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The case of Malaysia and Uganda

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Comparing New Realms
The British colonial policy of indirect rule was a major factor in the development of the colonial economy. This policy involved the establishment of a system of self-governance in the colonial territories, with the aim of fostering local leadership and economic development. The local leaders were expected to act in the interests of the colonial government, and the economy was dominated by the needs of the colonial administration.

The colonial economy was based on the exploitation of local resources and the extraction of raw materials for export to the metropolis. This led to the development of plantation agriculture and the extraction of minerals, such as rubber and tin, which were exported to Britain. The colonial economy was also characterized by a high degree of foreign investment, with British companies playing a significant role in the development of the economy.

The indigenous leaders who were appointed to the colonial administration were often selected on the basis of their loyalty to the colonial government and their ability to carry out the demands of the colonial administration. This led to a situation in which the interests of the colonial government and the interests of the local people were often at odds. The local leaders were often required to suppress local resistance and to ensure the smooth operation of the colonial administration.

The British colonial policy of indirect rule had a profound impact on the development of the colonial economy. It led to the development of a system of self-governance in the colonial territories, with the aim of fostering local leadership and economic development. The economy was dominated by the needs of the colonial administration, and foreign investment played a significant role in the development of the economy.
The government has to decide which of its policies to support the most. Some of the policies will have to go out of the government's hands. However, the government has to decide which policies to support because if it doesn't, it will lose the people's support. This is especially true for the people who are affected by government policies.

In the future, the government will have to make difficult decisions about how to allocate resources. This decision will determine how the government's policies will affect the people. The government will have to make decisions about how to allocate resources, and these decisions will have a significant impact on the people's lives.

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The need for inclusion in the community cannot be overemphasized.

Former President O偈e stresses the creation of a multilingual environment where English and multilingual communities intermingle. The reintegration of former students is promoted, and the community is encouraged to express themselves in different languages. This, in turn, promotes the appreciation of the diversity and linguistic richness will always

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Relationship to the World

Language is a universal phenomenon, and it influences the way people perceive the world. It shapes our thoughts, behaviors, and interactions with others. Language is not just a means of communication; it is a part of our identity and culture. When we learn a new language, we open ourselves to a new way of thinking and experiencing the world.

Language is also a powerful tool for understanding history, culture, and society. By studying the languages of different cultures, we can gain a deeper understanding of their history and traditions. The study of language also helps us to bridge cultural differences and promote tolerance and understanding.

In conclusion, the study of language is crucial for our personal and professional growth. It allows us to communicate effectively, understand diverse perspectives, and enrich our lives.

Reference:

The process of perception is also referred to as "what is happening around them and their experiences." One's environment, culture, and experiences all play a role in shaping their perception of the world. However, what is perceived is not always what is actually happening. This is because our perception is influenced by our culture, language, and experiences. For example, people from different cultures may perceive the same event differently. This is because their cultural background and experiences shape their interpretation of the event. The process of perception is also influenced by our emotions and biases. For example, people who are in a good mood may perceive a situation differently than people who are in a bad mood. This is because our emotions can affect our perception of the world. Overall, the process of perception is complex and influenced by many factors.
Influence within some of us, which is inherently present in our world of today. It is only the
institutions that are not responsible for the cultural misunderstandings,
somehow not the state or the community, that pose one challenge. These
institutions not showing these misunderstandings, one problem is joined from
the beginning. In order to change, we need to understand the nature of global
institutions in our countries and the roles they have in shaping the future of
the world. This process is something like the beginning of learning
knowledge to know about others, not to mention the other country by
exposing the other country to know more. The process of learning should
begin with the country we live in, not with the most powerful of them in
and not see each other and then the most powerful of them in each other
and make no mistakes and value their own. How to know about the
other country is a little part of the whole, but not all countries
and the whole world was created from a single part of the whole.
Hence, there is no sense in promoting cultural understanding in
各国/各民族間的相互理解。然而，我們
認為在理解異國文化時，對文化的相互理解是非常必要的。如果我們
不能探索彼此的特色和文化根源，就無法
了解彼此。因此，我們認為有必要
認識文化的相互理解，因為它對於
雙方的交流和溝通非常重要。我們
希望透過這種認識，了解彼此的
文化差異和相互理解，而且可以
作為一個開始，讓人們開始理解
彼此的世界觀。