

ABSTRAK

ASIAH BINTI ALI. Peranan Ulama' Dalam Bidang Pendidikan Islam Di Negeri Kelantan: Suatu Kajian Khusus Di Antara Tahun 1940 Hingga 1990.

Tesis Doktor Falsafah, Kuala Lumpur: Jabatan Sejarah Dan Tamadun Islam, Akademi Pengajian Islam Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, 1999.

Negeri Kelantan terkenal sebuah negeri yang mempunyai banyak keistimewaannya. Kemasyhuran Kelantan kerana sekolah pondoknya, sistem pendidikan sekolah-sekolah agamanya yang berjaya melahirkan ramai profesional dan ulama'. Institusi pengajian tinggi yang dikenal sebagai Yayasan Pengajian Tinggi Islam Kelantan terletak di Nilam Puri menjadi simbol kepada kemajuan pendidikan Islam di negeri tersebut. Di negeri ini juga terdapat ramai alim ulama' yang sentiasa berperanan mengajar, mendidik dan menanam kesedaran Islam kepada setiap lapisan masyarakat. Hasil daripada pemerhatian terhadap persoalan ini telah timbul minat dan mendorong penulis untuk membuat kajian secara lebih mendalam terhadap persoalan dan permasalahan ini.

Sebagai kesimpulan judul tesis ini ialah Peranan Ulama' Dalam Bidang Pendidikan Islam di Negeri Kelantan: Suatu Kajian Khusus Di Antara Tahun 1940 Hingga 1990.

Adapun masalah-masalah yang dikaji di dalam tesis ini ialah:

1. Bagaimanakah sistem pendidikan Islam di negeri Kelantan pada tahun 1940 hingga 1990 ?.
2. Siapakah para ulama' yang menonjol di negeri Kelantan dalam jangka masa tersebut ?
3. Bagaimanakah peranan para ulama' dalam bidang pendidikan Islam ?.
4. Apakah hasil daripada usaha-usaha ulama' itu dalam bidang pendidikan Islam di negeri Kelantan?.

Bagi menghurai dan menjawab persoalan-persoalan diatas penulis telah melakukan kajian dengan menggunakan kaedah(Metod) gabungan tinjauan dan kajian kes (Combined Survey and Case Study Approach). Proses penyelidikan telah dilakukan melalui empat tahap iaitu penelitian terhadap kajian lepas (Review of Literature), pengumpulan data (Data Collection), analisis data (Data Analisis), penemuan dan kesimpulan (Finding and Conclusion).

Hasil daripada kajian didapati sebagai berikut:

1. Sistem pendidikan Islam yang wujud di negeri Kelantan antara tahun-tahun 1940 hingga 1990 adalah merangkumi institusi pondok yang telah melahirkan ramai ulama' yang berperanan sebagai

pendidik, pendakwah, imam dan kadi. Selain dari pondok masjid juga menjadi institusi pendidikan yang penting di negeri ini. Sebagai contoh dalam tahun-tahun sebelum perang dunia ke II sistem halaqat yang berjalan di mesjid Muhammadi begitu rancak berjalan dimana tenaga pengajarnya terdiri dari ulama' yang berwibawa dalam bidang keilmuan masing-masing. Pelajar-pelajarnya pula terdiri dari rakyat tempatan dan dari luar.

2. Sistem pendidikan berbentuk sekolah mulai berkembang awal tahun 1940an. Ianya telah berjaya menggabungkan antara matapelajaran agama dan akademik. Hasil daripada sistem ini telah berjaya melahirkan ramai golongan profesional dan ulama' yang terlibat dalam bidang pendidikan, pengurusan, kemasyarakatan, politik dan sebagainya. Manakala Pusat Pengajian Tinggi Islam Kelantan yang telah ditubuhkan pada tahun 1965 menjadi simbol kepada institusi pengajian tinggi Islam yang pertama di Malaysia waktu itu. Ianya telah berjaya melahirkan graduan dalam berbagai disiplin ilmu yang berperanan memberi sumbangan ilmiah kepada masyarakat dan negara.

3. Para ulama' yang menonjol di negeri Kelantan dalam jangkamasa yang telah ditentukan ialah Haji

Abdullah Tahir bin Haji Ahmad mewakili period 1940an manakala Haji Ahmad Maher bin Haji Ismail mewakili ulama' period 1950an. Tokoh Ulama' yang dipilih mewakili period 1960an ialah Haji Muhammad Noor bin Haji Ibrahim atau dikenali sebagai Syeikh Noor Penambang oleh penduduk tempatan. Ustaz Haji Hassan bin Haji Idris pula dipilih sebagai ulama' yang mewakili period 1970an berdasarkan sumbangan besar beliau melakukan pembaharuan terhadap pendidikan Islam di negeri tersebut. Manakala Ustaz Haji Muhammad bin Haji Yusuf mewakili ulama' era 1980an. Beliau adalah ulama' yang menjadi pakar rujuk dalam semua bidang keilmuan di negeri tersebut.

4. Di negeri ini terdapat ramai ulama' yang sentiasa memainkan peranan masing-masing dalam mendidik masyarakat ke arah kehidupan Islam sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung. Sebagai contoh Tuan haji Abdullah Tahir bin Haji Ahmad tokoh ulama' period 1940an adalah salah seorang murid tua Tok Kenali yang telah berjaya membuka pondok yang terulung di negeri Kelantan selepas pondok Tok Kenali. Madrasah Ahmadiyah Bunut Payong yang diasaskan pada tahun 1931 menjadi pusat pengajian Islam yang berperanan dalam perkembangan ilmu agama di rantau ini pada zaman itu. Ianya telah

berjaya melahirkan para ulama', kadi-kadi, guru-guru dan pemimpin agama sama ada di negeri Kelantan dan di luar negeri tersebut.

5. Tuan Haji Ahmad Maher bin Haji Ismail seorang ulama' yang banyak membuat pembaharuan dalam bidang pentadbiran Islam di negeri Kelantan. Beliau pernah dilantik sebagai nazir pelajaran Majlis Agama Islam Kelantan. Di zaman beliauah diadakan jawatan penyelia agama, menambah bilangan kadi dan guru-guru agama diserapkan kedalam perkhidmatan kerajaan.
6. Tokoh ulama' Tuan Haji Muhammad Noor bin Haji Ibrahim seorang ulama' yang hafiz. Beliau terkenal alim dalam bidang-bidang qiraat, falaq, tafsir dan usuluddin. Beliau telah mencadangkan kepada Majlis Agama Islam Kelantan untuk menubuhkan kelas 'Tafaquh Fi al-Din' yang dibuka pada tahun 1970. Beliau merupakan ulama' Malaysia yang pertama membuat pembaharuan dalam pengajian tafsir terutama di sekitar tahun 1940an. Penterjemahannya tepat, jelas dengan ulasan yang dikaitkan dengan sejarah, akidah serta falsafah-falsafah ayat.
7. Ustaz Haji Hassan bin Haji Idris merupakan ulama' yang sentiasa menyalurkan idea-idea keislamannya

melalui tulisan seperti melalui majalah Pengasuh, dan risalah-risalah yang diedarkan secara percuma. Beliau juga telah menyusun kurikulum baru sekolah-sekolah agama di negeri Kelantan yang bersifat serampang dua mata. Hasil daripada kurikulum ini melayakkan pelajar-pelajar sekolah agama untuk melanjutkan pelajaran ke universiti-universiti tempatan dan luar negeri terutama di Timur Tengah.

8. Haji Muhammad bin Haji Yusuf merupakan tokoh ulama' yang terlibat secara langsung dengan kerjaya sebagai guru. Beliau adalah seorang guru yang berpengalaman dan sangat diminati oleh pelajar. Beliau seorang ulama' yang mahir dalam bidang ilmu falak, fekah, usuluddin, bahasa Arab serta hadith. Beliau juga menjadi tempat rujukan kepada permasalahan hukum bagi masyarakat Islam di negeri Kelantan.

9. Hasil daripada usaha-usaha dan sumbangan ulama' di atas banyak meninggalkan kesan samada secara langsung atau tidak langsung terhadap kecemerlangan Islam di peringkat masyarakat dan negeri. Tuan Haji Abdullah Tahir, hasil daripada sistem perpondokan beliau telah berjaya melahirkan ramai ulama' lapis kedua dalam era abad kedua puluh. Ada di kalangan mereka yang berjaya membuka

institusi pendidikan Islam di tempat masing-masing.

10. Tuan Haji Ahmad Maher pula seorang ulama' perintis kepada pembaharuan dalam bidang pentadbiran Agama Islam di negeri Kelantan. Beliau juga satu-satunya ulama' yang dilantik sebagai Yang di Pertua Majlis Agama Islam Kelantan.
11. Tuan Haji Muhammad Noor bin Ibrahim merupakan tokoh ulama' yang membuat pembaharuan dalam pengajian usuluddin yang menjadi elemen penting dalam membangkitkan kesedaran Islam masyarakat.
12. Tokoh ulama' Haji Hassan bin Haji Idris merupakan tokoh pembaharuan sistem pendidikan Islam di negeri Kelantan dalam tahun tujuh puluhan yang memberi nafas baru kepada persekolahan agama di negeri ini.
13. Tuan Haji Muhammad bin Haji Yusuf merupakan ulama' yang menjadi pakar rujuk hukum hakam Islam di negeri kelantan.

Sebagai menjawab kepada persoalan-persoalan di atas dapat disimpulkan bahawa setiap ulama' mempunyai ketokohan dan kewibawaan mengikut bidang kepakaran masing-masing dalam

menentukan sumbangan kepada masyarakat. Interaksi antara ulama' dengan masyarakat adalah menjadi realiti dalam kehidupan sosial masyarakat di negeri Kelantan.

ABSTRACT

ASIAH BINTI ALI. The Role of Muslim Scholars in Islamic Education in The State of Kelantan: An Extensive Study Between 1940 to 1990.
Thesis for Philosophy Doctor Degree, Kuala Lumpur: Department of History and Islamic Civilization, Academy of Islamic Studies University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

Kelantan is a state with many special identities. It is well known for its traditional religious school, which its system of education has produced many Muslim professionals and scholars. The Kelantan Islamic Higher Education Foundation situated in Nilam Puri had been the symbol for the advancement in Islamic education in Kelantan. There had always been many Muslim scholars taking the role in teaching, imparting their knowledge and instilling the awareness of Islam to various groups in the community. Based on this observation, the writer had developed an interest to conduct an extensive study and research in the subject.

This thesis entittled The Role Of Muslim Scholars in Islamic Education in the State of Kelantan : An Extensive Study Between 1940 to 1990. The study has looked deeply into several areas such as :-

1. System of Islamic Education in Kelantan between 1940 to 1990.

2. The most prominent Muslim scholars in Kelantan during those years.
3. The role of Muslim scholars in the area of Islamic education.
4. The outcome from the efforts put by the Muslim scholars in the area of Islamic Education.

In order to elaborate further on the above areas, the writer had conducted a survey based on the combination of field survey and case study approach. The research had been divided into four main stages, namely literature review, data collection, analysis of data, findings and conclusions.

Based on the studies conducted, several findings could be summarised :-

1. The system of education existed in the state of Kelantan between the years 1940 to 1990 which include the traditional religious school had successfully produced Muslim scholars who had played the role as academician, preacher, head of religion and judge for syariah judiciary. Other than the traditional religious school, the mosque had also become one of the Institute of Islamic Education in the state. For example,

in the years before the second world war, the Muhammadi Mosque in Kota Bharu had actively conduct the halaqat system where prominent Muslim scholars in various areas involved in imparting knowledge to the students whom were among the locals and also came from the other states.

2. In the early 1940's, the system of had started to developed into a proper education centre. It had succesfully intergrated between academic and religious studies. As a result of this, the system had successfully produced professional groups and Muslim scholars who were involved in education, management, community, politics and many other fields. Meanwhile, the Kelantan Centre of Islamic ~~Tertiary~~ Education founded in 1965 had became the symbol for the first Institute of Higher Education in Islamic studies during those years. It had successfully produced graduates of various diciplines of knowledge who had played their role in providing education to the community and the nation.
3. Between the years 1940 to 1990, five Muslim scholars were identified as the most prominent

Muslim scholar for each decade. Haji Abdullah Tahir bin Haji Ahmad represented the era of 1940's while Haji Ahmad Maher bin Haji Ismail represented the Muslim scholars for the years of 1950's. Haji Muhammad Noor bin Haji Ibrahim or known as the Syeikh Noor Penambang by the local community had been selected as the most prominent Muslim scholar for the period 1960's. For the years 1970's, Ustaz Haji Hassan bin Haji Idris was selected to be the most outstanding Muslim scholar based on his valuable contribution towards improving the Islamic education system in the state of Kelantan. Finally, Ustaz Haji Muhammad bin Haji Yusuf had been chosen to represent the Muslim scholars for the years 1980 to 1990. He was well known to be the resource person for every field in Islamic education.

4. During the years 1940 to 1990, there were a number of Muslim scholars who had directly or indirectly involved in educating the Muslim community toward implementing Islamic way of life. For example, Tuan Haji Abdullah Tahir bin Haji Ahmad whom had been chosen to be the most prominent Muslim scholar for the era 1940's

was once the students of Tok Kenali, had successfully run the second traditional religious school in Kelantan after the widely known former called the 'Pondok Tok Kenali'. The traditional religious school run by Tuan Haji Abdullah Tahir was called the Madrasah Ahmadiyah Bunut Payong which was started in 1931. It had been the centre for Islamic studies and responsible for the flourishing of the Islamic Education in the region. The school had successfully produced Muslim scholars, judges in syariah judiciary, teachers and heads of religion either in Kelantan or in the other states.

5. Tuan Haji Ahmad Maher bin Haji Ismail the Muslim scholar for the era 1940 to 1950 had introduced many new concepts in the administration of Islamic welfare in Kelantan. He was once elected as the supervisor for the Islamic Religious Council of Kelantan. During his office, he had introduced the post of religion administrator, increased the number of judges in the syariah judiciary and absorbed the post of religious teacher in the government service.

6. Tuan Haji Muhammad Noor bin Haji Ibrahim was one of the most prominent Muslim scholars who had memorised the Qur'an. He was well known to be knowledgeable in the areas of recitation of the Qur'an, astronomy and Islamic theology. He had proposed to the Islamic Religious Council of Kelantan to conduct a class called 'Tafaquh Fi al-Din' which started in 1970. He was the first Muslim scholar in Malaysia who introduced a new approach in studying the translation of the Qur'an in the years 1940's. His translation to the verses in the Qur'an was precise and accurate which had included the elaboration related to the historical facts, believes and philosophies of the verses.

7. Ustaz Haji Hassan bin Haji Idris was the Muslim scholar who had actively transferred his ideas through writing, for example he had written articles in a well known Islamic Journal call 'Pengasuh' and also in pamphlets which were distributed for free. He had also revised a new curriculum for the religious school in Kelantan which had enabled the students to proceed their studies in the local universities as well as abroad.

8. Haji Muhammad bin Haji Yusuf was a Muslim scholar who had directly involved due to his career as a teacher. Being an experienced teacher, he was admired by many of his students. He was well versed in many disciplines of Islamic studies such as astronomy, fiqh, Islamic theology, Arabic language and hadith. He had also become the resource person for any queries and doubt in Islamic law by the Muslim community in Kelantan.
9. The efforts and contributions of the Muslim Scholars mentioned above had directly or indirectly responsible for the glory of Islam in the community and in the state level. The traditional religion school founded Tuan Haji Abdullah Tahir had successfully produced the second generation of Muslim scholars for the 20th century. Among them in turn, had set up Institute of Islamic Education in their own place.
10. Tuan Haji Ahmad Maheer was found to be the Muslim scholar who had initiated the changes in the administration of Islamic religion in the

state of Kelantan. He was also the only Muslim scholar who had been appointed as the Head of Islamic Religious Council of Kelantan.

11. Tuan ~~Haji~~ Muhammad Noor bin Ibrahim was known to be the Muslim scholar who was responsible in introducing new approach in the study of Islamic theology which became an important element in reviving the awareness of Islam in the community.
12. Tuan Haji Hassan bin Haji Idris was the Muslim scholar who was responsible for improving the Islamic education system in Kelantan in the era of 1970's and it had given a new strength to the religious school in Kelantan
13. Finally, Tuan Haji ~~Muhammad~~ bin Haji Yusuf was the Muslim scholar who became the source of reference for any matters regarding Islamic law in Kelantan.

From the findings of study, it could be gathered that each individual Muslim scholar had his own quality and charisma according to their own expertise and this would determine their areas of contribution to the

community. The interaction between the Muslim scholars and the community was actually realised in the state of Kelantan.