

ABSTRAK

Perbincangan tentang ancaman haiwan terhadap manusia dapat dirujuk kepada panduan wahyu dalam menjelaskannya secara realistik bagi kefahaman umat Islam. Pemahaman yang betul dan jelas secara mendalam amat penting bagi menjana interaksi lebih harmoni sesama makhluk dan mengekalkan keseimbangan ekosistem. Kajian ini memfokuskan analisis terhadap 30 hadith mengenai haiwan *fasiq* (haiwan perosak) dalam *al-Kutub al-Sittah*. Melalui metode analisis induktif, deduktif dan kualitatif, kajian ini memfokuskan perbincangan terhadap pelbagai aspek yang berkaitan dengan haiwan fasiq. Antaranya faktor dan sifat-sifat utama haiwan fasiq sehingga Nabi SAW menghalalkannya dibunuh, penjelasan tentang hubungan rapat antara haiwan fasiq dan haiwan perosak, aspek kawalan haiwan perosak serta teknik kawalan menurut sunnah. Justeru itu, kajian ini turut mengedarkan borang kaji selidik terhadap 400 orang responden bagi menilai persepsi, kefahaman dan pendekatan interaksi masyarakat terhadap haiwan fasiq (haiwan perosak) khususnya dalam kalangan responden di daerah Pengkalan Hulu, Perak. Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa terdapat tujuh jenis haiwan fasiq (haiwan perosak) yang dibenarkan untuk dibunuh daripada perbincangan terhadap 30 hadith tersebut. Haiwan-haiwan tersebut adalah tikus, kala jengking, helang, gagak, ular, anjing dan cicak yang memiliki kategori khusus bagi setiap haiwan perosak. Terdapat penjelasan yang khusus dalam sunnah Nabi SAW berhubung dengan cara interaksi dengan haiwan-haiwan tersebut. Keseluruhannya persepsi dan kefahaman masyarakat khususnya di Pengkalan Hulu, Perak adalah berada pada tahap sederhana. Kefahaman responden berkaitan konsep dan skop hubungan haiwan fasiq dan haiwan perosak dilihat amat berbeza dengan pandangan para ulama berbanding pengamalan yang dilihat lebih baik.

ABSTRACT

Discussion about animal threats to human can be referred on the revelation in order to elaborate realistically for Muslim comprehension. The precise and clear understanding in depth is important to generate harmonious interaction among beings and maintain the ecosystem stability. This study focuses talk analysis on 30 hadith regarding *fasiq* animal (pest) in *al-Kutub al-Sittah*. Through inductive, deductive and qualitative methodology, this study concentrates talks over various aspects related to *fasiq* animal (pest). These include factors and main characteristics of *fasiq* animal (pest) causing Prophet SAW permitted them to be killed, close relationship between *fasiq* animals and pests, pest control aspects as well as control techniques in accordance with *sunnah*. Hence, this research also distributes questionnaires for 400 respondents, in this case among residents in Pengkalan Hulu, Perak to evaluate their perception, comprehension and interaction approach towards *fasiq* animals (pest). As a result of this study, there are seven types of *fasiq* animals (pest) that allowed to be killed from the discussion of related hadith. These animals are rat, scorpion, eagle, crow, snake, dog and lizard that lead a specific category for each pests. In the meantime, there is specific explanation from Prophetic's traditions in term of human interaction with animals. While the perception angle and people's knowledge especially in Pengkalan Hulu, Perak is at moderate level. Respondent's understanding to the concepts and scope of *fasiq* animals and pests relationship seemed very different from theologian's views compared to practice that seems much better.