

**POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH IN ISLAMIC THOUGHT AND
CIVILIZATION AT THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC
THOUGHT AND CIVILIZATION (ISTAC), MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the research trends based on the master's and doctoral dissertations submitted to the International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization (ISTAC) from 1991 to 2004. Besides consulting the listing of the theses produced by the library, physical inspection for each theses and dissertation available in ISTAC library had been carried out in order to ascertain the accuracy of information. In addition, a compilation of thesis abstracts from 1993-2000 which was published in al-Shajarah, the journal of the institute, was also used as the source of reference for this study. Since its establishment in 1991 till 2004, ISTAC had successfully produced 20 doctoral dissertations and 58 master's theses through the supervision of 23 distinguished supervisors at the institute.

Keywords: Theses; Dissertations; Research trends; Islamic studies; Islamic thought and civilization; International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization; ISTAC.

ISTAC: AN ACADEMIC PROFILE

The International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization (ISTAC) is founded by the world-renowned Muslim thinker and scholar, Professor Dr. Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas. It is an institution of postgraduate teaching and research established in 1987 by the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). The Prime Minister of Malaysia officially opened the institute in 1991, as a research and postgraduate institution offering a specialized program of studies. The institute also conducts courses, training and supervision leading to Master's degree and the doctorate.

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The academic program at ISTAC emphasizes the study of all aspects of Islamic thought and civilization, the major world religions and the study of the present day modern, secular world. Its aim is to create a learning institution which reflects the aspirations of man and the development of all his faculties, and not only that of the state and its limited functions; and to establish a true university to produce the perfect man who is accountable to God, and not merely the perfect citizen answerable only to the state. The teachers and students come from various academic backgrounds such as law, theology, philosophy, political science, psychology, medicine, biology, dentistry, architecture, economics, history, education, business management, literature, engineering and Islamic studies. While the medium of instruction at ISTAC is English, proficiency in the Arabic language is compulsory for all-seeking students at ISTAC. In addition, ISTAC is also offering several language courses like Persian, Greek, Latin and German for doctorate students, in order to enable them to directly refer to the primary sources in their research areas once they start embarking in the thesis writing.

As an institute of postgraduate study, ISTAC only offers courses leading to Master's and Ph.D. in three main, distinct, yet overlapping, areas of studies, namely, Islamic Thought, Islamic Civilization, and Islamic Science. There are many courses offered at the institute in the areas of students' specialization. However, there are 4 areas which are compulsory for all postgraduate candidates to register. These courses are *The Religion of Islam*, *The History and Methodology of the Qur'anic Science*, *The History and Methodology of Hadith*, and *Formal Logic* (Program of Graduate Studies 1996-1999 & 2000-2003). Since its establishment, ISTAC had successfully produced 20 Ph.D. holders and 58 Master's graduates, with 2 academic journals, *Al-Shajarah* (biannually) and *Al-Hikmah* (quarterly), and 58 publications of monograph in several languages inclusive of English, Arabic, Malay, Persian, German, Russian, and Italian.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

Studies on research trends have attracted many researchers to evaluate students' theses and dissertations due to its importance as indicators for academic performance and achievement. However, many of them have concentrated on research studies in library and information science (Haidar,1978; Anwar, 1982; Tejomurthy, 1988; Chatterje, 1995; Lahiri, 1996; Khan, 1998; and Abdoulaye, 2002) as compared to other area of studies like humanities. Research studies in humanities seem to receive less attention among library and information science researchers.

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Two studies are identified to have dealt with the research trends in humanities and both concentrated on the analysis of postgraduate theses and dissertations submitted to universities in Malaysia. Goi and Zainab (1997) examined master's theses and doctoral dissertations in humanities submitted to the University of Malaya library between 1984 and 1994. Meanwhile, Abdoulaye (2004) analyzed master's theses of the Kulliyah (Faculty) of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences, International Islamic University Malaysia from 1991 to 1999.

This paper therefore aims to examine the research trends of postgraduate studies in Islamic thought and civilization based on the master's theses and doctoral dissertations submitted to ISTAC since its establishment in 1991 until 2004. The bibliographic listing of theses and dissertations in the holding of ISTAC library revealed that there are all together 20 doctoral dissertations and 58 master's theses which had been produced from 1993 to 2004. In order to ascertain the accuracy of information, physical inspection for each and every theses and dissertation has been carried out. Except for three doctoral dissertations, all theses and dissertations are available in the ISTAC library in the close access section in which they are arranged, yet catalogued, according to the date of the completion of the thesis. In addition to that, a compilation of thesis abstracts from 1993-2000 which was published in the journal of the institute, *al-Shajarah* (2000), was also used as the source of reference for this study. This compilation consists of 11 doctoral dissertations and 35 master's theses produced from 1993 to 2000. Another source of reference is ISTAC list of thesis published in *al-Hikmah*, another journal of the institute, in a special issue to celebrate a decade of the establishment of ISTAC in 1999.

Hence, this paper looks at the distribution of the periodical growth, countries of origin of the graduated students, genders, and the number of supervisions for each lecturer. The paper analyses the distribution of the subject areas of the theses and dissertation submitted to ISTAC. Thus, it is expected that the analysis of ISTAC theses and dissertations will be able to highlight the research trends and strengths of the institute since its establishment in 1991 until 2004. Furthermore, it is also expected to be able to demonstrate the academic achievement of the institute in relation to the aims and objectives of ISTAC throughout the past decade.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of Growth

Since its establishment, ISTAC has successfully produced 20 doctoral dissertations and 58 master's theses. However, ISTAC has to wait for two years after its

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establishment in order to witness the emergence of the first master's thesis in 1993. In 1997, there emerged the first doctoral dissertation approved by the institute. This is, in fact, due to the duration of study whereby ISTAC has allocated 3 years of study for master's level and 7 maximum years for the doctoral study. Students at ISTAC have to spend the first two years of study to complete 16 course works (totaled 48 credit hours) before they are eligible to commence their thesis writing in the following year. The submission of the thesis at the end of the study is a compulsory requirement for graduation.

The rapid growth of the submission of doctoral dissertations took place in 2002 whereby 5 dissertations were accepted for approval. Meanwhile, the highest growth of the master's theses occurred in 1999 in which 13 theses were approved by ISTAC. This year too had demonstrated the highest production of theses/dissertation (17) approved by the institute, followed by 11 theses/dissertations in 2002, and 10 theses/dissertations in 2003.

Distribution of Graduated Students by Country

Table 1 demonstrates the distribution of countries of origin of the graduated students at ISTAC, which comprised students from various countries and continentals. The host country students, Malaysia, are the majority with 30 students (6 Ph.D. holders and 24 masters'). Indonesia, then, emerged the highest among students from foreign countries with 2 Ph.D. holders and 5 masters', followed by Turkey (1 Ph.D. and 5 master's), and Bosnia Herzegovina with 5 masters'. Three students from Uganda and two from Gambia had graduated with doctorate degree. In fact, there are 5 students who had graduated from ISTAC with both master's and doctorate degrees; they are from Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Turkey, and Macedonia.

Distribution of Graduated Student by Gender

As illustrated in Table 2, of the 20 doctoral dissertations analyzed, 16 (80%) were submitted by male and 4 (20%) by female students. Meanwhile, from the total of 58 master's theses submitted, 43 (74%) were submitted by male and 15 (26%) by female students. Even though male students outnumber the females, it was a female student who emerged as the first Ph.D. holder of the institute.

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Table 1: Distribution of Graduated Students by Country

Country	Ph.D.	Master's	Total
Algeria	-	1	1
Bosnia Herzegovina	-	5	5
Croatia	-	1	1
England	-	1	1
Gambia	2	-	2
Germany	1	-	1
Ghana	-	1	1
Guinea	-	1	1
India	-	2	2
Indonesia	2	5	7
Kosovo	-	1	1
Libya	-	1	1
Macedonia	1	1	2
Malaysia	6	24	30
Pakistan	-	2	2
Philippines	1	1	2
Singapore	-	2	2
Sudan	2	2	4
Thailand	1	1	2
Turkey	1	5	6
Uganda	3	-	3
Yemen	-	1	1
Total	20	58	78

Table 2: Distribution of Graduated Students by Gender

Year	Total	Ph.D.		Master's	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1993	2	-	-	2	-
1994	1	-	-	1	-
1995	3	-	-	3	-
1996	3	-	-	2	1
1997	4	1	1	2	-
1998	9	1	1	5	2
1999	17	3	1	9	4
2000	9	3	-	5	1
2001	4	-	-	4	-
2002	11	5	-	2	4
2003	10	1	1	6	2
2004	5	2	-	2	1
Total	78	16	4	43	15

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Distribution of Research Supervisors and Number of Supervisions

Table 3 presents the name of supervisors listed together with their educational qualifications and countries of origin. The majority of them are professors and visiting scholars at ISTAC. Even though Malaysia is the host country of the institute, the majority of research supervisors at ISTAC are non-Malaysians. Many of these scholars come from Muslim countries all over the world, except for one who come from Europe.

Among the countries, Turkey (7) emerged as the most number of supervisors at ISTAC, followed by Malaysia (4) as the host country. As for the prolific supervisors, Alparslan Acikgenc from Turkey has the most number of these supervision with 13 theses/dissertations (4 Ph.D.s and 9 masters'), followed by Ahmad Kazemi Moussavi, Bilal Kuspinar, and Mehmet Ipsirli with 7 theses/dissertations respectively. Omar Jah, Paul Lettinck and Wan Mohd Nor Wan Daud have had 5 supervisions each. It is noted that there are 4 supervisors who hold the doctorate degree from ISTAC.

The number of thesis supervision has a close relationship with the length of service of these scholars at ISTAC. Since many of them are visiting professors from outside Malaysia, their services at ISTAC are diverse, within the range from one academic year up to 10 years. This implicates that those who serve at ISTAC longer tend to supervise many theses. Another factor that determines the number of supervision is the expertise and the research areas of the supervisors that can accommodate the research interest among students at ISTAC.

Table 3: Distribution of Supervisors by Country and Number of Supervisions

Supervisors	Country	Ph.D.	Master's	Total
Ahmad Kazemi Moussavi, Ph.D. (McGill)	Iran	4	3	7
Ala'Eddin Kharofa, Ph.D. (Al-Azhar)	Iraq	1	1	2
Alparslan Acikgenc, Ph.D. (Chicago)	Turkey	4	9	13
Baharuddin Ahmad, Ph.D. (Temple)	Malaysia	-	1	1
Bilal Kuspinar, Ph.D. (McGill)	Turkey	2	5	7
Cemil Akdogan, Ph.D. (Madison)	Turkey	-	2	2
Hassan El-Nagar, Ph.D. (Madison)	Sudan	-	1	1
Malik B. Badri, Ph.D. (Leicester)	Sudan	-	3	3
Mehdi Mohagheh, Ph.D. (Tehran)	Iran	-	1	1
Mehmet Bayrakdar, Ph.D. (Sorbonne)	Turkey	-	2	2
Mehmet Ipsirli, Ph.D. (Edinburgh)	Turkey	1	6	7
Muddathir Abdel Rahim, Ph.D. (Manchester)	Sudan	1	3	4

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Muhammad Ismail Marcinkowski, Ph.D. (ISTAC)	Germany	-	2	2
Muhammad Zainiy Uthman, Ph.D. (ISTAC)	Malaysia	-	2	2
Murat Cizakca, Ph.D. (Pennsylvania)	Turkey	1	1	2
Omar Jah, Ph.D. (McGill)	Gambia	1	4	5
Paul Lettinck, Ph.D. (Amsterdam)	Holland	1	4	5
Sabri Orman, Ph.D. (Istanbul)	Turkey	1	1	2
Sami K. Hamarneh, Ph.D. (Madison)	Jordan	-	1	1
Ssekamanya Siraje Abdallah, Ph.D. (ISTAC)	Uganda	-	1	1
Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas, Ph.D. (London)	Malaysia	2	-	2
Ugi Suharto, Ph.D. (ISTAC)	Indonesia	-	1	1
Wan Mohd. Nor Wan Daud, Ph.D. (Chicago)	Malaysia	1	4	5
Total		20	58	78

Distribution of Subject Areas

Generally, the major areas of the dissertations submitted to ISTAC concentrated on religion and philosophy. The highest productive subject areas, which represent almost all dissertations, dealt with Islamic thought, theory, and concept propounded by the classical Muslims scholars up to the contemporary thinkers.

They are as classical as Muhammad Idris al-Shafi'i (d. 820), Abu Ubayd al-Qasim ibn Sallam (d. 838), Ibn Qutaybah (d. 889), Hakim al-Tirmidhi (d. 898), Ibn Jarir al-Tabari (d. 923), Abu Mansur al-Maturidi (d. 944), Abu Nasr al-Farabi (d. 950), Abu Talib al-Makki (d. 996), Imam al-Haramayn al-Juwayni (d. 1028), Abu Ali Ibn Sina (d. 1037), Abu Rayhan al-Biruni (d. 1048), al-Mawardi (d. 1058), Abu Hamid al-Ghazzali (d. 1111), al-Shahrastani (d. 1153), Fakhr al-Din al-Razi (d. 1210), Muhyiddin Ibn al-'Arabi (d. 1240), Athir al-Din al-Abhari (d. 1265), Ibn Taymiyyah (d. 1328), Ibn Khaldun (d. 1406), Abu al-'Abbas al-Qalqashandi (d. 1418), Taqiy al-Din al-Maqrizi (1442), Muhammad ibn Yusuf al-Sanusi (d. 1490), 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Sha'rani (d. 1565), Mulla Sadra (d. 1641), Nur al-Din al-Raniri (d. 1658), Isma'il Haqqi al-Bursawi (d. 1724), and Dawud al-Fatani (d. 1847); and among the contemporary thinkers reigning from Muhammad Abduh (d. 1905), Badi'uzzaman Sa'id Nursi (d. 1960), Malik Bennabi (d. 1973), Fazlur Rahman, Muhammad Arkoun, Hasan Hanafi, and Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas.

The subject matters of the theses and dissertations submitted to ISTAC covered almost all aspects of Islamic studies as reflected through the expertise and research interest of the supervisors. These subjects encompass, for example, Qur'anic studies, the science of hadith, comparative religions, Sufism, theology, law, history, biography, ethics, economic, administration, political science, sociology, logic,

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epistemology, literature, philosophy, medicine, allied science, education, psychology, historiography, and astronomy. Another distinct feature of these theses and dissertations is the philosophical and cross-disciplinary approaches to the knowledge and subject matters, which make the discussion rather profound.

CONCLUSION

The aim of this research is to bring forward theses/dissertations in Islamic studies as the source of study due to the dearth of researches as compared to the field of library and information science. In fact, such a research supposes to have been produced since before based on the number of courses in Islamic studies being offered by universities in the East as well as in the Western world. Many theses and dissertations must have been produced by students in order to fulfill the requirement for the graduation, thus justify the study on the research trends and patterns in various disciplines in Islamic studies. This study is, then, expected to attract other researchers to carry out such a study in the future.

The analysis of master's theses and doctoral dissertations submitted to ISTAC throughout a decade of its establishment attempts to highlight the research pattern and trends in Islamic thought and civilization. Twenty doctoral dissertations and 58 master's theses were submitted to ISTAC from 1993 to 2004. The year 1999 demonstrated the highest growth of theses production with 17 theses/dissertations, followed by 2002 with 11 theses/dissertations, and 2003 with 10 theses/dissertations.

Although the majority of theses/dissertations were submitted by male students (76%), it is, in fact, the female student who emerged as the first Ph.D. holder of the institute. Findings also show that ISTAC, as indicated in the name of the institute, is a truly an international institute of higher learning who is able to attract scholars from all over the world to cordially contribute their knowledge and expertise at a small institute in the developing country like Malaysia. Their presence here have not just attracted students from all over the globe to further their postgraduate study here, but have also upgraded the status of the institute to be at par with other well known universities in the world through the quality of the theses and dissertations supervised by them.

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Wan Mohd. Nor Wan Daud. 2003. *Budaya ilmu: satu penjelasan*. Singapura: Pustaka Nasional.

APPENDIX

A. Doctoral dissertations

1. Kamar Oniah Kamaruzaman. 1997. *Early Muslim scholarship in Religionswissenschaft: a case study of the works and contributions of Abu Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Biruni*. 386pp. Supervisor: Bilal Kuspinar.
2. Muhammad Zainiy Uthman. 1997. *Al-Raniri's Lata'if al-asrar li ahl Allah al-atyar: an annotated transliteration together with a translation and introduction of his exposition on the fundamental aspects of Sufi doctrines*. 2 vols. (822pp.) Supervisor: Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas.
3. Fatimah Abdullah. 1998. *An analysis of the concept of 'Islam' as 'true submission' on the basis of al-Attas' approach*. 220pp. Supervisor: Alparslan Acikgenc.
4. Muhammad Ismail Marchinkowski. 1998. *Mirza Rafi'a's Dastur al-muluk, a manual of later Safavid administrations: annotated English translation and commentary on the offices and services, with a facsimile of the Persian manuscript*. 490pp. Supervisor: Ahmad Kazemi Moussavi.
5. Aboubacar Abdullah Senghore. 1999. *Problems concerning the application of international law of human rights by national courts: a critical study of the Malaysian, Indian and Anglo-American judicial approaches*. 325pp. Supervisor: Ahmad Kazemi Moussavi.
6. Ali Caksu. 1999. *Causality in history: Ibn Khaldun's and Hegel's transformation of Aristotelian causes*. 223pp. Supervisor: Alparslan Acikgenc.
7. Che Amnah Bahari. 1999. *Ibn Qutaybah on certain controversial issues related to kalam: a thorough analysis of his Ta'wil mukhtalif al-hadith*. 325pp. Supervisor: Bilal Kuspinar.
8. Omar Jah. 1999. *De facto government and the problem of legitimacy: a comparative juristic approach with special reference to the Buyid and Saljuq governments*. 277pp. Supervisor: Ahmad Kazemi Moussavi.
9. Abdel Rahim Omer Mohieldin. 2000. *Religio-social elements in the revolt of al-Mukhtar al-Thaqafi against Umayyad rule*. 272pp. Supervisor: Omar Jah.
10. Ssekamanya Siraje Abdallah. 2000. *Al-Ghazali and Ibn Taymiyyah on the legitimacy and status of 'Ilm al-kalam*. 260pp. Supervisor: Alparslan Acikgenc.
11. Ugi Suharto. 2000. *Early discourse on Islamic public finance: a study based on the Kitab al-amwal of Abu 'ubayd al-Qasim b. Sallam (d. 224/838)*. 218pp. Supervisor: Sabri Orman

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12. Anshari P. Ali. 2002. *The legal impediments to the application of Islamic marriage law in a non-Muslim secular state: the case of the Philippines*. 282 pp. Supervisor: Ahmad Kazemi Moussavi.
13. Mesut Idriz. 2002. *Manastir in the second half of the 18th century: a history of a Balkan city with special reference to Ottoman judicial records*. 460pp. Supervisor: Mehmet Ipsirli.
14. Nurdeng Deuraseh. 2002. *Preservation of health in Islamic law*. 315pp. Supervisor: Ala'Eddin Kharofa.
15. Ismael Hussein Sengendo. 2002. *Al-Ghazali's usage of weak hadith in his writing, with special reference to his attempt to revive Islamic sciences*. 408pp. Supervisor: Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas.
16. Kasule Umar Mukasa. 2002. *Islam and human rights: a critique of contemporary Muslim approaches*. 340pp. Supervisor: Muddathir Abdel-Rahim
17. Syed Ali Tawfik al-Attas. 2003. *Mashsha'i philosophical system: a study, commentary on and the translation of the Hidayat al-hikmah of Athir al-Din al-Abhari*. 292pp. Supervisor: Alparслан Acikgenc.
18. Magda Ismail Abdel Mohsin. 2003. *Integration of waqfs in the process of socio-economic development (case study: Sudan)*. 214pp. Supervisor: Murat Cizakca.
19. Muhammad Azizan Sabjan. 2004. *The "people of book" (Ahl al-kitab) and the "people of dubious book" (Ahl shubhat kitab) in Islamic religious tradition*. 232pp. Supervisor: Wan Mohd. Nor Wan Daud.
20. Syamsuddin Arif. 2004. *Ibn Sina's cosmology: a study of the appropriation of Greek philosophical ideas in 11th century Islam*. 186pp. Supervisor: Paul Lettinck.

B. Master's Thesis

1. Ali Caksu. 1993. *The concept of authority in al-Mawardi and al-Farabi*. 132pp. Supervisor: Mehmet Bayrakdar.
2. Erol Suleyman Gunduz. 1993. *Nizam al-Mulk and Islamic political theory*. 136pp. Supervisor: Mehmet Bayrakdar.
3. Zainal Abidin Baqir. 1994. *The problem of definition in Islamic logic: a study of Abu Naja al-Farid's Kasr al-mantiq in comparison with Ibn Taymiyyah's Kitab al-Radd 'ala al-mantiqiyyin*. 139pp. Supervisor: Mehdi Mohaghgheh.
4. Mohd. Zaidi Ismail. 1995. *The sources of knowledge in al-Ghazali: a psychological framework of epistemology*. 98pp. Supervisor: Alparслан Acikgenc.

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5. A. Lutfi Assyaukanie. 1995. *Tradition (turath) and modernity ('asraniyyah) in contemporary Arab discourse: a critical reading of Hassan Hanafi and Muhammad Arkoun*. 131pp. Supervisor: Alparslan Acikgenc.
6. Ibrahim Kalin. 1995. *Mulla Sadra's theory of substantial movement: an analytical survey of the relevant sections of his Asfar*. 109pp. Supervisor: Alparslan Acikgenc.
7. Wan Azhar Wan Ahmad. 1996. *The concept of consideration of public interest (al-masalih al-mursalah) in Islamic jurisprudence: an analysis of the concept in the school of Shafi'i*. 131pp. Supervisor: Ahmad Kazemi Moussavi.
8. Nusba Parveen. 1996. *Tragedy in Muslim literature: a critical evaluation*. 137pp. Supervisor: Hassan el-Nagar.
9. Senad Nenic. 1996. *Al-Ghazali's natural philosophy*. 107pp. Supervisor: Cemil Akdogan.
10. Amran Muhammad. 1997. *Ibn Sina on demonstration: a logico-epistemological framework of his philosophy of science*. 105pp. Supervisor: Cemil Akdogan.
11. Nurdeng Dueraseh. 1997. *Al-Biruni's Fihrist of al-Razi's biodata and of his medico-philosophical and educational contributions*. 152pp. Supervisor: Sami K. Hamarneh.
12. Mohd. Sani b. Badron. 1998. *Ibn al-'Arabi's conception of religion*. 211pp. Supervisor: Bilal Kuspinar.
13. Suleiman Muhammad Hussein. 1998. *The concept of culture in Muslim and third world countries: an examination of Malek Bennabi's sociological thought*. 82pp. Supervisor: Alparslan Acikgenc.
14. Samia Ali Musa Nor al-Dien. 1998. *Abu Talib al-Makki's conception of knowledge: a translation of the relevant chapter of the author's Qut al-qulub (Nourishment of hearts)*. 134pp. Supervisor: Bilal Kuspinar.
15. Ahmad Bazli Shafie. 1998. *The educational philosophy of al-Shaykh Muhammad 'Abduh*. 135pp. Supervisor: Wan Mohd. Nor Wan Daud.
16. Mesut Idriz. 1998. *The Ijazah tradition in Muslim educational life: the late Balkan practices (19th-20th centuries)*. 110pp. Supervisor: Mehmet Ipsirli.
17. Megawati Moris. 1998. *Mulla Sadra's doctrine of the primacy of existence (asalat al-wujud)*. 89pp. Supervisor: Alparslan Acikgenc.
18. Ahmed Abdelbagi Hamad. 1998. *Some aspects of Islamic bureaucracy: the Muslim chancery (Diwan al-insha') as reflected in the Subh al-a'sha fi sina'at of Abu al-'Abbas al-Qalqashandi (756-821/1355-1418)*. 172pp. Supervisor: Mehmet Ipsirli.

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19. Redha Ameer. 1999. *The concept of Ma'rifah in Nursi's thought: a translation of selected passages from his Mathnawi*. 113pp. Supervisor: Bilal Kuspinar.
20. Mikail Tasdemir. 1999. *The political thought of Badi'uzzaman Sa'id al-Nursi*. 104pp. Supervisor: Bilal Kuspinar.
21. Abdul Latif Abdul Razak. 1999. *Al-Hakim al-Tirmidhi's conception of the human psyche*. 114pp. Supervisor: Malik B. Badri.
22. Ahmet Alibasic. 1999. *Political opposition in contemporary Islamic political thought in the Arab world*. 239pp. Supervisor: Muddathir Abdel-Rahim.
23. Faiza Mubin Alvi. 1999. *The emergence of the scientific tradition in early Islam*. 208pp. Supervisor: Alparslan Acikgenc.
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