisation (ISTAC-IIUM), with papers presented by both international and local experts. This issue includes selected titles extensively revised by those respective authors, which is the basis for publication.

The Journal of Islam in Asia publishes papers that are in Arabic and English. The papers in Arabic language consist of the **“Theory of Legal Capacity According to Scholars of Uṣūl and its Relationship with Mental Disorders in Psychology: An Analytical Study (نظرية (الأهلية عند الأصوليين وعلاقتها بالأمراض النفسية في علم النفس: دراسة تحليلية**” and **“The Significance of ibn Taymiyya’s Method in Harmonizing between Reason and Revelation to Regulate the Relationship between Revelation and Modern Sciences (أهمية منهج ابن تيمية في الجمع بين النقل والعقل (لتنسيق العلاقة بين الوحي والعلم الحديث**”. The former paper discusses the issue of *Uṣūl al-Fiqh* and describes that the science of *Uṣūl al-Fiqh* is linked to the stages of human integration in intellect and physical body that largely related with the subject of psychological disorders. Hence some of the disorders may affect only certain aspects of the mind for example, while

* Khaliq Ahmad, Professor at ISTAC, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Guest Editor, Special Issue Journal of Islam in Asia

other aspects of intellectual ability remain unaffected or at least do not show any disturbance. Therefore, the authors are of the opinion that based on the inductive and analytical approaches, they show an interconnected relationship between the theory of capacity and psychological disorders. Given the different types of disorders, it ought to not generalize that all psychologically ill people are not *mukallaf* thus not held accountable for all their actions, nor can they be judged by an absolute ruling as the disorders vary and differ in their degree of severity.

The second paper deals with a great theologian by the name of Ibn Taymiyyah. His name is among the top of the list of theologians who addressed the issue of combining revelation and reason and brought solid assets and rules, through which the status of revelation supersedes reason while he does not undermine the reason and its argument. He stressed the complete agreement between the valid revelation and the sound reasoning due to human intellect. In our time, the issue of the relationship between revelation and modern empirical science based upon reason has become a major subject of discussions and controversies. The authors found that what Ibn Taymiyyah did is the best alternative to this issue and through which the conflict between revelation and reason based on the modern science can be avoided. This research is undoubtedly useful to researchers and Muslims in general in solving this modern dilemma and contributed to guiding the construction of contemporary Islamic intellectual civilization.

The third paper, **“Psychological Obstacles to the Advancement of the Islamic Nation According to Malek Bennabi: Analytical study (المعوقات النفسية لنهوض الأمة الإسلامية عند مالك بن نبي: دراسة تحليلية)”** looks into the psychological barriers that hinder the advancement of the Islamic Ummah and the cause and factors of progress according to Malik Bennabi. By using descriptive analysis as the methodology, the authors found that Malik Bennabi addressed several issues such as ineffectiveness, accumulation tendencies, coloniality, and psychological barriers as crucial factors for progress. These findings are concluded

based on Malik Bennabi's vision that focuses on the role of man during Islamic renaissance. The framing, technique, and profundity of Malik Bennabi's concepts concerning the crises faced by the Islamic Ummah make his views emerge as one of the notable perspectives.

In an English section of the Journal of Islam in Asia, the first article, **“Perception of Muslim Women Regarding the Reasons for Barriers in Engaging the Sectorial Contribution and Some Clarification from an Islamic Perspective: A Qualitative-Based Study in The Ampara District, Sri Lanka”** recognises fate of women throughout the history, as if women have been always a second-class citizens and women have been marginalized, inclined, lessened, dishonoured, degraded, deprived, separated, dominated, and quieted. According to the author, this fact can be deduced from the status of women in the Babylonian, Greek, Egyptian, and Roman civilizations, where they were perceived as a bird of the soul and a means of subduing the desires of men, consequently resulting in the denial of their fundamental rights. Accordingly, women although have been marginalized in several ways throughout the history, after the emergence of Islam they experienced several freedoms, rights and dignified way of life. Using this rights Muslim women contributed to several sectorial field in Islamic history. Muslim women engaged in many fields in modern era all over the world like never before. But their sectorial contribution is very low in Sri Lankan Context, especially in Ampara District which is a focus of this investigation. There are several reasons put forward for this scenario such as family, job related, society's structure, *Mahram* and *Ajnabi* restriction faced by the Muslim women.

The article entitled, **“Anders Breivik's manifesto: Measuring Violence Indicator in Anti-Islamic Extremist Discourse”** deals with Islamophobia of the West. Breivik is studied extensively in the academia through the lenses of Islamophobia and terrorism; there are few studies done on the levels of violence in anti-Islamic as key-terms. This study uses Richard A. Nielsen's methodology that is used to measure Muslim

clerics support for violent jihad and ideology in their writings. Such algorithmic approaches that evaluate extremist Muslim discourses have been mainly applied too in Western academia to show level of violence in it. This study is unique as the Nielsen's approach is applied to anti-Islamic extremist discourse. It takes Breivik's manifesto as a field of analysis. The authors think that this research will open the way for Muslim academics to apply algorithmic methods to counter anti-Islamic discourse.

Signs, symbols and pictorial representations are interesting to convey messages. An article entitled, "**Representation of Islamic Thought and Civilisation at International Islamic University Malaysia through Semiotics: An Analysis**" deals with this issue. Accordingly, the paper emphasizes that a vision, philosophy, and value of thought in any context is to guide society in conveying a message. This paper analyses Islamic thought and civilization at the International Islamic University Malaysia through semiotic representation and its implementation. The data in images, signs, and logos were taken from IIUM. The data is analyzed semiotically in all aspects and discussed to see to which extent these are related to Islamic thoughts and civilization. The study's findings suggest that IIUM has deliberately utilized semiotics to deliver Islamic thoughts and ideas to the University. This research would significantly contribute to a knowledge reservoir regarding semiotics, particularly for government institutions, NGOs, and other organizations which intend to adopt semiotics for any message delivery. So, we can say that, like other languages, semiotics is a medium for delivering a meaningful message, and Muslims should use it tactfully to convey the messages of faith and religion effectively.

The next article, makes an interesting reading. The title of the paper is "**Transhumanism – Old Challenges in a New Garb?**" discusses a philosophical, cultural and political movement, that holds that human development is still in an early phase to be radically changed by technology. Hence *Transhumanism* is a topic of great interest. Trans or posthumanist aspirations of extreme longevity, immortality, a superior

cyborg race with uploaded human minds will not materialise. Sentient AI will not happen. What is bound to happen, however, is a massive exploitation of the transhumanist agenda for economic, political and military adventure purposes, deceiving people into thinking they need to leave behind their soul and physically intact body to lead “the good life.” The discussion rotated mainly pivot around the ideas of enhancement, AI and the body-mind-soul complex from an Islamic perspective, giving relevant answers to the main tenets of transhumanism and the challenges it may pose. Transhumanism suggests *Ersatz* solutions for *Ersatz* problems. It somehow manages to ship around the real questions of human existence. What makes a human a human? What makes human life liveable? What is the purpose of life on earth – and what happens after death? What is “the good life”? Is longevity at every price desirable? These questions are, curiously, not raised in the discourse. It is somehow taken for granted that longevity is desirable, that death needs to be overcome, that the purpose of life is this-worldly gratification is equally if not more is beneficial for life.

The sustainable development goals promoted by the United Nations (UN) addresses gender biasness. The article, “**SDGs for Gender Equality: Is there a Clash between the Western and Islamic Perspective**” discusses this issue. SDG 5 for gender equality has been set by the UN to ensure equality of rights of both the genders. However, when we look at the targets in the goal, we find that they address the female gender exclusively. The United Nations is an institution quite often led by Western ideologies, and the call for ensuring gender rights for all the member nations encompasses Islamic nations as well. The question therefore arises whether the targets are compatible with Islamic beliefs. If they do not comply then Islamic countries would not be motivated to realize them. In order to assess this aspect this paper looks at each of the targets in this goal and evaluates them from the perspective of the Quran, Sunnah and views of contemporary Islamic scholars. The analysis reveals a number of issues that are questionable

from the Islamic perspective while there are areas where a change would be beneficial for Islamic communities if implemented with moderation.

Next article entitled **“Balancing Tradition and Technology: Islam's Approach to Modern Healthcare Across All Ages”** is an interesting paper which deals with some grey areas in health care management. Accordingly, an advancement in medical and healthcare fields have sparked discussions within the Islamic community, particularly regarding healthcare decisions spanning from birth to death. Technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Medical Things (IoMT), robotic-assisted surgery, organ transplantation, 3D bioprinting of organs, and genetically modified babies raise ethical dilemmas. Mental health issues among adolescents due to online content consumption and elderly care complexities add to these concerns. This discussion aims to address the ethical implications of modern healthcare technologies from an Islamic perspective. Supporting Islamic principles with medical progress is crucial, requiring the establishment of Bio-ethics committees guided by Islamic teachings and scholars' rulings

The last article of this issue entitled **“Modes of Green Resistance in Mahmoud Darwish’s Poetry of Exile”** explores how natural images are used as tool of resistance against the occupation of the Mahmoud Darwish’s homeland, Palestine. Darwish’s poetry is often known for highlighting the themes of loss, displacement and yearning for homeland. In this research, through the lenses of postcolonial ecocritical approach, the authors examine Darwish’s use of natural metaphors and landscapes as symbols of resistance, endurance and identity of the displaced people in his exile poetry. The research has found that there are three major modes of green resistance that can be seen in Darwish’s poetry which are: 1) Resistance through the forms of nature, 2) Interconnected resistance in exile, and 3) centric resistance in exile. This study manages to show that Darwish’s poetic voice of resistance strengthened in exile. He utilises various forms of nature images to demonstrate his emotional and psychological connection to his

homeland and uses his poetic voice as an effort to free his homeland from the occupation.

Overall, the articles either in Arabic or English sections captured in this special issue of the Journal of Islam in Asia digs deeper into the need for civilisational renewal and reform, especially from the Islamic paradigm. Readers will find a diverse range of ideas pertinent to the growth of the *Ummah*. It is hoped that this special issue will be a catalyst for further insightful discussions, which could potentially lead to policy implementation in the near future.