ABSTRACT

HAZARUDIN BIN BAHARUDIN : Ismail Faruqi's theory on knowledge of Islamization : A study on the implementation of The Package of Open Certificate (SPM/KBSM) Ministry of Education Malaysia. This is a thesis in Usuluddin at Masters degree level in the discipline of Akidah and Islamic Thought, Akademi Pengajian Islam, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, 2002.

This thesis invites ummah to have a true deeper and solid understanding on Islamic epistemology especially in the deliberation regarding Islamization of knowledge project. Until now this subject has not come to single conclusion. There are the pros and cons opinions in the reception of this gigantic venture.

This thesis explains the theory of Islamization on knowledge as proposed by the late Ismail al-Faruqi, and to make comparisons between the practice and the implementation of this package.

Comparison between these two theories, to a point can solve problems often discussed among academicians and the ummah whether the theory of Islamization of knowledge proposed by the late Ismail al-Faruqi has been received and practised in any implementation by any domestic higher institutions of education.

To answer this problem/question, this thesis presents a detailed study particularly on the implementation's of the Package of Open Certificate (SPM/KBSM) which is practised by Ministry of Education Malaysia. Among the basic analytical approach adopted in this thesis are :-

(1) To highlight the expertise of the late Ismail al-Faruqi and to analyse what Islamization of knowledge theory is, not forgetting the history and analogy of the theory – its implementation and meaning.

(2) To clearly explain what the Package of Open Certificate (SPM/KBSM) is and its connection with Integrated Curriculum at Secondry School Level (KBSM) as well as the Philosophy Of National Education (FPN).

(3) To compare between Islamization of knowledge theory by the late Ismail al-Faruqi and SPM Open Certificate Package – mainly from the angle of its objective, vision and methodology between the two proposed theories.

The Writer has adopted some detailed samples using monograph on both theories in order to get the solution to these recurring problems. Methods used in this detailed presentation in clude historical trends, interviews and observation.

The combined results show :-

(1) There is a strong personal bond between the late Ismail al-Faruqi and the top officials of the nation. This make it easer implementation of Islamization of knowledge practised in this country.

(2) There are similarities between the two visions in their objective in doing away the practice of dualism in education. This is through the process of integration between the legacy of inherited Islamic traditional knowledge and modern knowledge as well as steps and sequences of the implementation of the said theory.

(3) There are similarities in principles which can be absorbed in the process of Islamization of knowledge, as shown by the late Ismail al-Faruqi. For example the Oneness of Allah SWT, and that HE is suprime and absolute in HIS creation truth, life and mankind.

(4) There is no uniformity from the angle of methodology in the implemention and the production of texts. It's because the idea forwarded by the late Ismail al-Faruqi ia at its initial stage which experience the absence of Islamic methodology.

(5) The Open Certificate (SPM/KBSM) scheme of subjects offered is actually the menifestation of his theory i.e to decentralise subjects in vartious disciplines under their separate specific headings.

ABSTRAK

HAZARUDIN BIN BAHARUDIN : Teori Pengislaman Ilmu Ismāil al-Farūqi: Suatu Kajian Terhadap Pelaksanaan Pakej Sijil Terbuka (SPM/KBSM) Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia. Desertasi Sarjana Usuluddin, dalam bidang Akidah dan Pemikiran Islam; Akademi Pengajian Islam, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, 2002.

Penulisan ilmiah ini mengajak khalayak umat menyelami hakikat sebenar serta pemahaman yang padu tentang epistemologi Islam, khusus dalam membincangkan mengenai projek Pengislaman ilmu, yang sehingga kini menjadi polimik diantara pro dan kontra, di dalam penerimaan gagasan yang besar itu.

Dalam penulisan ini disingkap mengenai teori pengislaman ilmu yang dicadangkan oleh Ismāil al-Farūqi, lalu dibuatkan perbandingan dengan pengamalan dan pelaksanaan Pakej Sijil Terbuka (SPM/KBSM), Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia.

Perbandingan diantara dua teori ini, sedikit sebanyak dapat merungkaikan permasalahan yang sering diperkatakan dikalangan para akademik dan khalayak umat, mengenai adakah teori pengislaman ilmu yang dicadangkan oleh al-Farūqi itu telah di sahut dan dipraktikkan dalam mana-mana pelaksanaan di Institutsi pendidikan di negara ini.

Untuk menjawab persoalan tersebut, maka disertasi ini membuat penelitian khusus kepada pelaksanaan "Pakej Sijil Terbuka" (SPM/KBSM) yang diamalkan oleh Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia. Dan diantara masalah-masalah yang menjadi pokok penelitian disertasi ini, ialah :-

(1) Bagi memperkenalkan ketokohan Ismāil al-Farūqi serta menyingkap apakah yang dikatakan dengan teori pengislaman ilmunya, dengan tidak melupai susur galur sejarah pelaksanaan pengislaman ilmu serta pengertiannya.

(2) Memperkenalkan apakah yang dikatakan dengan Pakej Sijil Terbuka (SPM/KBSM) dan perkaitannya dengan Kurikulum Bersepadu Sekolah Menengah (KBSM) serta Falsafah Pendidikan Negara (FPN).

(3) Membandingkan diantara teori pengislaman ilmu al-Farūqi dengan Pakej Sijil Terbuka (SPM/KBSM), khusus dalam sudut objektif, visi dan metodologi diantara kedua-duanya.

Untuk memberikan jawapan terhadap masalah-masalah ini, penulis telah mengambil beberapa sample penelitian, melalui monograf kedua-duanya. Sementara itu, metod-metod yang dipakai dalam penelitian disertasi ini, ialah metod historis, dokumentasi, wawancara dan pemerhatian.

Hasil daripada penelitian ini adalah menunjukkan :-

(1) Terdapatnya hubungan personal yang kukuh diantara tokoh yang dikaji dengan pihak berkuasa di negara ini, sehingga mendorong untuk

memudahkan penerimaan gagasan pengislaman ilmunya dipraktikkan dinegara ini.

(2) Terdapatnya persamaan visi diantara kedua-dua teori, dalam objektif untuk menyingkirkan amalan dualisme melalui proses kesepaduan diantara ilmu warisan tradisional Islam dan ilmu moden. Serta langkah-langkah gerak kerja pelaksanaan gagasan pengislaman ilmu.

(3) Terdapatnya persamaan prinsip-prinsip yang harus diterapkan dalam proses pengislaman ilmu, seperti yang telah disyorkan oleh al-Farūqi. Umpamanya Kesatuan Allah SWT, Kesatuan Ciptaan, Kesatuan Kebenaran, Kesatuan Hidup dan Kesatuan Kemanusiaan.

(4) Belum terdapat keseragaman dalam sudut metodologi pelaksanaan dan penghasilan buku teks. Kerana gagasan yang dikemukakan oleh al-Farūqi masih diperingkat melontarkan idea, dan dihalangi oleh kekurangan metodologi Islam.

(5) Skema pecahan kumpulan mata pelajaran yang ditawarkan dalam Pakej Sijil Tebuka (SPM/KBSM), merupakan manifestasi idea gagasan pengislaman ilmu al-Farūqi, iaitu untuk melihat disiplin-disiplin ilmu dipecahkan mengikut kategori masing-masing.