



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
**INTELLECTUAL ADVANCEMENT**

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المؤتمر الدولي حول التقدم العلمي

# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTELLECTUAL ADVANCEMENT

25<sup>TH</sup> - 26<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2021

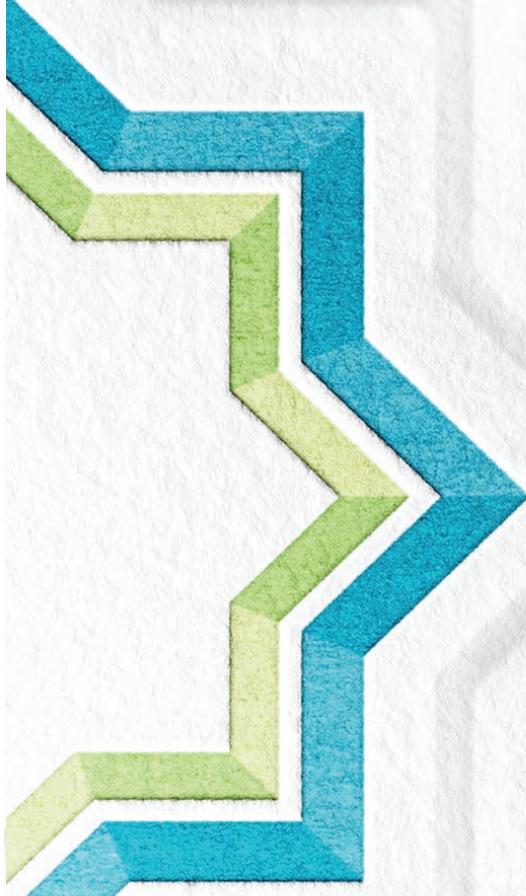
# ABSTRACT BOOK

Organized by

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جامعة المالديف الإسلامية  
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALDIVES







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*From ICIA 2020 Opening Event; ICIA 2020 was held online due to the Covid19 pandemic.*



## ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

# ICIA 2021

This year's edition of ICIA is surely another stepping stone for the international conferences held at IUM every year.

One of the most competitive area between the higher education institutions is scientific research and publishing. The modern university ranking system mostly depends on the quality of the scientific research done by the institutes and the number of high-impact scientific journals published by the institutes. Hence ICIA is held every year in IUM to improve the quality of research done and the journals published by IUM.

The topic for this edition of ICIA is ***“Building Learning Communities Through Exchange of Knowledge”***



## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON **INTELLECTUAL ADVANCEMENT**

المؤتمر الدولي حول التقدم العلمي

*Building learning communities through exchange of knowledge*

بناء المجتمعات المثقفة من خلال تبادل المعرفة

25<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER - 26<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER

## ABOUT THE CONFERENCE ORGANISER

# Islamic University of Maldives : *A short history*



The journey of Islamic University of Maldives began a few decades ago merely as a college known as the College of Islamic Studies.

On 21st February 2004, the College of Islamic Studies was transformed to a full- fledged higher education institution and renamed as Kulliyah al Dhiraasathil Islaamiyyah.

The change in status brought about several reforms to teaching and scope of education offered at the institution. Kulliyah al Dhiraasathil Islaamiyya adopted an approach to teaching which focused largely on integration of research and innovation to promote higher level of thinking and to enable students to consider religious studies from a broader, a more holistic and an informed lens.

Kuhliyyah Al Dhiraasaathil Islaamiyah continued to offer a broad spectrum of courses including diploma and degrees in areas such as Arabic Language, Islamic Studies, Quranic Studies and Sharia and Law.



# IUM : Now

In 2015, the historical step to upgrade Kuhliyyah Al Dhirasaathil Islamiyah to Islamic University of Maldives (IUM) was taken by an act of parliament. This measure was taken to realise one of the highest priorities of the government; to promote and protect the Islamic faith in the Maldives.

Since the transformation, the university has been engaged in a diligent process of reform. This includes strengthening the management of faculties, employing new staff to ensure smooth administration and functioning of the university and review and revision of existing courses. Since its inception in 2015, IUM has introduced a number of new postgraduate courses in a number of different areas including TESOL, Comparative Laws and so on. This is no doubt a bold and a promising step towards quality and diversity in the provision of higher education by the University.



# The Vision and Mission of IUM

IUM is grounded on a dynamic and a prospective vision and a willful and determined mission to fulfil academic training and research along with dissemination of Islamic knowledge with its applicability in the context of the modern and fast changing world.



## IUM's Vision

*“Becoming the premier University advancing beneficial knowledge to the nation and Ummah”*



## IUM's Mission

*“To produce outstanding students with balanced personality to attain success in this life and in the eternal life hereafter, in alignment with the national, regional as well as needs of the Ummah through excellence in teaching, learning, faculty research and scholarship and engagement in community service.”*

## IUM's Logo



The logo embodies both national and Islamic identities. Therefore, the coloring in the logo represents green; one of three colors in the Maldivian flag and gold symbolising the importance of knowledge, quality and excellence.

The four key elements; the Quran, circle, rope and the Islamic star form the core elements representing the most visual identity of the Islamic University of Maldives. It is an embodiment of the University's vision to nurture Islamic values, disseminate knowledge in all areas, sustain commitment to national service and aim for excellence.

# Message from the Vice Chancellor

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

International Conference in Intellectual Advancement (ICIA) is IUMs largest academic gathering and has been attracting people with common interest or background in the academia, with the purpose of engaging in critical discussions, sharing knowledge and research in various fields. IUM has always prioritized knowledge construction and understands that this knowledge can only make an impact when shared. The primacy of knowledge sharing is reflected in the conference theme; “building learning communities through exchange of knowledge”.

ICIA is an important IUM tradition that has continued since 2016. Due to the challenges presented by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, the conference had to go online in 2019. However, with the ease in restrictions, this year’s conference (ICIA 2021) accommodates both physical and virtual presence and will host around 300 participants from 23 different countries.

I am pleased to note that this year, 44 research papers will be presented in the conference and this abstract book illustrates very clearly the diversity in the range topics covered in this year’s conference. It also indicates the richness in knowledge that can be expected from this year’s conference.

The long and arduous process of preparing for ICIA2021 and the abstract book has been possible due to the sacrifice and commitment of many people, especially IUM staff, who have generously given from their time, especially to review abstracts in accordance with the prescribed format and verify the information to ensure the best abstracts and research will be shared in ICIA2021. I am immensely delighted to express my gratitude and satisfaction to the Dean, Dr Ismail Shafeeu and the staff of Center for Research and Publication (CRP) who has been overseeing the organization of the conference. My gratitude extends to the steering committee of ICIA 2021 for their support and contribution. I am also thankful to the staff and all those who have contributed in organizing the conference and the production of the conference abstract book for this conference.

**Dr Ibrahim Zakariyya Moosa**

Vice chancellor,  
Islamic University of Maldives

# Message from the Conference Chair

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.  
Praise be to the Lord of all worlds. Prayers and peace be upon our  
Prophet, Muhammad, his family and all of his companions.  
May peace and blessing of Allah be upon you all.*

On behalf of the Centre for Research and Publication and members of the ICIA2021 Steering Committee, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the annual conference of the Islamic University of Maldives.

The first international conference of the university was held in 2016. Today, we are commencing the 6th international conference held by the Islamic University of Maldives. With delight and honour, I would like to highlight that this is the most continuing international conference in the Maldives.

The year 2020 was thought to be one of the remarkable years of this millennium. However, the emergence of novel coronavirus has brought unforeseen challenges to the world. Statistics indicate that nearly 5 million people have lost their lives due to this pandemic. In addition to this, the world economy, social wellbeing, and education are greatly affected by the COVID-19. The adverse effect of the pandemic is not limited to the above-mentioned aspects of human life. The impact of COVID-19 on education are unprecedented. Restrictions imposed to control the pandemic hindered social interaction, opportunities to collect data and conduct research. However, even with all these challenges, the Islamic University of Maldives is determined to encourage academicians in their effort to contribute to research and its dissemination.

Like ICIA2020, our conference for this year is also conducted online. However, to provide better opportunities for our presenters and participants for greater interaction, we are introducing hybrid parallel

sessions in ICIA2021. I would have to emphasise that this is the first hybrid conference held in the Maldives. With these changes, we aim to bring scholars, researchers, students, practitioners, and policymakers to deliberate on research evidence and encourage them to engage in critical, and constructive discussions.

As a part of ICIA2021, we have conducted three pre-conference workshops. Through these workshops, we were able to provide training related to online learning, research and publications. Around 120 participants from over 20 countries joined each of these workshops which were facilitated by experts from the Maldives, Malaysia and the United States.

In this year's ICIA, we are glad to have nearly 300 participants joining us from 23 countries across the globe. We received 55 papers, of which, a total of 44 were accepted to be presented at the conference. Additionally, two renowned figures in the field of Visual Computing and Universal Design for Learning would deliver keynotes at the conference.

I close this opening remark by thanking the university management, staff, and the members of the steering committee for their dedicated efforts to make this conference a success. I would also like to thank our staff at the Centre for Research and Publication for their dedication and sincere efforts to enhance and improve research at IUM. My sincere gratitude goes to the panel of reviewers who found time from their busy schedules to give constructive feedback to our authors which enhanced the quality of the papers presented at ICIA 2021. On behalf of the university management and the members of the steering committee of ICIA2021, I would like to say a very special thanks to our keynote speakers, Professor Hassan Ugail and Dr Elizabeth Dalton for delivering keynotes at our conference.

Thank you.

**Dr Ismail Shafeeu**

Dean, Chair of ICIA2021 Steering Committee  
Centre for Research and Publication



**Keynote**  
*Speakers*

## KEYNOTE SPEAKER

# Professor Hassan Ugail

Director of the Centre for Visual Computing,  
University of Bradford in the UK.



Professor Hassan Ugail is the director of the Centre for Visual Computing at the University of Bradford in the UK. He is a renowned computer scientist in the area of visual computing and artificial intelligence (AI). He is an advocate of AI for helping to tackle real world issues in the areas of digital health, innovative engineering and sustainable societies in general. More specifically, he works in the area of human biometrics especially the development of cutting-edge AI solutions for biometric face recognition. His work in this area includes helping to unravel the real identity of the two Russian spies at the heart of the Salisbury Novichok poisoning case – one of the biggest international stories of 2018.

## KEYNOTE SPEAKER

# Dr. Elizabeth Dalton

Senior consultant for Dalton Education Services International (DESI);  
Director Emeritus of Development and Research, TechACCESS of RI, the  
state-wide assistive technology centre for Rhode Island, USA



Following her PhD in Education from URI, she was post-doctoral fellow in Universal Design for Learning (UDL) Leadership at Boston College and CAST. Dr. Dalton has spent 40+ years teaching students and preparing teachers in special education and assistive technology at K-12 and higher education levels, and recently in Universal Design for Learning principles and strategies for classrooms at varied levels of education, from grade school through higher education. She retired from her full-time position at Rhode Island College in 2012, as Coordinator for Universal Design for Learning and Assistant Professor of Special Education. She has also worked as adjunct professor

for the Communicative Disorders Department at the University of Rhode Island. Dr. Dalton currently consults in curriculum/program development, assessment, diversity, UDL, and technology implementation, graduate and professional development levels in UDL (f2f,blended and online), educational technology applications, and assistive technology/AAC. She is past president of the Inclusive Learning Network of the International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE), member of the International Association for Special Education (IASE) as well as past co-editor for their journal (JIASE). She currently serves as co-chair of the UDL Special Interest Group of the Society for Information Technology and Teacher Education (SITE) and on the Steering Committee of the INCLUDE International Collaboratory.

# Conference Organisation

## Steering Committee

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <b>Dr. Ismail Shafeeu</b><br><i>Dean- CRP (conference chair)</i> | 8. <b>Ali Razeen</b><br><i>Director- HR</i>                 |
| 2. <b>Dr. Dheeba Moosa</b><br><i>DVC- Research and Innovation</i>   | 9. <b>Moonis Mohamed</b><br><i>System administrator- IT</i> |
| 3. <b>Dr. Visal Moosa</b><br><i>Senior Lecturer-CRP</i>             | 10. <b>Ali Fahumy</b><br><i>Assistance director</i>         |
| 4. <b>Dr. Mariyam Shareefa</b><br><i>Senior Lecturer-CRP</i>        | 11. <b>Ahmed Rauf</b><br><i>Registrar</i>                   |
| 5. <b>Shafeea Mohamed Naseer</b><br><i>Director- Finance</i>        | 12. <b>Yoosuf Ahmed</b><br><i>Assistant Registrar</i>       |
| 6. <b>Aishath Ali</b><br><i>Director- Procurement</i>               | 13. <b>Aishath Shina</b><br><i>Acting Director - LICERT</i> |
| 7. <b>Dr. Abdulla Jameel</b><br><i>Dean- CPS</i>                    |   |

## Scientific Committee

- |                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <b>Ismail Shafeeu</b>       | 7. <b>Abdul Azeez Hussain</b>   |
| 2. <b>Dr. Abdulla Jameel</b>   | 8. <b>Abdul Hafeez Khalidh</b>  |
| 3. <b>Dr. Aishath Reesha</b>   | 9. <b>Mohamed Shaheen</b>       |
| 4. <b>Shujau Abdul Hakeem</b>  | 10. <b>Dr. Visal Moosa</b>      |
| 5. <b>Ishaq Mohamed Fulhu</b>  | 11. <b>Dr. Mariyam Shareefa</b> |
| 6. <b>Ahmed Saleem Hussain</b> |                                 |



**Conference**  
*Programme*

# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTELLECTUAL ADVANCEMENT (ICIA 2021)

25<sup>TH</sup> - 26<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2021

## Conference Programme

25 <sup>th</sup> September 2021, Saturday		
Inaugural Ceremony (09:15 hrs - 09:50 hrs)		
Time	Program	By
09:15-09:20	Opening ceremony begins with the Recitation of Holy Quran	Ustaz Ibrahim Shifau
09:20-09:25	Welcoming remarks by CRP Dean	Dr. Ismail Shafeeu
09:25-09:35	Speech by VC of the Islamic University of Maldives	Dr. Ibrahim Zakariyya Moosa
09:35-09:45	Speech by the Chief Guest Honourable Minister of Higher Education	Dr. Ibrahim Hassan
09:45-09:50	Closing Remark by Deputy Vice Chancellor Research and Innovation	Dr. Dheeba Moosa

Keynote Speech 1			
Time	Speaker	Topic	Session Chair
10:00-10:45	Professor Hassan Ugail	What can artificial intelligence do for us?	Dr. Visal Moosa

### Cultural Video (10:45 hrs - 11:00 hrs)

Parallel Session 1: 25th September 2021 - (11:00 hrs - 13:00 hrs)						
Room	Lng.	Mod.	Time	Code	Title	Presenter(s)
R1: Manta	ENG	Khawlaath Saeed	11:00-11:20	ICIA2021_ab006	A Case Study on the Role of Feedback in Higher Education: Students' Perspectives	Mariyam Nihaadh
			11:20-11:40	ICIA2021_ab009	Management of School Infrastructure: A Case Study of Selangor Integrated Tahfiz School, Malaysia	Norfariza Mohd Radzi
			11:40-12:00	ICIA2021_ab022	Connectivity Issues and Human Interaction in the Online Mode of Learning: A Critical Evaluation of an Information Technology Module at a University	Mariyam Humra
			12:00-12:20	ICIA2021_ab019	Teachers' Experiences of Using Digital Technologies in Their Remote Teaching During the Covid-19 Pandemic	Aminath Shafiya Adam, Dheeba Moosa, Aishath Reesha

Parallel Session 1: 25th September 2021 - (11:00 hrs - 13:00 hrs)						
Room	Lng.	Mod.	Time	Code	Title	Presenter(s)
R2: Snapper	DHI	Abdul Mueed Hassan	11:00-11:20	ICIA2021_ab033	تأثيرات التعلم عن بعد في التعليم الإلكتروني خلال جائحة كورونا	Mohamed Riyaz
			11:20-11:40	ICIA2021_ab034	التأثيرات النفسية والاجتماعية لجائحة كورونا على المجتمع العربي	Mariyam Jumaa
			11:40-12:00	ICIA2021_ab051	التأثيرات النفسية والاجتماعية لجائحة كورونا على المجتمع العربي	Hawwa Riza
			12:00-12:20	ICIA2021_ab040	التأثيرات النفسية والاجتماعية لجائحة كورونا على المجتمع العربي	Fathimath Rinzee
R3: Dolphin	ARB	Dr Abdullah Jameel	11:00-11:20	ICIA2021_ab001	الأثر العقدي في تفسير آيات الاستواء الواردة في القرآن الكريم	Kamel El Din Awalwali Abdel Salam
			11:20-11:40	ICIA2021_ab002	فاعلية استخدام الفصول الافتراضية في تدريس اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها	Abdul Rashid Awaltanji Abdul Salam
			11:40-12:00	ICIA2021_ab003	أثر استخدام الاستراتيجيات على التحصيل اللغوي لدى طلبة الجامعات الماليزية	Noor Hazrul bin Muhammad Saleh
			12:00-12:20	ICIA2021_ab004	الماخذ العقدية على أورد الطريقة الجعفرية عرض ونقد	Kamel Al-Din Al-Wali Abd Al-Salem
			12:20-12:40	ICIA2021_ab030	الاستدلالات اللغوية في بيان معاني القرآن لدى الجماعة القاديانية	Sajjad Hussain
			12:40-13:00	ICIA2021_ab021	العقبات المنهجية في تعليم اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها بجمهورية المالديف	Mohamed Uwais Mohamed Ameen
R4: Grouper	ENG	Visama Hassan	11:00-11:20	ICIA2021_ab014	Home-Based Exergaming Training Effects During Covid-19 Pandemic-Related Lockdowns	Maziah Mat Rosly
			11:20-11:40	ICIA2021_ab049	Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Global Halal Industry	Md. Mahfujur Rahman
			11:40-12:00	ICIA2021_ab017	Social Media as a Tool for Scientific Updating During Covid-19 Pandemic: A Study of Frontline Health Workers	Raja Arslan Ahmad Khan
			12:00-12:20	ICIA2021_ab046	Empowering Islamic Social Finance to Reduce the Burden of Covid-19 Destitute: Evidence from Malaysia	Md. Habibur Rahman
			12:20-12:40	ICIA2021_ab054	A Bibliometric Analysis of Research on Perception Towards Covid-19	Visal Moosa, Mariyam Shareefa

Parallel Session 1: 25th September 2021 - (11:00 hrs - 13:00 hrs)						
Room	Lng.	Mod.	Time	Code	Title	Presenter(s)
R5: Barracuda	ENG	Mohamed Shaheen	11:00-11:20	ICIA2021_ab036	Knowledge Sharing Practices in Higher Education Institutions in the Maldives	Aishath Shina
			11:20-11:40	ICIA2021_ab029	Use of Assistive Online Educational Tools in Peer Teaching Among Student Teachers in the Islamic University of Maldives	Mohamed Imran, Mohamed Fayaz
			11:40-12:00	ICIA2021_ab031	A Study to Identify Factors for Absenteeism Among Civil Service Staff in the Maldives – Staff Perspective	Mohamed Mahid Shareef
			12:00-12:20	ICIA2021_ab023	Support Required by Secondary School Teachers of Brunei Darussalam to Manage Classroom Disruptive Behaviour	Fathimath Muna
			12:20-12:40	ICIA2021_ab053	Scholarly Productions on 21st Century Skills: A Science Mapping Analysis	Mariyam Shareefa, Visal Moosa

26th September 2021, Sunday			
Keynote Speech 2			
Time	Speaker	Topic	Session Chair
09:00-09:45	Dr. Elizabeth Dalton	Universal Design for Learning: Innovative strategies for curriculum development, and instructional delivery.	Dr. Mariyam Shareefa

### Cultural Video (0945 hrs - 1000 hrs)

Parallel Session 2: 26th September 2021 (1000 hrs - 1140 hrs)						
Room	Lng.	Mod.	Time	Code	Title	Presenter(s)
R1: Manta	ENG	Dr Fathimath Muna	10:00-10:20	ICIA2021_avvb035	Implementation of the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning Model in Teaching of a Critical Thinking Module	Nashaa Ahmed Naseem, Aminath Shafiya
			10:20-10:40	ICIA2021_ab047	Empowering Al-Quran and Islamic Teaching Using Quranic Cultivation Programme at Universiti Teknologi MARA Kelantan Branch, Malaysia	Shafiza Safie
			10:40-11:00	ICIA2021_ab052	Teachers' Experience and Qualification: Are they Determinants for Successful Implementation of Differentiated Instruction?	Mariyam Shareefa
			11:00-11:20	ICIA2021_ab050	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice Towards COVID-19 in the Maldives	Ahmed Mohamed



Closing Ceremony (11:45 hrs - 12:15 hrs)	
Time	Program
11:45	Vote of Thanks – Dr. Mariyam Shareefa
12:00	Certificates of Appreciation by VC
12:10	Video of ICIA 2021
12:15	END OF THE CONFERENCE



**Abstracts**  
*(English)*

## **A Case Study on the Role of Feedback in Higher Education: Students' Perspectives**

Mariyam Nihaadh

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Villa College

### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

Feedback is believed to be one of the most powerful influences on learning and achievement. In fact, it is a crucial and critical aspect in informing students of their progress in teaching and learning. However, it is also indispensable to note that feedback can either have a positive or negative impact on the students. Therefore, the study aims to study the role of feedback in higher education to determine how students perceive feedback given to them.

#### **Methods**

This study is a qualitative case study which aims to determine the role of feedback in higher education by exploring it in students' perspectives. Thus, the sample comprises of fourteen undergraduate students in a selected higher education institute. The participants were selected using purposive sampling. To ensure triangulation, document analysis and semi-structured interviews were the means of data collection used. Interviews were conducted online due to barriers in proximity. The documents analysed included lecturer-marked assignments and rubrics from the selected module. Data was analysed using thematic coding.

#### **Results/findings**

The thematic findings revealed that participants required feedback to be constructive and timely in order for better achievement to occur. Findings also highlighted that students appreciated detailed feedback that directed them towards better performance in the future.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

The study adds value to the existing literature by stressing on the importance of providing focused and clear feedback for students to excel in higher education. Therefore, the study implies the need for more constructive and timely feedback to be incorporated into the existing practices of giving feedback in higher education.

*Keywords:* assessment, feedback, higher education, teaching and learning

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab009

## **Management of School Infrastructure: A Case Study of Selangor Integrated Tahfiz School (MITS), Malaysia**

Norfariza Mohd Radzi\*<sup>a</sup>, Zetty Nurzuliana Rashed<sup>b</sup>, Mardhiah Yahaya<sup>b</sup>

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<sup>a</sup>University of Malaya, Malaysia; <sup>b</sup>International Islamic University College Selangor, Malaysia

### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

This study aims to explore the provision of infrastructure in Selangor Integrated Tahfiz School or Maahad Integrasi Tahfiz Selangor (MITS) from the current financial sources and the benefits gained by students from it. Tahfiz education has increasingly become a choice of education stream by most of the Islamic community in Malaysia. In the state of Selangor, the government has established MITS to produce students with high achievement in both academic and tahfiz education.

#### **Methods**

This study used qualitative research case study method by selecting one of the MITS in Selangor. Data collection was done through interviews and observations. Two school leaders were selected as informants, and the data gathered were analysed using thematic data analysis. Data has gone through the process of data reduction, coding, conceptualisation, and themes development to answer the research objectives.

#### **Results/findings**

The findings showed that MITS has provided various forms of infrastructure to school members including the school laboratories, hostel, and general facilities. Data from observation did support the existence of all these infrastructures in school. It was found that the main financial resources were derived from the government, alms/zakat from Islamic organizations, parents and communities. In addition, findings of the study stated that school has benefitted from the infrastructure by having proper school strategic planning, increased students' quality, technology enhancement, ability to align with school's long-term purpose and become reference by others.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

As an implication, this study has explored the importance of having good school infrastructure to support the students' learning for the success of both academic and tahfiz curriculum implementation.

*Keywords:* case study, financial resources, infrastructure, tahfiz school

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab011

## **Relationship Between the Existing and Ideal Academic Leadership Styles in Maldivian Higher Education Institutes**

Aishath Waheeda

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Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Education, University Brunei Darussalam, Brunei

### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

With the appropriate leadership style, academic leaders have the power to bring effective improvement and create a high performing culture of productivity at middle management level, which directly contributes to the success of the institution. While effective leadership styles are visible internationally, there is a sizeable gap in the understanding of deans' existing and ideal leadership styles in a singular context. This shortcoming may cause practitioners and scholars to homogenise and generalise effective leadership styles in daily practice and research. Hence, the current study identified whether there is a significant relationship between academic leaders' existing leadership styles and ideal leadership style - as perceived by academic leaders and lecturers in Maldivian higher education institutions (HEI).

#### **Methods**

A quantitative approach informed with post positivist techniques were used in this study. Survey method was used to directly reach many respondents, administer the instrument, and to collect the required data. A total population sampling was used to collect survey data from deans (N=20) and lecturers (N=170) from nine different HEI. SPSS version 23 was used to analyse the data using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The relationship between existing leadership styles and ideal leadership style was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient.

#### **Results/findings**

It was found that there is a strong, positive correlation between the existing and ideal leadership styles [ $r=.53$ ,  $n=190$ ,  $p<.0005$ ], with high scores of existing leadership styles associated with high scores of ideal leadership styles.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

Therefore, this study concludes that existing leadership styles are well-regarded and preferred by academic leaders themselves as well as the lecturers of the institutions. More specifically, the humanistic nature of the deans was appreciated and idealised by deans and lecturers. Hence, this study calls for academic deans to maintain the humanistic and collaborative leadership with their subordinates. Likewise, this study insists autocratic and laissez faire leaders to adjust their leadership approach to a more transformative and distributed approach.

*Keywords:* deans, academic leadership, existing leadership styles, ideal leadership styles, higher education.

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab012

## **Securitisation of Muslims: A Content Analysis of Hollywood Movies**

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International Islamic University, Islamabad

### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

Previous studies and the scholars have pointed out a prominent negativity in the portrayal of Islam and Muslims in global Media. Similarly, there is a plethora of research available as evidence that the portrayal of Islam and Muslims in Hollywood movies is problematic. This trend of negativity all around the world regarding Islam and Muslims is increasing. All around the world, researchers have explored and identified different kinds of negative discourses associated with Islam and Muslims by the Media. Similarly, it is pertinent to find out whether and to what extent Hollywood movies have securitized Muslims in their movies. Therefore, this study is an attempt to explore whether and to what extent Hollywood have presented securitised images of Muslims in their movies.

#### **Methods**

Securitisation theory has been used as theoretical framework of this study. The methodology used in this study consisted of quantitative analysis and analysed three movies released by Hollywood. Purposive sampling technique has been used to collect the samples for this study. The researcher developed list of movies produced by Hollywood movies. Out of those, three movies have been selected as the representative of all Hollywood movies related to Islam and Muslims.

#### **Results/findings**

Researcher selected three movies; “American Sniper”, “The Dictator”, and “Clean Skin”, released by Hollywood movies. Finding shows that the portrayal of Muslims on Hollywood platform is problematic and produced securitised images of Islam. “Dictator” produced more scenes than “American Sniper” and “Clean Skin”. The “Dictator” produced more images of general Muslims including women and children as a threat, compared to “American Sniper” and “Clean Skin”. All the three movies had very few scenes on immigrants and refugees category. Those movies were in the process of securitisation of Muslims, as Muslims were being equated with extremism and terrorism, and framed as a security threat. Hollywood movies produced securitised image of Islam than Muslims.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

Hollywood movies produced securitised image of Islam than Muslims. This study has great implication for researcher and policy maker to prepare a strategy to counter Islamophobia and to desecuritize Muslims especially in the western media.

*Keywords:* Hollywood movies, Islam, Islamophobia, Muslims, Securitisation.

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab013

## **Developing Speaking Skills in Arabic Learners: A Proposal for Integration of Product and Process Approaches**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

This work identifies the issues that concern Arabic language learning as a second language in Maldivian educational institutions. It looks at ways of encouraging and motivating Arabic learners, and explores issues relating to Arabic speaking skills, course design, and materials/task development among others. The paper proposes an integrative approach to Arabic speaking pedagogy. It provides a sample Arabic speaking lesson that is designed to illustrate some of the main points discussed while the practical ways of using the principles in the designing of teaching materials for speaking are presented.

#### **Methods**

A qualitative research design was used to achieve the research aim. Qualitative research was found suitable as it allows for examination of opinions, beliefs, and emotions of people in particular settings. Selected populations involve students, lecturers, tutors, and other stakeholders. Data collecting methods were questionnaire, interviews, and observations. Procedure for analysis include thematic and coding.

#### **Results**

An integrative-based approach to speaking skill development should provide not only a wide variety of instructional techniques and activity formats, but also a balanced approach to feedback and correction strategies geared to the purposes of activities chosen for practice. Output in language learning and variety of communication activities can help learners develop accuracy as well as fluency through consciously reflecting on their language production. Fundamentally, language is speech. The proficiency-oriented instruction and testing are focused on the development of oral skill. The emphasis on speaking proficiency can be attributed to a variety of factors as contemporary communicative language teaching approaches emphasise the importance of learners' engagement in "tasks" that encourage meaningful interaction.

#### **Conclusions**

The work concludes that product and process-oriented approaches are complimentary. Suggestions are made on ways in which teachers can go about the task of helping and supporting the Arabic learners in various educational institutions in the Maldives to develop the speaking skill through the application of a functional-discourse based approach which is an integration of the two approaches.

*Keywords:* Arabic, Functional-discourse, Integrative approach, Learning, Speaking.

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab014

## **Home-Based Exergaming Training Effects During Covid-19 Pandemic-Related Lockdowns**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

The Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in low physical activity levels due to limited exercise opportunities and lack of equipment. One useful home-based exercise intervention, called “exergaming”, a video game that requires active bodily movements for gameplay control, has gained recognition in helping to improve physical activity level (PAL).

#### **Methods**

The PlayStation® console, along with its Move® controllers, eye camera and Move activated video games (Boxing, Tennis and Gladiator Duel) were used to play the exergames as aerobic training exercise at home. Four participants (mean age: 32±7) took part in the exergame training for a period of 4 weeks conducted at their own home. Participants were asked to rate their PAL, rating of perceived exertion, RPE (Borg 1-10) and enjoyment scores pre and post completion of the training. PAL was determined using the Physical Activity Scale for Individuals with Physical Disabilities, which was given in metabolic equivalents (MET) per week, rating of perceived exertion used the modified Borg (1-10) scale, and the enjoyment scores used the Physical Activity Enjoyment Scoring system (5-35).

#### **Results/findings**

All four participants reported playing the exergames at moderate-vigorous intensity levels (RPE: 4-9). There was an insignificant ( $p=0.068$ ) threefold increase in their weekly PAL (pre:10.6MET/week vs post:48.3MET/week). Their perceived enjoyment remained relatively high throughout with no significant difference (Mean:32 ±4,  $p=0.18$ ).

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

A home-based exergaming training can be conducted at health-beneficial intensities, improve PAL, whilst promoting an enjoyable exercise during the pandemic Covid-19 lockdown.

*Keywords:* Exergaming, Exercise, Games, Health

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab015

## **Audit Committee Characteristics and Earnings Management: Evidence from Listed Companies in Nigeria**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

The aim of this paper is to investigate the relationship between audit committee characteristics and earnings management of listed companies in Nigeria over the period of 5 years (2014-2018). This period is covered by a series of financial scandals in many companies such as Cadbury Plc, Lever Brothers, African Petroleum Plc, Afribank, Oceanic bank, and Oando Plc in Nigeria.

#### **Methods**

The study employed simple random sampling technique to arrive at sample size of ten 84 companies listed on the floor of Nigerian Stock Exchange as at 2018. The data for this study are retrieved from the annual reports of the listed companies and Thompson Reuters DataStream. The study makes use of accruals model to proxy for earnings management. Multiple regression is used to estimate the model of the study.

#### **Results/findings**

The results from this study revealed a significant relationship between the audit committee characteristics and earnings management of listed companies in Nigeria. While the audit committee size and committees' financial expertise presented a negative relationship with the earnings management, independence of the committee's and the frequency of meetings are significantly and positively related with the earnings management. In conformity with the above research findings, this research suggested among others that companies listed in Nigeria ought to strictly act in accordance with the SEC Code of Corporate Governance and the provision of Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) on issues concerning membership of the audit committees to be six members, in the same way represented by three directors and three shareholders.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

Supervisory body such as SEC should focus more on increasing the minimum number of members of Audit Committee with financial expertise. They should also hold a statutory position on the maximum number of meetings of Audit Committees members, which should not be more than four meetings in a year as SEC code of corporate governance is silent on this. This study is only limited to the listed companies in Nigeria. As such, our findings and recommendations are only applicable to listed companies in Nigeria. For that, further research may be needed to be conducted on the audit committee attributes in other sectors such as the non-financial companies.

*Keywords:* Audit Committees, Earnings Management, Listed Companies, Nigeria

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab017

## **Social Media as a Tool for Scientific Updating During Covid-19 Pandemic: A Study of Frontline Health Workers**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

In the face of the rapid evolution of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, healthcare professionals on the frontline are in urgent need of frequent updates to continue their practice effectively. COVID-19 pandemic has spread around the world, catching many countries unprepared to face its enormous burden. Hence, clinicians started to search for prompt and valid information from relevant sources that are based on practitioner daily practice or from preliminary data analysis.

#### **Methods**

In this study, the Uses and Gratifications Theory was adopted as the theory explains consumers' use of the media to satisfy specific needs or desires. The researcher designed an anonymous, voluntary questionnaire which was targeted at COVID-19 ICU staff, front line health workers, and medical figures potentially involved in the management of COVID-19 cases in Islamabad. One hundred medical health workers selected as a sample for this study. Random sampling technique method has been used in this study. The questionnaire included questions about basic characteristics, personal involvement in the COVID pandemic, and frequency of social media utilisation, and the perceived impact of social media in the respondent's practice.

#### **Results/findings**

According to 70% of respondents, information shared on social media had an impact on their clinical practice for patients with COVID. Facebook and WhatsApp provide more knowledge about pandemic as compared to Twitter and Instagram. Published articles were the main source of scientific knowledge during pandemic.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

It was discovered that social media is a significant source in updating practitioners' knowledge about COVID-19 disease. Given the urgent need for scientific update during the present pandemic, these findings may assist to understand how clinicians access new information about the pandemic and its treatments, and thus help to implement them in their daily practice.

*Keywords:* Awareness, Covid-19, Health Workers, Information, Knowledge, Scientific Updating, Social Media

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab019

## **Teachers' Experiences of Using Digital Technologies in Their Remote Teaching During the Covid-19 Pandemic**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

The sudden shift to remote teaching during the Covid-19 pandemic has forced teachers to integrate digital technology (DT) more extensively in teaching. Over a year into remote teaching due to Covid-19, there is still limited research or data reporting how remote teaching is being conducted in the Maldives. The research aims to collect teachers' experience of using DTs in remote teaching during the pandemic focusing on understanding ways teachers used DTs and approaches to their remote teaching.

#### **Methods**

The research adopts an explanatory sequential mixed-method approach, generating quantitative data, and following it up with qualitative data. Primarily, quantitative data, using a survey was collected from 200 teachers (Key stage 1-3) across selected schools in the Maldives. Next, using purposive sampling, a total of three focus groups interviews (with 6-10 participants/group) were conducted, giving teachers opportunity to discuss the emerging findings of the survey so to clarify, add details, and validate the understanding sought.

#### **Results/findings**

Overall, teachers reported greater use of DTs and gained more confidence in their use of DTs during the pandemic. They see a lot of potential in using DTs to enhance their teaching and student learning. Teachers revealed specific purposes of using DTs aligned with a range of different pedagogical strategies suitable for remote teaching. The main challenges identified by teachers include unreliable internet and connection issues, while also revealing the need for support to facilitate smooth use of DTs in teaching.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

There is better recognition of the potential DTs have in teaching/learning and teachers' readiness to incorporate DTs into their pedagogy. The findings also acknowledge teachers' confidence in using DTs that are likely to help in the realisation of DT integration to support the implementation of the new curriculum.

*Keywords:* COVID-19 pandemic, Digital technologies, Remote teaching, Teacher experiences

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab022

## **Connectivity Issues and Human Interaction in the Online Mode of Learning: A Critical Evaluation of an Information Technology Module at a University Context**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, nearly all higher education institutions opted for online teaching and learning. The literature widely discusses the importance of human interaction as an essential element of online learning environments. This paper aims to capture the effect of human interaction and its influence on student learning when a fully face-to-face (F2F) course was transferred to online modes of teaching during the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### **Methods**

Adopting the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning model to improve teaching, the researchers collected student data from 12 under-graduate students who were enrolled in an F2F 'Information Technology' course. Over the course, students' feedback was collected through Google Forms followed by students' learning stories. The data was analysed using frequencies and some thematic approaches to report the findings.

#### **Results/findings**

The paper reveals that many students found online learning difficult while few of them found it convenient. Nearly all students faced connectivity issues to attend the classes smoothly without an interruption. Some challenges were identified such as lack of concentration and difficulty in reaching the intended learning goals, as the module was initially designed with practical hands-on-tasks in F2F setting. The paper also reports that the internet connectivity was the major obstacle that has affected human interaction between students and the lecturer.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

This paper concludes that some modules would need to be redesigned addressing connectivity issues in order to smoothly transfer the intended learning. Such finding has the potential to inform the importance of critical evaluation of modules when learning is designed for specific modes. The paper also identifies some implications to inform the design of online courses due to crisis times or any other aspects related to geographic distance across atolls in the Maldives.

*Keywords:* Face-to-face, Human interaction, Maldives, Online learning, Scholarship of Teaching and Learning

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab023

## **Support Required by Secondary School Teachers of Brunei Darussalam to Manage Classroom Disruptive Behaviour**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

Managing disruptive behaviour in the contemporary classrooms is a challenge for teachers. It is not only the novice teachers, even the most experienced teachers report issues of this phenomenon in their classrooms. The purpose of the study was to explore the types of support required by teachers to manage behaviour problems in the classroom.

#### **Methods**

A qualitative approach was used for this study. Through semi-structured interviews, data was collected from three secondary schools located in the most populated district, Muara. Local teachers teaching to year 8, 9, and 10 were selected purposefully. A total of 12 interviews were conducted to collect data from four female and two male teachers on the support needed to manage disruptive behaviour. The data was analysed using thematic analysis approach.

#### **Results/findings**

The findings revealed six major themes, which were support from school administration, counselling unit, discipline committee, student behaviour policy, and in-service teacher training. The findings also showed that the extent of the support received from school was insufficient to tackle the behaviour issues that is prevalent in their classrooms.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

The study showed that teachers were very much depending on the support structures established in their schools to curb the behaviour issues. Thus, in order to deal with this phenomenon, a collective effort from the school is required as the whole school is responsible for the performance of the child, whether it is academic or the child's discipline. In light of the findings of this study, implications of these findings for school leaders and future research are discussed.

*Keywords:* Disruptive behaviour, Secondary school, Support, Teachers, Young adolescents

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab024

## **Factors that Affect Maldivian Women's Participation in Political Leadership Roles**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

In Maldives, regardless of the autonomy and power endorsed through national and international legislations, women's participation in political leadership roles is fairly low compared to the nation's current population. The purpose of this study was to explore influencing factors that affect Maldivian women's decisions to engage in political leadership roles.

#### **Methods**

The study employs a concurrent mixed-methods design comprising a descriptive survey, semi-structured interviews, and document analysis. Participants of the study include 383 women who were conveniently selected from different government and non-government institutions of the country. A survey questionnaire which was adapted from previously developed tools was administered to all these participants. Amongst the survey participants, seven women leaders were purposively selected and semi-structured interviews were conducted with them. Additionally, specific law embedded guidelines of Maldives which explain the recruitments criteria for higher political posts were analysed. To analyse all these data, both quantitative (to check frequency and percentage of distribution) and qualitative approaches (thematic analysis) were adopted.

#### **Results/findings**

Findings revealed three major factors contributing to women's lack of participation at political leadership roles. These factors were: (1) men's underrating of women's potential; (2) women's lack of initiation; and (3) traditional and cultural perspective.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

The findings indicate major obstacles women may experience when they attempt to rise higher in Maldivian political context. These findings would be essential to enhance gender equality in the country as they indicate areas that need immediate attention.

*Keywords:* Decision-making, Politics, Gender, Leadership, Participation, Women

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab027

## **The Role of Education in Explaining the Gender Wage Gap in Malaysia**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

The wages of Malaysians have increased remarkably, consequent upon improvement in educational attainment since Independence. Nevertheless, the wages of the females remain lower than the males, despite the former have overtaken the latter at the tertiary level. Does education facilitate a smaller gender wage gap? This study aims to examine the role of education in explaining gender wage differences in Malaysia.

### **Methods**

The data came from the 2019 Salaries and Wages Survey conducted by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia. A total of 27,224 working individuals aged 15-64 years were included in the analysis. Gender wage difference was tabulated at each educational level, across various socio-economic subgroups, including ethnicity, stratum, marital status, occupation, and age group. The independent effect of each of these variables is assessed using multiple regression.

### **Results/findings**

The wages of males and females increased considerably with rising education, and the increment was more among the males. Contrary to expectation, gender wage gap broadened with higher educational attainment. The educational differences in the gender wage gap varied across socio-economic subgroups. The gender wage gap between those with no education and tertiary education widened appreciably in rural areas, among those who were married, aged 40 and above, non-Bumiputera, the managers, and professionals. However, the reverse was true for those who were single, aged below 40, and the technicians.

### **Conclusions/ implications**

Education plays a vital role in explaining the gender wage gap. A better understanding of the gender wage gap is crucial towards developing effective programs to foster gender equality in pay. If discriminatory practices on wage can be established, then appropriate labour law should be formulated to eliminate the unfair practices.

*Keywords:* Education, Gender wage gap, Malaysia, Socio-economic variables

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab028

## **Social Enterprises for Rights Based Water Access: An Institutional Perspective**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Background:**

Current rural water utility models in Maldives are not sustainable in the delivery of rights-based water access. This study investigates the dynamic institutional context of the water sector and proposes social enterprise (SE) as a systemic business model for supporting the implementation of the UN's Sustainable Development Goal for water and sanitation (SDG6) in the Maldives. Several studies indicate that SE model, is flourishing globally since the 80s, and can be used as a model to address various challenges to related social problems in resource constrained environments.

#### **Methods:**

Based on literature on theory, scholarly research and practice, qualitative assessment of the water sector institutions using emersion, interviews with practitioners, and discourse analysis of policy and management related research and government documents, this study developed a conceptual framework for empirical assessment of antecedents of social entrepreneurial intent.

#### **Results/ findings:**

A survey instrument was developed to study the facilitation of sustainable supply chain ecosystems through multi sectoral collaboration; to investigate how SE can be instrumental in delivery of water services to marginalised communities and groups in the context of institutional factors-mediated by attitude and self-efficacy that influence social entrepreneurial intent-acting as barriers or facilitators of social entrepreneurial behaviour.

#### **Conclusions/implications:**

The contextualised survey instrument can be used to model Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behaviour to test the entrepreneurial intent model as well as inform policy makers and practitioners on facilitation of social entrepreneurship in the context of the water sector in the Maldives.

*Keywords:* Entrepreneurial intent, Social business, Sustainable development, Water access

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab029

## **Use of Assistive Online Educational Tools in Peer Teaching Among Student Teachers in the Islamic University of Maldives**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

The need for the use of assistive online technology among educators including student-teachers have become more common during pandemic of Covid19. However, how the student teachers make use of these tools has not been studied in the context of the Maldives so far. The purpose of this study is to identify the most commonly used tools by the student-teachers, and also to identify the purposes on which student teachers make use of these tools in their assessment-based peer teaching.

#### **Methods**

A cross-sectional survey is conducted to collect the data required in answering the research questions of this study. This study consisted of student-teachers currently enrolled at bachelor's degree programs in particular Quran and Arabic language related teaching programs. A purposefully selected 20 student-teachers currently studying at the Islamic University of Maldives took part in this study. A survey questionnaire was used as an instrument to collect the required data. Data analysis included calculation of mean score and frequencies as well. The findings of this study is reported by using descriptive statistics including percentages.

#### **Results/findings**

The findings revealed that the most commonly used tools as Google forms, Google Docs, Google Slides, Google Meet, Quiziz, Padlet, Kahoot and Mirror boards. At the same time, the most common purposes included developing assessment tasks, conducting group activities, conducting classes, using virtual boards and gamification. However, the findings of this study indicated that student-teachers lack a deeper understanding of using the tools in a collaborative manner in peer teaching.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

This study implies that the teacher-educators to provide a deeper understanding of these tools to help the student-teachers to effectively use them in their classrooms.

*Keywords:* Assistive Technology, Online Teaching, Peer Teaching, Student-Teachers.

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab031

## **A Study to Identify Factors for Absenteeism Among Civil Service Staff in the Maldives – Staff Perspective**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

The Civil Service Commission (CSC) is the largest employer in the Maldives. All most all the public sector service employees are civil servants under the CSC. There are various factors that could affect staff performance. Among them, absenteeism is considered one of the factors that can have an impact on staff performance and delivery of day-to-day tasks. Therefore, this study is to identify some factors why civil servants take leave of absence from work (absenteeism) in the public sector of Maldives.

#### **Methods**

An online quantitative survey was used to identify the reasons for absenteeism among civil servants in Maldives. Data was collected from conveniently selected six ministries and twelve councils across the nation. Total of 300 employees completed the survey questionnaire.

#### **Results/findings**

The research provides a sound understanding of the reasons why civil servants take leave of absence from work. The main reasons include family issues (54%), short term illness (38%), political pressure (30%), lack of job satisfaction (24%), taking a break (21%), work stress (20%), and weather (18%). Furthermore, respondents lack of awareness with regard to leave and work ethics (14%) was another major contribution of being absent from work.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

The research could not cover the entire civil service. Hence, while, the entire civil service is governed by same regulations, these reasons might vary in different islands based on some community beliefs and practices. Hence, care must be taken when generalising the reasons across the civil service. The research was focused on understanding the reasons for absenteeism among civil servants, who are engaged in service delivery to the public. Hence, offices and organisations that employ civil servants can benefit from this research. Such organisations can use the findings to understand their challenges and use it as a tool to reduce absenteeism. Some work has been undertaken in order to understand absenteeism in Maldives. But these are mostly based to a specific organisation. As this research has covered offices in different locations, this research will help civil service organisations to utilise this research to reduce absenteeism in their workplace. Furthermore, since the service delivery areas have similar guiding principles in Maldives, this research can be applied in similar areas to improve their services by decreasing absenteeism.

*Keywords:* Absenteeism, Civil Service, Human resource

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab035

## **Implementation of the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning Model in Teaching of a Critical Thinking Module**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

Measuring student skill development is a crucial part of teaching process in higher education. This paper is drawn from teaching reviews and students' self-evaluations on their skill development in a critical thinking module offered in a university context. The paper narrates how the lecturer implemented the SoTL model in teaching to improve her evidence-based and reflective practice in higher education teaching.

#### **Methods**

The research adopted a mixed-method action research design focused on collecting evidence of student learning and development of specific skills as part of the course outcomes. Students' development of specific skills was measured twice over the course of teaching. Quantitative data was collected through a questionnaire developed based on required skills in the module, Critical Thinking (PSY 201) within a sample size of 18 students. The qualitative data was collected in the form of reflections and learning stories using Google Docs to validate the teaching strategies implemented by the lecturer throughout the course of teaching within the same sample size of 18 students.

#### **Results/findings**

Overall findings show an increase in students' skill development, and student engagement was remarkably visible throughout the course. Using additional tools and strategies such as quiz tools and other collaborative group discussion approaches were identified as imperative to increase student engagement and enhance liveliness of the online learning environment. Students have shown their increased motivation towards learning the intended learning outcomes because of the close guidance and evidence-based practice implemented by the lecturer.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

The research advises higher education instructors to collect evidence of their own teaching and student learning in critical thinking modules, to enable them to implement scholarly thinking and reflective practice in their teaching. The findings also have implications such as how to redesign lessons in an engaging manner, for future design of learning to help adult students be more focused on the intended learning attributes and competencies.

*Keywords:* Critical thinking, Evaluation, Self-reflection, Online teaching, Student engagement, Scholarship of Teaching and Learning

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab036

## **Knowledge Sharing Practices in Higher Education Institutions in the Maldives**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

Knowledge sharing (KS) among academics is considered as one of the crucial activities that enhances institutional growth and productivity. Institutions need to establish a proper mechanism where the academics can share their knowledge. Despite the number of research on KS practices, little is known about the KS mechanisms especially in Maldives higher education institutions. Hence, the prime aim of this study is to explore the existing knowledge sharing mechanisms used among academics in the Maldives higher education institutions.

#### **Methods**

The study adopted a qualitative approach, and the empirical data is based on 15 semi-structured interviews of academics from five higher education institutions in the Maldives. Participants were selected by utilising purposeful sampling method. The data were analysed using thematic analysis.

#### **Results/findings**

The findings showed that academics share knowledge through two main mechanisms: formal and informal. Among the formal mechanisms, academics prefer to share knowledge in special sessions organised by the institutions while discussions held at canteens during lunch and coffee breaks were found to be the most common informal mechanisms. The findings also revealed that there were limited opportunities to share knowledge.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

Establishing proper mechanisms to share knowledge among academics is essential for sustainable growth of the institution. Hence, it is important to provide organisational support to the academics. As such, the findings of this study could be used as a guide to establish effective knowledge sharing mechanisms in place.

*Keywords:* Academics, Knowledge sharing, Higher education institutions,

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab038

## **Negative Influences of Local Tourism on Key Stage Four Students: Teachers' and Parents' Perspectives**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and Background**

Maldives is a leading tourist destination, with tourism activities carried out in 20 atolls out of 26 atolls. According to government statistical data, 10006 beds, across 624 guest houses located in different islands were being operated in the first quarter of 2020. The intended island for this research runs over 30 guesthouses with a total figure of 540 beds. Despite the vast benefits of tourism, it, however, carries significant challenges to the small community in terms of religion, socio-cultural, and discipline of the upcoming generation. The aim of this research is to investigate teachers' and parents' stance on the negative impacts of local tourism on key stage four students in terms of discipline, religion, and socio-cultural viewpoints.

#### **Methods**

A case study design was employed to collect qualitative data from four teachers and four parents of Key Stage four students, who were selected through purposive sampling method. Content analysis was carried out based on the data collected from one-to-one interviews.

#### **Findings**

All the participants in the research agreed that discipline, religion, and socio-cultural viewpoints of key stage four students were adversely affected due to the introduction and growth of local tourism. Furthermore, Students of all ages were exposed to inappropriate behaviour. As a result, the community had to deal with problems related to violation of general conduct, including children swaying further away from their Islamic faith and values, experiencing family problems, and reduction in motivation to study.

#### **Conclusion**

The case study suggests that local tourism has serious negative impacts on the discipline and general conduct of Key Stage four students in the island. Therefore, the concerned authorities must take account of these issues and devise solid plans and preventive measures to reduce and hopefully solve these problems.

*Keywords:* Influence, Key stage four, Local tourism, Perspectives, Tourism

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab039

## **Guest House Culture Shock – has it Led to Disintegration of the Social Fabric of the Maldives?**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

Spatial separation of tourist facilities from the bulk of the society that was introduced in the Maldives was not a completely new concept. Some scholars (for example Daroesman, 1973) and Tisdell, 1984) have reported that this concept was tried in Indonesia but unfortunately Indonesian government could not sustain it. However, by adopting the approach in the Maldives, it was proved that this could be one of the best concepts of successful and sustainable tourism. As this concept became so popular international scholars started researching on it in different perspectives. Sathiendrakumar and Tisdell were known to be two researchers who did the most comprehensive researches about the Maldivian tourism industry during 1980s. In one of their researches (see Sathiendrakumar and Tisdell, 1989), they claimed that, spatial separation of tourist facilities from the general public was the right decision to maintain the harmony of the Maldivian society. They further claimed that if this segregation is removed, a culture shock will be experienced and it would lead to a cultural collapse and consequent economic disaster such as disintegration of the social fabric in the country and a breakdown of law and order. This paper, after three decades of their claim, has analysed how far it has become a truth.

#### **Methods**

The study obtained information from purposefully chosen six respondents from Kaaf atoll and Alif Alif atoll by means of semi structured interviews. Purposeful sampling was chosen to recruit the best candidates who could provide most relevant data for the research.

#### **Results/findings**

The study revealed that guest house institutionalisation resulted in varying degree of culture shock and it depended on the degree of cross-cultural encounters the residents had before. The result also revealed that internalisation of guest house activities led to disintegration of social fabric of the Maldivian communities.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

As the findings revealed that widening of the guest house operations have led to disintegration of social fabrics, better regulation is needed to minimise the negative impact of guest house activities to the local communities of the Maldives.

*Keywords:* Culture shock, Guest house business, Qualitative research, Social fabric

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab042

## **The impact of Electronic Human Resource Management Practices on Corporations**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

This paper tries to explain why electronic human resource management (EHRM) is so vital in organisations, to assist employees in reaching their individual objectives. It also recognises the importance of EHRM in achieving organizational efficiency. The study then highlights the importance of information technology in supporting HR practices by offering a model. Finally, the current study develops a conceptual proposition that provides additional insight for managers and business owners, into integrating HR practices with information technology, which adds to improved organisational results and success.

#### **Methods**

The current study is a reviews of previous literature on EHRM in the years 2010-2020.

#### **Results/findings**

Companies also need to redesign HR practices and processes. The success of EHRM practices requires a transparent environment in a constantly learning, open-to-development organisational culture, discipline, and reward policies. It leads to a more transparent system, user-friendly interface, and decentralised HR tasks.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

Companies must virtually always maximise the potential and productivity of their employees in order to fulfill the demands of today's knowledge-based economy, a goal that HRM information systems and E-HRM. These practices provide a more productive and strategic way of working to achieve the organisation's objectives. It needs to change the current official role and move towards professionalizing human capital and developing electronic human resources.

*Keywords:* Digitalisation, Sustainability, Transformation, Virtual

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab044

## Antioxidant Status in Dengue Infection

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### Abstract

#### Purpose and background

Dengue virus is one of the major causes of mosquito borne disease in many countries, particularly in tropical countries. Reactive oxidant species are produced in human body during pathological processes caused by invading dengue virus. This can alter the balance between oxidants and antioxidant causing oxidative stress. There is no substantial study conducted in Sri Lanka to evaluate this phenomenon. Therefore, this study aims to analyse total antioxidant (TAS) in serologically confirmed adult dengue patients.

#### Methods

This was a prospective cohort study which studied a population of 45 serologically confirmed adult dengue patients. Blood sample was obtained on Day 4 after the onset fever. TAS was measured by Ferric Reducing ability of Plasma.

#### Results/findings

TAS level was  $907.4 \pm 207.6$   $\mu\text{mol/L}$  in dengue patients ( $n=45$ ). Among the patients, 29(64.5%) were male and 16(35.5%) were female. The TAS level in male ( $947.6 \pm 241.5$   $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) was not significantly ( $p=0.179$ ) higher than that of female ( $887.0 \pm 183.8$   $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ). Among the patients, 36(80%) were DF cases and 9(20%) were DHF cases. No significant difference ( $p=0.380$ ) in DF cases ( $917 \pm 225.11$   $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) and DHF cases ( $869.12 \pm 115.3$   $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ). Among the DF cases, 22(61%) were male and 14(38.9%) were female. There was no significant ( $p=0.114$ ) difference between male ( $977.5 \pm 263.6$   $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) and female ( $881.6 \pm 196.6$   $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) in DF cases. Among the DHF cases, 7(77.8 %) were male and 2(22.2%) were female. The TAS level in male of DHF cases was  $853.9 \pm 124.4$   $\mu\text{mol/L}$  and in female of DHF was  $922.4 \pm 81.5$   $\mu\text{mol/L}$ .

#### Conclusions/ implications

TAS level was lower in DHF than DF. It is suggested that TAS depletion is higher in DHF than DF. In comparison with previous studies done in other countries the values of TAS obtained are less by 250  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , therefore to confirm the result, the study needs to be done with larger sample size and with the control.

*Keywords:* Antioxidant 1, Status 2, Dengue 3, Infection 4.

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab045

## **Covid-19 Pandemic and the Emergency Migration to Remote Teaching in a Public University in the Maldives: Challenges and Lessons Learned**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

The Covid19 Pandemic forced education institutions worldwide to switch to emergency remote teaching. Due to suddenness, lecturers and students had to face many challenges. This study aims explore knowledge about the problems faced by the lecturers of a public university in Maldives in having to shift suddenly to remote teaching during the pandemic and to discuss lessons learned from this experience.

#### **Methods**

An exploratory sequential mixed method approach was used. A questionnaire was administered to all full time (N=40) and part time (N=110) lecturers. Fifty six lecturers responded to the questionnaire. Interviews were conducted with seven fulltime lecturers selected purposively.

#### **Results/findings**

The most frequently mentioned difficulty is internet-related, with 83.9 percent naming unreliable internet connection as the most difficult challenge, followed by internet cost (76.8 percent). In terms of assisting students, 75% of lecturers said it was difficult to motivate students and address diverse needs (64.3%). Other challenges include limited access to technology by students (66.1%) and assessing student performance (62.5%). The key lessons identified by the lecturers in the interview include pandemic as an opportunity for change and learning, importance of preparedness, and the need for support and training.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

Challenges related to the internet, access to technology, student support, learning and assessment were identified. The experience was seen as positive and lecturers took the pandemic as an opportunity to learn new skills. They also highlighted the need for training and support and the importance of university preparedness for crisis.

*Keywords:* Covid19 pandemic, Challenges, Emergency remote teaching

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab046

## **Empowering Islamic Social Finance to Reduce the Burden of Covid-19 Destitute: Evidence from Malaysia**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

This study intends to explore the role of Islamic social finance initiatives to support Covid-19 destitute in Malaysia. Like everywhere in the world, Covid-19 has left adverse impacts on businesses and individuals in Malaysia. This study explores the role of zakat, waqf, government policies, fintech, Takaful, Sukuk, micro-financing, and Islamic banking to strengthen the impact of Islamic social finance.

#### **Method**

This is an explorative study, and data are collected from 45 sources including research articles, online newspapers, websites, and other relevant sources.

#### **Findings**

The study found that various stakeholders in Malaysia, including government, zakat agencies, and non-governmental organisations, made substantial contributions by empowering Islamic social finance to reduce the burden of the current pandemic. Besides, by exploring the sources, the study discovered that Islamic banks played a significant role in supporting Covid-19 destitute through Islamic social finance.

#### **Conclusion and recommendation**

The study concludes that various components of Islamic social finance have a great potential to combat any emergency like a pandemic in Malaysia and elsewhere. It recommends Islamic social finance can be further enhanced with the help of diverse applications of fintech, such as blockchain technology, e-wallet, digital platform, and so forth.

*Keywords:* Covid-19, Islamic social finance, Malaysia, Waqf, Zakat

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab047

## **Empowering Al-Quran and Islamic Teaching Using Quranic Cultivation Programme at Universiti Teknologi MARA Kelantan Branch, Malaysia**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and Background**

Qur'an is a Book of God. Reading it is an act of worship and believing that all its contents are aqeedah. Along with the advancement of science and technology, the mastery of the Al-Quran cannot be set aside so that the integration of naqli and aqli knowledge can be created. It can also prevent misunderstandings, misconduct, and repel harmful things from affecting Muslims by mastering the contents of the Qur'an. The purpose of this study is to highlight the role of the Quranic Cultivation Program (PAQ) implemented by UiTM Kelantan Branch in strengthening the reading, understanding, and practice to all especially its staff and students in interacting with the Al-Quran.

#### **Methods**

The design of this study is a qualitative study using data collection through partially structured interviews, observation, document analysis and content analysis. Through the method of qualitative analysis, this study aims to examine Quranic Cultivation Program (PAQ) role to all.

#### **Results**

The study found that the role played by PAQ is in accordance with the requirements of Islam and it also helps its staff, students, and community in reading, understanding and doing good deeds, which in turn produces them who are literate in Al-Quran and cultivate the Al-Quran in life.

#### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, PAQ has had a positive impact towards empowering the study of Al-Quran and Islamic teaching in life.

*Keywords:* Aqeedah, Faith, Empowering staff, Quranic Cultivating Program, Roles of Al-Quran

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab049

## **Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Global Halal Industry**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

COVID-19 has received a great deal of attention across the world, since its emergence. The viral epidemic quickly evolved into a pandemic, wreaking havoc not just on people's health and well-being, but also on the worldwide economy. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to look at the various socio-economic consequences of COVID-19 effect on the worldwide Halal industry.

#### **Methods**

The present work is an integrative review based on current pandemic situation due to the COVID-19 and its effect on different Halal industries. It includes businesses that produce Halal product or service and adhere to the rules and standards for Halal service or manufacturing process. For the literature search, we used the major words; "COVID-19" and "Halal Industry". We have compiled the data from published articles included in the prominent scientific database such as Scopus, books, chapters, conference proceedings, reports, and internet sources.

#### **Results/findings**

This study shows that different Halal business sectors are considered to be sensitive to the COVID-19 pandemic affect. Among these the Halal food, Halal finance and Halal tourism sectors are more crucial. The findings suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic will most likely alter Halal consumer behavior, not just in the short term, but maybe even in the long run. This is due to limitations on mobility and flight disruptions between countries, as well as a shift in government concentration on commodities production and less dependence on imported items. Among the solutions proposed to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on the Halal industry is to adjust to distribution channels and strive to reduce gaps and reliance on imports. Small and medium-sized companies facing challenges because they lack adequate capital and resources to support their business. To recover the impact of COVID-19 changing in leadership, communication, matchmaking, and marketing budget are few of the options that might help.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

The COVID-19 pandemic poses unprecedented challenges for Halal industry. However, the Halal industry may withstand the tragic COVID-19 and yet have future opportunities. The global Halal industrial player should reckon about the present pandemic issue and long-term societal connections. Coordination between the government, corporate players, and consumers is required in order for the Halal industry to grow. Future research should be on the impact of COVID-19 on the Halal industry on present and coming years, whereby industries still have to adapt to the unpredictable economic situation globally. Empirical research is required to investigate and quantify the practical consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

*Keywords:* COVID-19, Halal, Food, Tourism, Finance, Halal Industry

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab050

## **Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice Towards COVID-19 in the Maldives**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

Covid-19 pandemic brought unprecedented changes in the social life of people, urging the need for a new normal. Adherence to these new normal behaviours might depend on people's knowledge and attitudes towards the pandemic. The current study aims to investigate knowledge, attitude, and practices of the public during the first wave of Covid-19 in the Maldives.

#### **Methods**

The study employed a cross-sectional survey design. The data was collected using an adapted instrument from a sample of 430 Maldivians across the country (Maldives), during the period of April to October 2020. A self-selection sampling method was used. The data was analysed using percentage, mean, t-test, ANOVA, and cross-tabulation.

#### **Results/findings**

The findings revealed a high level of Covid-19 related knowledge among the participants. The results further showed that there was no difference in their knowledge towards Covid-19 based on gender. However, a significant difference in the knowledge was evident between groups of different education levels. The majority of the participants (74.10%) believed that covid-19 can be successfully controlled. However, when analysed at the group levels, educated participants were found to score low on attitude as compared with other categories. Similarly, majority (more than 93.00%) of participants reported that they did not attend any crowded place or social gathering. Furthermore, more than 95% of participants reported that they regularly washed their hands.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

This study has contributed to understanding the level of Covid-19 related knowledge among the Maldivians, their attitudes towards the changing situation of Covid-19, and their behaviour towards Covid-19 during the first wave of the pandemic in the country. The findings of this study provide policy and managerial implications to government authorities and institutions while trying to fight against Covid-19.

*Keywords:* Attitudes, Covid-19, Knowledge, Practices

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab052

## **Teachers' Experience and Qualification: Are they Determinants for Successful Implementation of Differentiated Instruction?**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

The impact of experience and qualification on teachers' implementation of differentiated instruction (DI) is understudied in the current literature thus necessitating meticulous inquiries. This research therefore, aims to investigate the role of teachers' experience and qualification on using DI in their teaching and learning process.

#### **Methods**

This convergent mixed-method study surveyed 400 teachers, out of which 16 were interviewed, and 8 teachers' classroom teaching sessions were observed. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used to analyse data collected from instruments that were adapted from previous studies. Survey data were analysed using inferential statistics of ANOVA, while interview transcripts were analysed using content analysis method, and observation checklists were analysed using a mixed approach.

#### **Results/findings**

Findings of this study showed that teachers' experience does not have a significant impact on their use of differentiation strategies, while qualified teachers showed use of the strategies more frequently and consistently compared to their colleagues with lower qualification.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

The findings confirmed that teachers' qualification is a possible determinant for successful implementation of DI, however, teachers' experience cannot be considered as such. These findings hence, indicate the importance of training and professional development of teachers.

*Keywords:* Differentiated Instruction (DI), Experience, Implementation, Qualification

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab053

## **Scholarly Productions on 21st Century Skills: A Science Mapping Analysis**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

There has been a geometric growth in the number of academic publications in the field of 21st century skills. However, little work has been done to gather and evaluate the current state of research on the topic. This study aimed to explore research trends on 21st century skills by employing bibliometric analysis and science mapping techniques.

#### **Methods**

In this bibliometric analysis, all Scopus records on the topic of 21st century skills published from 1997 to 2020 were retrieved. The basic search conducted using the keyword '21st century skills' results in 1644 documents which were reduced to 1281 after refining. The data was analysed in terms of citation, publication, authors, institutions, countries, and intellectual structure of the knowledgebase. Microsoft excel and VOSviewer were employed for conducting the analysis.

#### **Results/findings**

An exponential growth in the number scholarly publication on the topic was identified since 2010 associated with a positive trend in average citations from 2015 onwards. The greatest number of publications is made by USA, followed by Indonesia, and Malaysia respectively. Nussbaum, M. is the greatest collaborating author, followed by Griffin P., and Sharples M. The highest institutional collaborator is university of Melbourne. Analysis of the keywords showed that, specific 21st century skills, learning tools and processes, technological advancement, and education and training are among the most common research themes.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

Twenty century skills is a trending topic in recent publication. Findings of this article is useful to understand bibliometric knowledgebase on 21st century skills in terms of, contributors/authors, citations, institutions, countries, and the popular areas in the field.

*Keywords:* 21st century skills, Bibliometric analysis, Science mapping

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab054

## **A Bibliometric Analysis of Research on Perception Towards Covid-19 Vaccines**

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### **Abstract**

#### **Purpose and background**

The volume of publications on COVID-19, in SCOPUS alone, is astonishingly more than 168,000. The current study aims to present an overview of the knowledge-base on perceptions towards COVID-19 vaccines by employing bibliometric and science mapping analysis.

#### **Methods**

We used the search terms (“covid-19” and (“vaccine” or “vaccination”) and (“perception” or “attitude” or “beliefs” or “perspectives” or “hesitance”)) on SCOPUS database. After refinement, the final dataset that was engaged in the analysis contained 1276 entries. The data was analysed using Microsoft excel to demonstrate the geographical trajectory of publications. VOSViewer was engaged for generating bibliometric networks for collaboration, co-citation, and keyword co-occurrence.

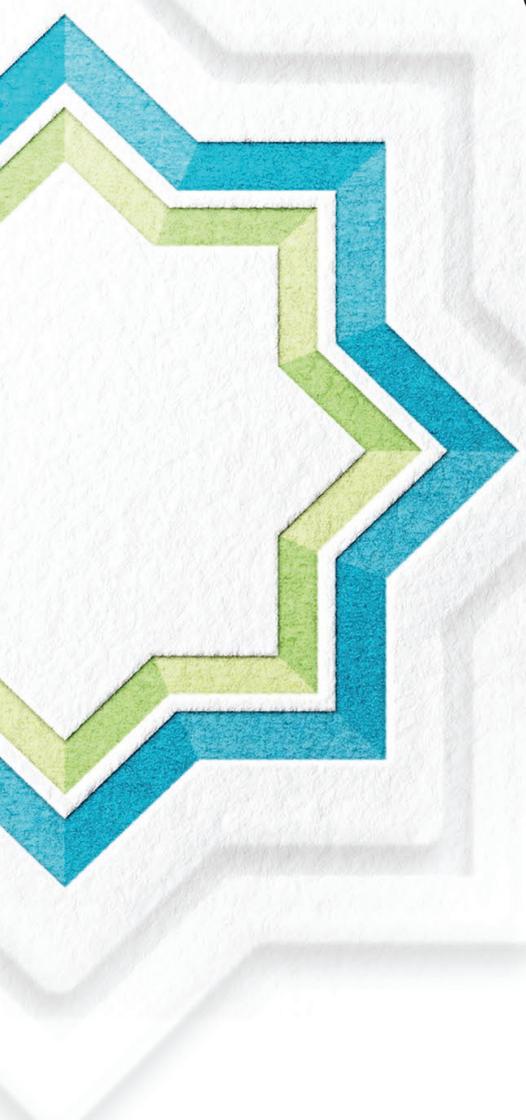
#### **Results/findings**

The results indicated that despite the difference in the number of publications, there is a world-wide contribution towards scholarly work on the topic. Moreover, with a link strength of 407, USA was the greatest collaborator. The co-citation analysis revealed that the literature on the topic can be mapped on to six clusters, the most significant of which reflects publication on characteristics of the virus as well as clinical features of patients. The keyword analysis demonstrated three major conceptual themes: medical/biological, health care provision, and social aspects, the last of which has attracted researchers in recent studies.

#### **Conclusions/ implications**

There is a world-wide contribution towards publications on perception of Covid-19 vaccines. Future researchers may investigate deeper into the three themes of keywords identified in this study.

*Keywords:* Bibliometric analysis, Covid-19, Perception, Vaccines



# **Abstracts** *(Dhivehi)*





abs#: ICIA2021\_ab033

### תְּרֻחַת הַמְּרָאָה בְּדִקְוֵת הַמִּשְׁפָּחָה וְהַמְּרָאָה בְּדִקְוֵת הַמִּשְׁפָּחָה וְהַמְּרָאָה בְּדִקְוֵת הַמִּשְׁפָּחָה

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#### תְּרֻחַת הַמְּרָאָה

#### תְּרֻחַת הַמְּרָאָה בְּדִקְוֵת הַמִּשְׁפָּחָה

בשנת 2015 נוסדו מרכזי המחקר והמחקר המרכזי למחקר משפחתי. המרכזים נוסדו במטרה לחקור את תרומת המשפחה להתפתחות האדם, ואת האופן שבו המשפחה משפיעה על התפתחות האדם. המרכזים נוסדו במטרה לחקור את תרומת המשפחה להתפתחות האדם, ואת האופן שבו המשפחה משפיעה על התפתחות האדם.

#### תְּרֻחַת הַמְּרָאָה

במחקר זה נבדקו תרומת המשפחה להתפתחות האדם, ואת האופן שבו המשפחה משפיעה על התפתחות האדם. המחקר נבדק באמצעות שיטות מחקר שונות, ונמצאו תוצאות מעניינות. המחקר נבדק באמצעות שיטות מחקר שונות, ונמצאו תוצאות מעניינות.

#### תְּרֻחַת הַמְּרָאָה

במחקר זה נבדקו תרומת המשפחה להתפתחות האדם, ואת האופן שבו המשפחה משפיעה על התפתחות האדם. המחקר נבדק באמצעות שיטות מחקר שונות, ונמצאו תוצאות מעניינות. המחקר נבדק באמצעות שיטות מחקר שונות, ונמצאו תוצאות מעניינות.

#### תְּרֻחַת הַמְּרָאָה

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מאת: ריחאבית רייכמן, מרכז המחקר והמחקר המרכזי למחקר משפחתי











# **Abstracts** *(Arabic)*



abs#: ICIA2021\_ab001

**الأثر العقدي في تفسير آيات الاستواء الواردة في القرآن الكريم**

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**ملخص Abstract****مقدمة وأهداف Purpose and background**

إنّ مسألة استواء الله عز وجل من المسائل العقدية الهامة؛ وذلك لتعلقه بالله- عز وجل- وبأعظم مخلوقه العرش، وأنّ كيفية استواء الله على العرش مما لا يعلمه البشر، وإنّ كان بعض الطوائف قد زاعغ في هذه المسألة، فهدى الله السلف إلى صواب السبيل، حيث احترمو عقولهم، ووقفوا حيث وقف بهم الدليل، وأن استواء الله- سبحانه وتعالى على العرش ليس للحاجة، بل لحكمة يعلمها الله سبحانه وتعالى، فيجب علينا الإيمان به. فهذا ما دفع الباحث إلى اختيار هذا العنوان: (الأثر العقدي في تفسير آيات الاستواء الواردة في القرآن الكريم) لبيان مدى الأثر العقدي لدى المفسرين الذين تطرّقوا إلى تفسير هذه الآيات. ويهدف هذا البحث إلى: (1) بيان الفرق بين أقوال أهل السنة والجماعة والمخالفين في تفسير آيات الاستواء الواردة في القرآن الكريم. (2) إظهار موافقة أقوال السلف الصالح في بيان معنى الاستواء، مع وجود اختلاف الأزمان والأماكن. (3) أنّه قد وُجد من المخالفين من وافق أهل السنة والجماعة في تفسيرهم للآية. (4) في هذا البحث بيان معنى التفسير والتأويل والفرق بينهما، ومعاني الاستواء في استعمال القرآن، ومعنى العرش والكروسي والفرق بينهما.

**منهج البحث Methods**

وقد سلكت في إعداد هذا البحث المنهج النقدي التحليلي، حيث جمعت أقوال المفسرين مُبيّناً معتقدتهم حول استواء الله، مع تحليل وبيان موافقتهم لمنهج أهل السنة والجماعة. والاهتمام بعلامات الترتيب وتقسيم الفقرات بما يعين القارئ على فهم المراد. وعزو الآيات القرآنية إلى مواضعها. وترجمة الأعلام.

**النتائج Results**

- وجوب الإيمان باستواء الله على عرشه استواء يليق بجلاله. - أنّ الاستواء على العرش طريق العلم به هو السمع. - توحيد كلام السلف الصالح في تفسيرهم لهذه الآيات.
- أنّ تأويل أهل البدع في الاستواء بالاستيلاء تأويل باطل.
- استدلال أبو الحسن الأشعري في كتابه الإبانة بهذه الآية على إثبات الصفة لله تعالى والرد على المخالفين، من غير خوض في تفاصيل كل قول. وفي هذا البحث نُقل أقوال المعتزلة وغيرها من المخالفين من خلال تفاسيرهم.

**التوصيات/ implications Conclusions/**

- يوصي الباحث بما يلي: - الاهتمام بعقيدة أهل السنة والجماعة.
- العناية بإبراز عقيدة المفسرين من خلال تفاسيرهم لآيات العقيدة.

الكلمات الافتتاحية Keywords : أثر- عقدي- استواء- القرآن الكريم.

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab002

**فاعلية استخدام الفصول الافتراضية في تدريس اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها**

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**ملخص Abstract****مقدمة وأهداف Purpose and background**

هدف البحث إلى التعرف على درجة أهمية استخدام التعلم الإلكتروني في تدريس اللغة العربية بالمرحلة الجامعية، ومدى استخدام التعليم الإلكتروني في تدريس اللغة العربية، كما تبرز أهميتها في مساعدة مطوري مناهج اللغة العربية بالمرحلة الجامعية في تطوير مناهج اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها بما يتناسب مع طبيعة العصر وما يشهده من تطور تقني، وفي تحديد درجة استخدام التعليم الإلكتروني في تدريس اللغة العربية، ويسهم هذا البحث -أيضا- في دعم وتشجيع محاضري اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها، على استخدام التعليم الإلكتروني في التدريس.

**منهج البحث Methods**

اعتمد الباحث على المنهج الوصفي باعتباره المنهج الأنسب للبحث، كونه يعتمد على وصف الظاهرة في الجانب النظري ومن ثم تحليلها تحليلًا علميًا في الجانب الميداني، وأيضًا استخدام أسلوب المقابلة للتعرف على فاعلية التعليم الإلكتروني.

**النتائج Results**

وقد توصل البحث إلى عدّة نتائج أهمها، صعوبة التحول من طريقة التعليم التقليدية إلى طريقة التعليم الحديثة، وعدم استجابة بعض الطلاب مع النمط الجديد من التعليم وتفاعلهم معه، كذلك الحاجة إلى تدريب الطلاب على كيفية استخدام التعليم الإلكتروني، عدم توفر برامج تدريبية للأساتذة على استخدام تقنيات التعليم الإلكتروني داخل الجامعة، وعدم توفر الانترنت في المنزل.

**التوصيات/ implications Conclusions**

وبناء على ما توصل إليه البحث، فقد أوصى الباحث بالعمل على رفع مستوى استخدام التعليم الإلكتروني في تدريس اللغة العربية بوصفها لغة ثانية في جامعة برليس الإسلامية خاصة وفي غيرها من الجامعات، وضرورة تجهيز المعامل والفصول الدراسية بجميع متطلبات استخدام التعليم الإلكتروني في تدريس اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها.

الكلمات الافتتاحية Keywords : فاعلية- افتراضية- لغة عربية

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab003

## أثر استخدام الاستراتيجيات على التحصيل اللغوي لدى طلبة الجامعات الماليزية

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### Abstract ملخص

#### Purpose and background مقدمات وأهداف

تكمن مشكلة الدراسة في ضعف معظم الطلبة الماليزيين في المهارات اللغوية، بل في التمكن من اللغة العربية بصفة عامة، وقد أكدت الدراسات السابقة أن مجال تعليم وتعلم اللغة العربية في ماليزيا مازال يعاني من مشكلات كثيرة، وتواجه التحديات المعاصرة، بل ومكانتها في محيط التعليم العام في ماليزيا مكانة مازالت غير واضحة. وأما مستوى الطلبة المتعلمين مازال متوسطا، ومازالوا ضعفاء ولم يستطيعوا ممارسة اللغة العربية، خاصة المهارات اللغوية الأربع، ومن أهمها مهارة الكلام. هدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف استراتيجيات تعلم اللغة المستخدمة لدى متعلمي اللغة العربية بجامعة مالايا الماليزية، وتحديد مستوى استخدامهم للاستراتيجيات الست، بالإضافة إلى البحث عن أثر استخدامهم لهذه الاستراتيجيات على تحصيلهم اللغوي.

#### Methods منهج البحث

ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة اعتمد الباحث على المنهج الوصفي المسحي عند استخدام الاستبانة لمعرفة استراتيجيات تعلم اللغة العربية لدى متعلمي اللغة العربية واستراتيجياتهم المفضلة، وأثر استخدام هذه الاستراتيجيات على تحصيلهم اللغوي. وقد استخدم هذا البحث منهجا وصفيا لجمع المعلومات، أما العينة فتتكون من مائة وأربعة وثمانين (184) طالباً وطالبة من متعلمي اللغة العربية بجامعة مالايا. حيث أجاب جميع الطلبة عن استبانة استراتيجيات تعلم اللغة (Strategy Inventory for Language Learning) المعروفة بـ (SILL صيغة (7) من تصميم رايبكا أوكسفورد عام 1990م. وبالتحليل الإحصائي المسمى بالانحدار الخطي (Regression) خرج البحث بأثر قوي من استخدام الاستراتيجيات على التحصيل اللغوي.

#### Results النتائج

فنتائج الدراسة الحالية قد استطاعت التأكيد على محورين أساسيين من مضامين الدراسة، وهما استراتيجيات تعلم اللغة، والتحصيل اللغوي. ففي محور الاستراتيجيات فقد بينت الدراسة أن مستوى استخدامها لدى المتعلمين كان معتدلاً، فهذا يدل على أن المتعلمين يستخدمون الاستراتيجيات في تعلم اللغة. وفي المحور الثاني أوضحت الدراسة أن هناك أثراً كبيراً لاستخدام الاستراتيجيات على التحصيل اللغوي العام، وبالأخص الاستراتيجيات فوق المعرفية، والاستراتيجيات التذكيرية، والاستراتيجيات الاجتماعية.

#### Conclusions/ implications التوصيات

وانطلاقاً من النظرية أو النظام الذي تقدمت به رايبكا أوكسفورد (1990) الذي يعتبر الأكثر وضوحاً وتنظيماً في ربط الاستراتيجيات الفردية والجماعية بمهارات اللغة الأربع، فالدراسة الحالية أكدت النتيجة المتوقعة من أثر استخدام استراتيجيات التعلم في التحصيل اللغوي، بل للاستراتيجيات علاقات قوية على جميع المهارات اللغوية، حيث اتضح أن الطلبة المتفوقين يستخدمون الاستراتيجيات أكثر من دونهم. بالإضافة إلى أن نتيجة هذه الدراسة توحى للمعلمين لتشجيع الطلبة على استخدام الاستراتيجيات في تعلمهم للغة العربية، وإرشادهم إلى الاستراتيجيات الأكثر فعالية في اكتساب المهارات اللغوية الأربع، وحسب ما يروونه مناسباً لهم.

الكلمات الافتتاحية Keywords : استراتيجيات - تعلم اللغة - التحصيل اللغوي - المهارات اللغوية - جامعة مالاي

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab004

**المآخذ العقديّة على أورد الطريفة الجعفرية عرض ونقد**

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**ملخص Abstract****مقدمة وأهداف Purpose and background**

من المجال الذي أحدث الناس فيه البدعة ميدان الدعاء الذي هو حُسَّ العبادة كما ذكر ذلك النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم فأحدثوا أنواع الأدعية المبتدعة المخالفة للمأثور عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم، بل قد جاوز بعضهم الابتداع فوقوا في الشرك. وكان من واجب طالب العلم بيان هذه المآخذ العقديّة، ونشر سنة النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم في الدعاء. وبعد مطالعتي على أورد الطريفة الجعفرية الخاصة بها، وجدتها مليئةً بالمخالفات العقديّة التي قد يَغْفُلُ عنها عوام الناس؛ لذا رأيتُ من المناسبة جمع هذه المخالفات ونقدها على ضوء الكتاب والسنة. وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى ما يلي:

- بيان حقيقة الطريفة الجعفرية المنسوبة إلى صالح بن محمد الجعفري وهي من الطرق الصوفية المعاصرة. يزعم مؤسسها الانتساب إلى آل البيت كسابقيه من الصوفية، ولها الأورد والأصول الخاصة بها.
- إبراز المخالفات العقديّة الواردة في أوردتهم، ومنها: (1) التوسلات البدعية. (2) تحديد العدد والكميَّة للأورد. (3) طلب الاستحضار أثناء الدعاء. وغيرها.
- ذكر نماذج لكلِّ واحدة من هذه المخالفات مع بيان مؤقف السلف منها بذكر الأدلة من الكتاب والسنة.

**منهج البحث Methods**

سلكتُ في إعداد هذا البحث المنهج الاستقرائي النقدي، حيث جمعتُ هذه المخالفات الواردة، مع نقدها على ضوء الكتاب والسنة وفق فهم السلف. والاهتمام بعلامات الترفيم. وتقسيم الفقرات بما يُعين القارئ على فهم المراد. وعزو الآيات القرآنية إلى مواضعها. وترجمة الأعلام.

**النتائج Results**

- دخضُ دعوى انتساب مؤسس الطريفة الجعفرية إلى أهل بيت النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم. وأنّ هذه الدعوى قد درج عليها مشايخ الصوفية كأمثال عبد القادر الجيلاني.
- المتقرر في منهج السلف أنّ الدعاء عبادة، والعبادة مبنية على التوقيف ولا مجال للرأي فيها .
- اشتملت أورد الطريفة الجعفرية على المخالفات العقديّة، كالتوسلات البدعية، وطلب استحضار أثناء الدعاء

**التوصيات Conclusions/ implications**

- العناية بالأدعية الصحيحة الثابتة عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم
- إبراز المخالفات العقديّة التي ادّخرها الصوفية في أوردتهم.

الكلمات الافتتاحية Keywords : المآخذ- العقديّة- الأورد- الطريفة- الجعفرية

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab021

**العقبات المنهجية في تعليم اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها بجمهورية المالديف**

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**ملخص Abstract****مقدمة وأهداف Purpose and background**

تهدف هذه الورقة البحثية وبطريقة مباشرة إلى التعرف على صعوبات وعقبات المناهج والأدوات والمقررات الخاصة بتعليم العربية لغير الناطقين بها في المالديف وما ترتب على ذلك من تأخر للمستوى الأكاديمي وتراجع بصوره ملحوظة. وكيفية التغلب على تلك الصعوبات.

**منهج البحث Methods**

تعتمد الورقة على المنهج الوصفي والتجريبي من خلال واقعنا المعاصر في البيئة المالديفية. ساهم فيها مائة وعشرون مشارك، ما بين إداري ولغوي وتربوي في. وتتناول بالتحديد أداة من الأدوات القاعدية والأسس الثقافية في تعليم اللغة وتعلمها بصورة عامة، وفي تعليم وتعلم اللغة لغير الناطقين بها على وجه الخصوص، كانت عينة الدراسة كعينة تجريبية؛ فلا يزال تعليم اللغة العربية يواجه العديد من المشاكل المنبعثة من الاعتماد على منهجية التدريس التي لم تكن شاملة لكافة الجوانب والمهارات من ناحية ولا تزال تقليدية من ناحية أخرى. لكن العديد من المؤسسات الأخرى نجحت في التغلب على هذه المشكلة. يدل ذلك على أن مجال تدريس اللغة العربية بالمالديف قد شهد اتجاهات متقدمة وبشكل متزايد في الآونة الأخيرة. والدليل على ذلك ظهور برامج تعليم اللغة العربية في الجامعات المالديفية في أواخر التسعينات من القرن الماضي. بل تطور الأمر حتى وصل إلى إنشاء كليات ومراكز عامة وخاصة لتعليم اللغة العربية بشكل متزايد. كما تم افتتاح برنامج الدراسات العليا قسم تدريس اللغة العربية بمرحلته الماجستير والدكتوراه.

**النتائج Results**

تكتسب طرائق التدريس أهمية بالغة؛ وذلك لأن صعوبات تعلم أية لغة لا تعود إلى اللغة في حد ذاتها بقدر ما تعود إلى طرائق تعلمها وتعليمها، حيث المدرّس الناجح ما هو إلا طريقة ناجحة. تلك الطرائق التي تعد آليات عملية لتطبيق استراتيجيات معينة، وإن لم تكن هناك استراتيجية أو طريقة مثلى، فإنه بات من الضروري الاهتمام كل الاهتمام بتدريب المعلمين على الاختيار الجيد للطريقة التي تحقق الكفاءات المطلوبة، وتعطي للمعلم مزيدا من الخيارات، خاصة إذا تعلق الأمر بتعليم العربية لغة ثانية؛ ومن أهم الأمور التي تتعلق بتلك الجوانب هو الوصول إلى حلول جذرية تأصل بشكل علمي للتغلب على تلك الصعوبات وعلى رأسها التعرف على أصل الصعوبات حتى يمكن التغلب عليها.

**التوصيات/ implications Conclusions/**

بعد التعرف وبصورة مقتضبة على أهم التحديات والأسس التي تعتمد عليها عملية تدريس اللغة العربية في المالديف وما ترتب على ذلك من نتائج. ينبغي التعرف على بعض المقترحات والتوصيات الواجب اتباعها ومنها: تعديل وتحسين نظام المناهج والخطط بما يتناسب وطبيعة البيئة المالديفية. ولاء اهتمام بتطوير المعلم بما يمكنه من التكيف مع المناهج وطريقة عرضها. والتغلب على عقبات المناهج بصورة عملية توائم متطلبات العصر. والانتقال بالمناهج من الصور التقليدية إلى ملامسة الواقع وخوض التجارب الناجحة والفعالة.

**الكلمات الافتتاحية Keywords :** الأسس الثقافية، الطرائق، العقبات، التركيز، التعليم

abs#: ICIA2021\_ab030

## الاستدلالات اللغوية في بيان معاني القرآن لدى الجماعة القاديانية

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### ملخص Abstract

#### مقدمة وأهداف Purpose and background

لقد أرسل الله سبحانه وتعالى رسلا في كل زمان إلى بني آدم لهدايتهم ، وأعطاهم المعجزات والبراهين حسب مقتضيات المجتمع الذي أرسلوا فيه . مثل سيدنا عيسى بن مريم عليه السلام أنه كان يحي الموتى ويرئ الأكمه والأبرص، وهكذا لجميع أنبيائه ورسله. وكان نبينا محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم بعث إلى مجتمع كانوا يفخرون بفصاحة لغتهم سيطرتهم على البلاغة والبيان ويظنون الآخرين أعجميين (أميين). وقد أعطاه سبحانه وتعالى المعجزة الكبرى ، وهي القرآن الكريم، فأعجز القرآن الكريم لسان الفصحاء والبلغاء حيث لم يأتوا بل لما يأتوا بمثله ولو آية. و لكن بعض الجهلة حاولوا لمقاومة القرآن العظيم ،ولكن نكسوا على رؤوسهم أمام فصاحة كتاب الله المعجز وكان نبينا محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم ، خاتم النبيين وآخر رسل الله إلى خلقه بعثا ورسالة ، ولن يرسل الله سبحانه وتعالى نبيا بعده ولكن في مختلف الأحيان ، إدعى بعض الجهلة بالنبوة مثل مسيلمة الكذاب، والأسود العنسي، وطلحة الأسدي، وغيرهم في مختلف الأزمنة جاءوا بزور وإفك مبين. هكذا ظهر في القرن التاسع عشر أحد من الجهلة في شبه القارة الهندية باسم الميرزا غلام أحمد القادياني ، و ادعى النبوة وجاء بكثير من النصوص المستترقة والمختلفة لتفسير القرآن العظيم وإثبات إدعائه بالنبوة والرسالة.ولكنه كان لا يعرف شيأ من العلم الإلهي فلذا أخطأ في أكذوباته لغة وتفسيرا و تحتاج كتبه و مقالاته إلى دراسة تحليلية و نقدية لإبراز تلك الأخطاء.

#### منهج البحث Methods

ففي هذا البحث سنحاول أن نأتي بالأمثلة الحقيقية الواقعية الواردة من كتب القاديانية من أخطاء اللغة العربية مع التحليل و النقد، فلهذا نختار الخطوات التالية : (1) نختار لهذا البحث العلمي المنهج التحليلي (2) و سنعتمد على المصادر الأصلية مثل كتب الجوهرى، والأزهري، وابن منظور، والفيروزآبادي (3) و ننتقل إلى المراجع المعتمدة عند الضرورة في هذا البحث. و تكون طريقة ذكر المصادر في الهامش "شيكافغو مينوتل" (4) نذكر الآيات القرآنية و الأحاديث النبوية المتعلقة بالبحث و معانيها التي ذكرها القادياني مع التخريج العلمي (5) نشرح تلك الآيات و نبين معانيها من كتب اللغة العربية و نوضح الأخطاء المذكورة في كتب القادياني (6) نذكر النتائج الهامة التي نصل إليها من خلال البحث في آخر البحث و التوصيات المرجوة (7) نذكر فهرس المصادر و المراجع في آخر البحث.

#### النتائج Results

و نرجوا أن يبرز هذا البحث النتائج التالية: (1) كيفية التحريف والتبديل لآيات القرآن الكريم و تفسيره لدى الميرزا القادياني (2) منهج النقاش لدى القاديانيين في المناقشات والمحادثات العلمية (3) المنهج القويم لبيان معاني القرآن (4) فهم معاني القرآن الكريم من خلال اللغة العربية (5) صحة معاني القرآن الكريم لدى المفسرين (6) بلاغة القرآن و فصاحته (7) ختم الرسالة و النبوة على سيدنا محمد ﷺ (8) و إعجاز القرآن الحكيم من حيث اللغة.

الكلمات الافتتاحية Keywords : التفسير ، القرآن، القاديانية، ، غلام أحمد، اللغة العربية





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