THE ROLE OF JABATAN AGAMA ISLAM PAHANG (JAIP) IN DAKWAH ACTIVITIES WITH REFERENCE TO ORANG ASLI OF KOMPIN, PEKAN AND KUANTAN

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KOLEJ UNIVERSITI ISLAM MALAYSIA
THE ROLE OF JABATAN AGAMA ISLAM PAHANG (JAIP) IN
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ROMPIN, PEKAN AND KUANTAN

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Academic project submitted in fulfillment for the degree of
BACHELOR OF DA'WAH AND ISLAMIC MANAGEMENT

Perpustakaan KUJM

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Kuala Lumpur

March 2004
AUTHOR DECLARATION

 başvurmu rahim

I hereby declare that the work in this academic project is my own except for quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of Allah SWT, the Compassionate, the Merciful, Praise be to Allah SWT. Lord of the Universe, and Peace and Prayers be upon His Final Prophet and Messenger.

First of all, I would like to express my greatest gratitude to Almighty Allah SWT. Because of His mercy and Permission, I had successful in completing this research in order to perform the requirements to fulfill this course. I hope that this research will produce benefits to all student and people.

I also take this opportunity to give my highest thanks and appreciation to Al-fadhil Ustaz Dr. Muhammad Yusuf Khalid, the advisor and co-coordinator of this research project for his continuous support and guidance during this research.

Special thanks to the persons involved in finishing this research directly or indirectly, especially to my beloved parents Abd. Razak bin Ali and Asmah binti Ngah who gave me the confidence and moral support. Thanks for their cooperation.

And then, I would like to thanks to the Dean of Faculty Leadership and Management, staffs and all lecturers. And Lastly, I also want to thank my siblings and all my friends.

Lastly, to the name mentioned above, thanks for all the support that you have given, may Allah SWT pay it with good reward and God Bless for the completion of this research, hopefully my research will help others and all towards the showing of greatness of Allah SWT.

Wassalam
ABSTRAK

ABSTRACT

The study reveal that the approaches of JAIP in the propagation of Islam with the Orang Asli at Pahang. This studies based on a ‘Field Research’ to study the progress and achievements of JAIP. Various programmes have been planned by JAIP in order to attract the attention of the Orang Asli to Islam. Besides, the Da’wah Unit of JAIP has to prepare a module about Islam especially for both the Orang Asli Muslim and Non Muslim. Through the implementation of the programmes, the number of orang asli Muslim has increased. Al-Qur’an is used as a reference for the dā‘ī in preaching the mission and vision to the Orang Asli. In this programmes, some methodologies are used, namely observations, interviews and library references. As a conclusion, the dā‘ī have to devout and maintain the good manner in implementing their propagation to Non-Muslim.
ملخص البحث

لقد كان الهدف من كتابة هذا البحث معرفة الدور الذي تقوم به إدارة الشؤون الدينية بولاية بمانج في إبلاغ الدعوة الإسلامية إلى السكان الأصليين بتلك الولاية، واتبع البحث المعه الميداني في معرفة الآثار الإدارية للأنشطة المنفذة من الإدارة، وخصوصا على المناهج التي تعد لها وحدة الدعوة لترغيب السكان الأصليين في الدين الإسلامي، وقد استعملت الباحثة فيها نظرياً في جمع المعلومات ونقدها، وجاءت الباحثة أن القرآن مرجع دعاء ولاية بمانج في دعوته.
وفي الآخر على الدعاء أن يعتمدا بالأعمال الدعوية اهتماماً بالغاً، وأن يؤدها بنوايا خالصة حتى تؤتي ثمارها في الدنيا والآخرة.
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# ARABIC WORDS TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM

## TRANSLITERATION TABLE

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<th>Example</th>
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<td>‘</td>
<td>فَارُ</td>
<td>fa’r</td>
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<td>ﮑ</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>بَرُدُ</td>
<td>burd</td>
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<td>ﮐ</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>تَلُ</td>
<td>tall</td>
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<td>th</td>
<td>ثُوبُ</td>
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<td>ذِهْبُ</td>
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2. Short Vowel

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<td>u</td>
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3. Long Vowel

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4. Diphthong

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<td>ي</td>
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<td>ي</td>
<td>iyy</td>
<td>شافي</td>
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<td>و</td>
<td>uww</td>
<td>علو</td>
<td>ouluww</td>
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5. Exemption

5.1 Arabic letter  ء  (hamzah) found at the beginning of a word is transliterated to the letter “a” and not to ‘.

Example: أُكَبَر transliterated to akbar (not ’akbar)

5.2 Arabic letter ة (ta’ marbutah) found in a word without ال (al) which is coupled with another word that contains ال (al) at the beginning of it is transliterated to the letter “a”.

Example: مكتبة الإمام transliterated to: maktabat al-imām

However if the Arabic letter ة (ta’ marbutah) found in a word with ال (al), in a single word or in the last word in a sentence, it is transliterated to the letter “h”.

Example: المكتبة الأهلية transliterated to: al-maktabah al-ahliyyah

قلعة qal‘ah
دار وهمية dār wahbah
ABBREVIATIONS

AQFA  Al-Quran Fardhu Ain
AS  ʿalayh al-salām
DPDM  Dakwah Perdana Darul Makmur
ed.  editor/ edition/ edition by
H  Hijrah
JAIP  Jabatan Agama Islam Pahang
JAKIM  Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia
JHEOA  Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli
JPNP  Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri Pahang
KAFA  Kelas Al-Quran Dan Fardhu Ain
MASISUPA  Majlis Sukan Ilmiah Sek.Agama Pahang
MUIP  Majlis Ugama Islam Pahang
n.a.  no author/ no year
n.d.  no date/ no year
n.pb.  no publisher
n.pl.  no place
PAID  Pejabat Agama Islam Daerah
PERKIM  Pertubuhan Kebajikan Islam Malaysia
PETAMA  Pembangunan Tamadun Orang Asli
p.  page
pp.  pages
SAW  Salla Allāh ʿalayh wa sallam
SPM  Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia
SWT  Subhānahu wa taʿālá
vol.  volume
CHAPTER I

THE BACKGROUND OF THE JABATAN AGAMA ISLAM PAHANG

1.1 Introduction

_Jabatan Agama Islam Pahang_ is the main organization in propagating Islamic religious in _Pahang_. It is well known and respected organization and has carried out numerous activities to the Muslims and non-Muslim. In 2001, _JAIP_ has introduced a major programme dealing with religious propagation activities in _Pahang_ and it runs until the year of 2005. The programme is called _Dakwah Perdana Darul Makmur (DPDM)_ and one of the objectives to centralize all the religious activities concerned. It is based on three approaches: people of friendly, community services and dissemination of information.

1.2 The history of JAIP

_Pahang_ is the largest state in Peninsular Malaysia. Every state has a special body or organization to carry out matters relating to Islamic religion. In _Pahang_, the organization responsible to perform this duty is _Jabatan Agama Islam Pahang (JAIP)_.

_Jabatan Agama Islam Pahang_, in short _JAIP_, is one of the state agencies in _Pahang_, with the head office situated in _Pekan_. _JAIP_ was founded in 1926, formerly known as the Islamic Members Council. This Council was put under the supervision of the former _Tengku Besar Pahang, Yang Amat Mulia Tengku Besar Sulaiman bin Almarhum Sultan Ahmad_. The Royal Highness was appointed as the first Director of the Council. This Council started its operation in a small wooden building near the late Royal Highness’s palace. Then, the office was transferred to the office of the Royal Highness until the end of 1951. Later, it was moved again to _Balai Hingga_ near a river in _Pekan Lama, Pekan_. _JAIP_ was finally situated at its present location on 25th May 1973. _JAIP’s_ early operation
only deal with the administration of marriage and divorce and syar'ah Courts matters. It only comprises of a Head of Department, a Mufti and four clerks.

In 1965, the Islamic Members Council Law 1956 was amended and re-arranged into the Islamic Administration Law 1965. Simultaneously, the District Qâdhî Offices was built in Rompin, Pekan, Kuantan, Chenor, Temerloh, Maran, Jengka, Bentong, Raub and Cameron Highlands.

In the year 1960’s onwards, JAIP experienced a rapid development in its function. New divisions and units were introduced, as there is an increasement of manpower. The Islamic Schools and District Mosques were put under the management and supervision of JAIP. Until today, fourteen executives have been appointed as the Director of JAIP.

Basically, JAIP can be divided into seven units:

1. Unit of Management
2. Unit of Da'wah
3. Unit of Research
4. Unit of Education
5. Unit of Enforcement Effectiveness and Prosecution
6. Unit of Syar'ah law
7. Unit of Mosque Management

1.3 The objective of JAIP

1.3.1 To create a knowledgeable society that follows the Islamic perfect way of life as stated in Al-Qur'an and Al-Sunnah.

1.3.2 To uphold justice according to Islamic principles and the jurisdiction as in the law.

1.3.3 To protect Islam, the Muslims and all the related religious institutions from any threat, deviation or betrayal.

1.3.4 To upgrade the quality of knowledge, skill and the concentration to Islam in systematically and effectively.
1.3.5 To develop the aspects of physical and spiritual in order to create an individual or a family or an ummah that is aggressive and proactive.

1.4 The vision of JAIP

The vision of JAIP is to achieve an effective management and to create a knowledgeable, progressive, dynamic and excellent society in the aspects of intellectual and spiritual according to Al-Qur’an and Al-Sunnah. So then, contribute to the development of the country.

1.5 The mission of JAIP

To uphold Islam as ad-din via the efficient, integrated, innovative, quality, proactive and committed management for the harmonious ummah

1.6 The motto of JAIP

"JAIP GUIDES TOWARDS FAITHFUL LIFE"

1.7 The function of JAIP

1.7.1 Implementing the policy of Majlis Agama Islam and the Pahang Malay Customs and the government, according to the rules in enactments related to Islam in the State of Pahang.

1.7.2 Planning, coordinating, and implementing the physical development and human resources with systematic, effective and quality management.

1.7.3 Planning and implementing the ummah development programmes in the aspects of intellectual and spiritual in the State of Pahang.

1.7.4 The enforcement of the Islamic principles in effectively in implementing amar ma'ruf nahi mungkar.
1.7.5 Planning, coordinating and administrating the Islamic Education Institution in Pahang to create Insan Kamil.

1.7.6 Planning the development programmes for the happy family institutions according to Syara’s Principles and the Family Enactment of Pahang related to the ‘aqidah, syariah, moral, social, foods, and publishing material and so on.

1.7.7 To collect and analyze data and information for the effectiveness of management productivity.

1.8 JAIP main functions.

In accomplishing the task and function of every department, JAIP has seven units and District Islamic Offices that give the direct service to the people. Below are the 7 units (the quality procedure document - MK-JAIP MS ISO 9002:1994):

1.8.1 The Service Management Unit

There are three important parts in this unit:

i. Administrative and Services

- To plan for the employment and human resources.
- To organize matters on government servants’ services.
- To organize courses in service, service’s examination and training.
- As secretariat to the Board of Discipline and the Board of Raising Promotion to the public officers at the department level.
- To manage matters related to the department administrative.

ii. Financial Planning

- To prepare the annual budget for the Department.
- To deal with the collection of management and provision.
- The payment of salary and allowances.
Planning and Development

- To plan new projects for the Islamic growth.
- To control the implementation of the development project.
- To be in charge with the Islamic religion buildings.

1.8.2 The Da’wah Unit

There are 6 main units:

i. Clarification and Special Tasks
   - To clarify and to instill the understanding of the religion to Muslims.

ii. Training and Propagating
    - To organize courses and training to all levels of societies
    - To get an understanding between the propagators, officers and staff of JAIP.

iii. Management and Secretariat
     - To co-ordinate the Islamic activities and programmes together with other agencies.

iv. To Propagate Mu’allaf
    - To give guidance and to look after the welfare of the Mu’allaf.
    - To give support, courage and welfare to the unfortunate.

v. Publication and Multimedia
   - To publish books and magazines about Islam.
   - To co-operate in planning programmes on radio.
vi. District Services

- Responsible to implement matters related to the administration of JAIP and to control the activities implemented.

1.9 The Objectives of the Da'wah Unit

i. To give the knowledge and to create good Muslims that give total commitment to the values of Islam according to Ahli Sunnah Wal Jama'ah.

ii. To increase the quality of Muslims in practicing the Islamic principles.

iii. To deal with the secretariat work on the special days celebrated in Pahang.

1.10 The Function of the Da'wah Unit

i. To continue and to update the programmes of Dakwah Perdana Darul Makmur.

ii. To run and harmonize the activities of Dakwah Khas and Umum at Pahang.

iii. To harmonize the religious activities and as the secretariat of religious ceremonies and affairs.

iv. To deal with the registration of Mu'allaf and to be responsible about the welfare of new converts.

v. To deal with courses, seminars, training and giving information about Islam to the people in Pahang.

vi. To handle the Haji affairs.

vii. To co-ordinate with the activities handle by the da'wah's body in Pahang.

viii. To publish the Al-Wehdah magazine and other religious brochures.

ix. To organize aid for the victim of disasters and the Islamic services the hospitals.
1.11 The Research Unit

The Research Unit is divided into 3 main functions:

i) Syari'ah

- To implement the research on the development of the practice in Syari'ah including the Law system and Jurisdiction.
- The research on the practices of ākīdah including the threat to the ākīdah.
- Preparation of research paper to be read in the Fatwā Meeting of Pahang.
- Research on the growth of the tasawwuf knowledge and the practice of tarīkat.
- Supervision on the non-halāl foods, drinks and other goods.
- To process the certificate of Halāl's Logo and to monitor supervise the slaughtering process.
- To prepare reports, working papers and other related matters from the research and presenting findings to JAIP and State Government.

ii) Economy and Social

- Research on Muslim’s economic problems.
- Research on the Zakāt, Baitul Māl, Wakaf and Tax Institution and their functions.
- Research on social problems and akhlāk.
- Research on the development of education, da‘wah activities, mu‘allaf, murtad and the growth of other religions.
- To prepare reports, working papers and other related matter from the research to be presented to JAIP.
iii) Censorship

- Involved books, holy books, newspapers, magazines, etc.
- Posters containing Al-Qur’an verses.
- To censor films.
- To prepare reports for every censorship done.

1.12 The Mosque Management Unit

This unit is divided into 3 sub-units as follows:

i) The Mosque Management and Administrative Unit

- Dealing with the monitoring of renovation of mosques.
- To manage the collection of donation to the mosques.
- To deal with qualified officers for every mosques in Pahang
- Dealing with the service of mosque officers of state, districts and mukims.
- To upgrade the mukim mosques to become as district mosques.
- To deal with the allowance to the volunteered mosques officers.
- To prepare an annual budget for the mosque management.
- To manage Muslims graveyards.

ii) The Training Unit for Officers and Staff Unit

- To organize professional courses for the mosque officers.
- To organize courses for khatbah.
- To organize courses of duty and etiquette to the mosque officers.
- To organize courses to upgrade the working quality of the mosque officers.
- To organize mosque committee courses.
iii) The Spiritual Activities Unit

- To organize *fardhu 'ain* and Al-Qur’an classes in the mosques at all *gariah*.
- To organize class of *fardhu kifāyah* in the mosques at all *gariah*.
- To organize *tafaqquh* class in mosques at all *gariah*.
- To organize recitation classes after the *Maghrib* prayer in mosques at all *gariah*.
- To organize speeches, forums and seminars at all levels in mosques.

1.13 The Education Unit

The Education Unit is divided into 7 main sub-units:

i. Curriculum Unit

- To ensure the implementation of school curriculum with at least 3 times of observation per year.
- To control the implementation of curriculum in schools.
- Play as members and secretariat to the curriculum panel.
- To revise the implementation of curriculum and its effect and also to suggest suitable advice or changes to the curriculum panel.
- To prepare paper work for courses related to development of the Islamic education.

ii. Student Affairs and Curriculum Unit

- To organize the admission of new students to study in *Sekolah Menengah Agama* in the State of *Pahang*.
- To deal with the admission of Form 4 students.
- To deal and process the students register in and out of *Pahang*.
- To control students discipline.
- To process application of visit among students and teachers to overseas.
• To deal with student affairs and scholarship.
• To plan and organize co-curriculum activity at the state level and to organize the annual sport (MASISUPA).
• To hold counseling courses and motivation courses to the student affairs.

iii Secondary School Administration Unit
• To plan and organize the take over of Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat and the establishment of the new Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat.
• To supervise and to guide school in the aspect of administration.
• To plan, implement and spread the education technology’s projects in aiding teaching and learning.
• Responsible in preparing budget for the school development.
• To co-operate with the development unit of the department to preparing reports regarding the school’s development.
• To plan schools and hostels development and the learning facilities in the Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri Pahang.
• To prepare paper work related to the unit’s responsible and duties
• Responsible to deal with the development of Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri.
• To prepare plans for the Islamic education from time to time.
• To set co-operation from other education agencies such as Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri and Yayasan Pahang in the field of developing the Islamic studies in Pahang.
• To implement programme/department policies and State Government.
iv. Personnel Unit

- To plan and manage the appointment of teachers and staff in all Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri Pahang.
- Responsible in managing and monitoring all staff services in the education organization from time to time.
- To plan and hold courses/seminars/workshops or others related to education and upgrading programmes and to update with the latest knowledge in the development of services field.
- To upgrade the discipline quality of teachers, staff and students.
- To create an effective monitoring system.
- To maximize and effective usage of sources.
- To manage, supervise and monitoring the teachers and staff services at Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri Pahang.
- To survey and monitor the staff discipline level at Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri Pahang.
- To monitor all aspect regarding personnel, management and administration in school.
- To plan and manage the appointment of teachers and staff.
- To plan and to manage the courses relating to services, professionalism upgrading for the staff in Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri Pahang.

v. Examination Unit

- To handle the examination in Islamic education to measure the student’s knowledge and skill according to the curriculum given.
- To handle the examination in Islamic education to measure the student’s ability in order to further their studies.
- The manage and ad writer administration examination.
- The process and the production of examination results.
- Research in the examination policies.
vi. **KAFA Administration Unit**

- To plan and to manage the appointment of all KAFA’s teacher in Pahang.
- Responsible in managing and monitoring teachers services from time to time.
- To plan and to hold courses/seminars/workshops related to the education and upgrading teachers’ professionalism.
- To co-operate with Jabatan Pendidikan Pahang/JAKIM in order to get an up-to-date information on education’s development.
- To manage, supervise and monitor the services of KAFA’s teacher appointed in Pahang.
- To observe all aspect on personnel, management and administration in school.
- To plan and to manage the appointment of KAFA’s teachers/supervisors.

vii. **Sekolah Rakyat Administration Unit**

- Act as the Registrar for schools.
- To supervise and to guide the secondary schools in the aspect of management and administration.
- To plan and to implement the education’s technology projects in helping the education and studies programme.
- To plan and to help in preparing the development budget for secondary schools.
- To co-operated with Majlis Ugama Islam Pahang and Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri Pahang regarding the implementation of school’s development.
- To plan the development of schools and hostels including the learning facilities in secondary schools.
• To seek help and to co-operate with other education agencies namely Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri Pahang and Yayasan Pahang in the field of Islamic education in the State of Pahang.
• To implement the programmes and department/government’s policy.
• To guide and advise teachers in their teaching.

1.14 The Enforcement of the Syar'ah’s Law Unit

This unit is divided into 2 parts:

i) The Enforcement
• To organize movement to prevent from the wrongdoing and to enforce the wrongdoing in Syar'ah Crime according to the provision of the law and the said jurisdiction.
• To investigate further on complaints and arrestment.
• To involve and run operations on targeted areas of the wrongdoing or maksiat in all districts.
• To accept complaint and information from the public to investigate the said scene.
• To prepare a report and investigation to bring to the justice officer.
• To determine the case to the witnesses.
• To record cases go that prevention can the carried out.

ii) The Claim
• To accept paper reports of the arrestment and investigation papers from the Enforcement Unit.
• To revise and examine the above papers and hand them over to the Enforcement Unit if the investigation still not completed to the immediate request.
CHAPTER II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Methodology

The research methodology is referred as a systematic or way used by a researcher in his effort to finish his study of a certain matter.

2.2 Study Method

In the effort to studying, compiling and finishing this academic research, the writer concentrates more on the field research. This kind of research need the writer herself to obtain the data needed through interview, observation, reference at the library, field research and using the compiling data method.

2.3 Reference at the Library

To study at the Library of Kolej Universiti Islam Malaysia and the Library of Tun Seri Lanang, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia through paper works, seminar paper, books, pamphlets and magazines. The writer also went to do the research at the Jabatan Agama Islam Pahang, Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli Pahang and Pembangunan Tamadun Masyarakat Orang Asli (PETAMA).
2.4 Field Research

In this kind of research, the writer will interview the related agencies to compile data.

2.4.1 Interview

Through this method, writer to interview the respondent individually especially with the JAIP officer, the officer of Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli Pahang, its staff and academic staff at the Pembangunan Tamadun Masyarakat Asli (PETAMA) who are involved with the programmes related to Orang Asli.

2.4.2 Compiling data

The compilation method is used to compile all data obtain and to compile in order to make the analysis and conclusion.

2.5 The Observation Method

This method used is a technique to compile the related data through the rough observation on Orang Asli in the Districts of Kuantan, Pekan and Rompin.

2.6 The Place of Study

The place of study or the scope is the Jabatan Agama Islam Pahang (JAIP). This is because; this department is the best source to get the data about this research. The information gathered is totally on the roles played by JAIP in order to preach the Orang Asli, on how they manage to do that though its da’wah programmes.

2.7 Sample of the Study

The sample or the population of this research is the officers of JAIP.
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CHAPTER III
THE ROLE OF JABATAN AGAMA ISLAM PAHANG

3.1 Programmes organized by JAIP

The role of da'wah used by each organization is different from one another. This is also true for this organization, in which JAIP organized a lot of programmes to inculcate interest the Orang Asli to embrace Islam. Under the Dakwah Perdana Darul Makmur (DPDM), various programmes have been conducted to the Orang Asli. Programmes organized by JAIP and other da'wah agencies have produced a positive impact towards the Orang Asli themselves.

3.2 The Dakwah Perdana Darul Makmur (DPDM) Programmes For Orang Asli Society In Pahang For The Year 2001-2005

In 2001, JAIP introduced a mother programme for all the da'wah activities in Pahang. This programme is also planned under the five year planning of JAIP. This programme starts from 2001-2005. This programme is called the Dakwah Perdana Darul Makmur (DPDM) in which this programme is regarded as a new age movement and rearrangement to all the da'wah activities in Pahang. The main aim of this programme is to unite all the da'wah activities in the state with the hope that energy can be combined and generated to the societal changes for the development of Pahang's ummah (Dakwah Perdana Darul Makmur, 2003).

This programme is based on three concepts, namely the concept of society – friendly, societal services and dissemination of information. First, the society –friendly concept is a human relation and the human nature in getting happiness in life. Islam stressed on the relationship between the creatures that have to be respected without taking into consideration the status, rank and race. A relationship based on īmān and taqwā indirectly
will shape towards da'wah bil-hāl among the society especially those who are interested in Islam (Laporan Dakwah Perdana Darul Makmur, 2003). Allah Most High States:


“O ye who believe! Let not some men among you laugh at other: it may be that (the latter), are better than (the former); nor let some women laugh at others: it may be that the latter are better than (the former): nor defame nor be sarcastic to each other, nor call each other by (offensive) nicknames: ill-seeming is a name connoting wickedness, (to be used of one) after he has believed: and those who do not desist are (indeed) doing wrong.”

The second concept, which is societal services, is related to the Islamic view that Islam is very concern with the various problems or issues among the Muslim and the mankind, generally. Islam always invites to the establishesment a good relationship and helping each other (Dakwah Perdana Darul Makmur, 2003) Allah Most High States:

(Al-Qur'an. Al-Māidah: 5:2)

“Help ye one another in righteousness and piety, but help ye not one another in sin and rancor: fear God: for God is strict in punishment.

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The third concept is dissemination of information, is not only limited to the development of infrastructure but development of the spirit also has to be stressed upon, which relates to the increasement of one’s character, society and knowledge. The information of the development of Islam conducted by all parties should be disseminated to the society so that effort in upholding Islam will exist. In line with the Dakwah Perdana Darul Makmur (DPDM), various activities and programmes in relation to the Orang Asli society is also arranged. (Dakwah Perdana Darul Makmur, 2003)

3.3 The objectives of Dakwah Perdana Darul Makmur (DPDM).

The Dakwah Perdana Darul Makmur (DPDM) for the Orang Asli society is conducted to reach these objectives:

3.3.1 To build a good relationship between the Orang Asli and da'wah leaders or worker by introducing Islamic teachings based on da'wah bil-hāl.

3.3.2 To introduce Islamic teaching that is more properly arranged and effective in order to call upon the Orang Asli to convert to Islam.

3.3.3 To establish an Orang Asli village that are in general are Muslims.

3.3.4 To prevent from misunderstandings and instigations that can destroy the Orang Asli unity such as the Christian movement of converting the Orang Asli to Christians.
3.4 The basics for the establishment of Dakwah Perdana Darul Makmur (DPDM) Programme is to try solve these problem:

3.4.1 Da'wah programmes for the Orang Asli has not been conducted properly and there is no specific programme that can become a main base for the conversion of Orang Asli, thus making da'wah activities towards the Orang Asli unsuccessful.

3.4.2 There are efforts from other religions especially the Christians that try hard until the number of Orang Asli converting to Christians increased to 2500 people in year 2003.

3.5 Da'wah activities among the Orang Asli society in Pahang.

Da'wah activities among the Orang Asli society in Pahang have started from the year 1973. Active implementation started in 1980. There are many places, which have become the main target such as Orang Asli village in the rural areas. Most of the Orang Asli in that area is still holding on to the old and traditional beliefs, only small amounts are Muslims.

There are very few da'i who wants to preach this society. Therefore, in order to solve this problem, JAIP organized special courses besides placing the Orang Asli children into government religious schools. This is one step to prepare the children to become da'i for their own society. There are various ways used to inculcate among interest the Orang Asli to Islam. Some includes having meetings and visits to their villages.

JAIP also conducted courses such as Islamic understanding courses and teaching classes for Orang Asli that have converted to Islam. The main objective for these classes is to reach basic knowledge such as 'aqīdah (faith) and syar'ah (law). In organizing da'wah activities to the Orang Asli, JAIP receives help and co-operation from the state’s JHEOA, PERKIM, individuals and other Voluntary bodies.
Besides that, JAIP also conducted specific events such as the Hari Raya Celebration and others. JAIP also prepare the transportation services especially when their officers went to preach.

3.6 The Approach Through Celebration of Hari Raya Programme

According to Ustaz Hamdan Yusi bin Yusuf(2003), the approach through Celebration of Hari Raya Programme is divided into four (4) zones. The first zone involved the district of Pekan, Rompin and Muadzam Shah. The second zone covered Kuantan, Maran and Chenor. The third zone is Temerloh, Jerantut and Bentong. And the last zone covered Raub, Kuala Lipis and Cameron Highlands. This programme will be held in every zone by choosing the village with Muslims majority.

The agenda of this programme usually is visiting the villagers from house to house. The officer of JAIP will preach them to become a mu'allaf. This visiting concept with its friendliness and respecting the Orang Asli cultural is very important. The activities included in this programme are Opening Ceremony, Hari Raya buffet, a small talk about Islam and nasyid presentation by PETAMA (Pembangunan Tamadun Orang Asli), telematch, sports and medical check-up. The Orang Asli loves some sort entertainment, so that kind of activities suit them (Saleh bin Talib, 2003).

The purpose of this program is to build good relationship between the dâri and the villagers in order to expose them to Islam. The activities that are programmed to strengthen up this relationship are:

1. Visit from house to house to analyse the Orang Asli abilities, to observe their way of life and their perception on Islam
2. To organize suitable activities for a group of mothers, youth, students and children. Example, to arrange sports activities, telematch, to build vocational skill, motivation, to arrange for free medical check-up and to exchange souvenir.
3. To arrange telematch between the organizer and the villagers.
4. To form a dynamic group to stimulate the effectiveness of the activities

3.7 The Bi-Al-Hāl special programme to Orang Asli (The Bi-Al-Hāl 1st Phase module planned for the Orang Asli in the state of Pahang Darul Makmur)

This module is prepared as a basic rule in preaching Islam to Non-Muslims. This module is divided into some phases as follows:

3.7.1 Opening Ceremony

The agenda of this ceremony are, welcoming speech from the organizer and the Head of villagers followed by the official speech by the leader. The other agenda is the presentation of nasyid or any suitable entertainment, which will involve the majority of the villagers. The villagers will receive some door gift or souvenir from the organizer. The dāʿī are advised to be friendly, open-minded and always give attention to the villagers so they will feel pleasure about Islam.

3.7.2 Islamic Motivation Activities

The point of doing this activity is to share the Islamic principles that always focus in kindness, helpful to each other and to improve the development of one society. The motivation is focused on students, youth and parents. This activity used the technique of stimulating the way of thinking, to change their mind and to introduce positive way of thinking.
3.7.3 The Thinking Burgeon Activity

This kind of activity will be introduced to the group of male and female including their parents. The purpose is to explore the problem facing by the Orang Asli, their religious believe and their education level. This burgeon thinking have to be explored to mark and to identify their perception about Islam. By doing so, we can clear up their wrong perception about Islam.

3.7.4 Welfare Project.

This activity is planned to build the infrastructure and basic facilities for the Orang Asli such as to construct bridge, to build the rest and relax place and to repair the houses of the poor. The purpose of this project is to impress the villagers about the kindness of Islam. Besides, the entire infrastructure built, will leave a good impression to them. This activity could be concluded as a symbol of relationship between the ḍāʾī and the villagers.

3.7.5 Welfare Activities

The activities planned are medical check-up, exhibition by Fire Department and Rescue Department and also to give aid to the poor villagers.

3.7.6 Islamization Activity

The activity of Islamization is the last and the most important part of the programme. In doing this, the ḍāʾī is advised not force them but preach patiently as stated below:

- To give an approach souvenir.
- To tell the intention to inviting them to become Mu'allaf.
- To explain about the brotherhood relationship practice in Islam.
• To tell about the favorable circumstances about Islam
• To tell about the easiness principles of Islam
• To pursue them with earnestly to follow Islam
• To teach them to recite the kalimah syahādah and its meaning
• To explain the advantages of the kalimah syahādah

3.8 The Islamization Programme of 1,000 Orang Asli: 2003 Plan (Paper Work to Perform the Islamization Programme to Orang Asli Society of Pahang)

To carry out this program, a committee was formed under the State Islāmiyyah Da'wah Committee. This committee is responsible to coordinate and to upgrade the da’wah effectiveness among the society of Orang Asli through its comprehensive da’wah program, which involve all the government agencies and non-government organizations in the State of Pahang.

This committee is also joining all agencies involved in performance da’wah among the society of Orang Asli. Example, Jabatan Agama Islam Pahang (JAIP), Jabatan Penerangan, Jabatan Penyiaran, Pejabat Agama Islam Daerah, Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli, Majlis Agama Islam Pahang (MUIP), the Welfare Organization of PERKIM, Foundation of Pahang and not forgotten the Public Institution of Higher Learning Student’s Committee. The president of this committee is the Chairman of Da’wah Islamiah, information and special task.

The Responsibility of Da’wah Special Committee of the Society of Orang Asli

This committee is responsible to the follows:

i. To conduct the activities of da’wah and spreading the religion of Islam effectively.

ii. To make sure the welfare and the safety of Orang Asli especially who are already Muslims to ensure becomes Islam to ensure from any threat.