

Chapter 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Amiji H (1975), in his research paper on The Bohras of East Africa has surveyed from where the Bohras, originated and how they had migrated to the East Africa. He has studied about their organization and what do they religiously believe in. This research paper is a base on the long experience of the author with the Bohras lifestyle and company. He says that Bohras were among the earliest emigrants from Asia. Their occupation is mainly as shopkeepers, professionals, landlords, craftsman etc in the urban areas of East Africa. The Bohras have originated from the Musta'lian Isma'ili sect of Islam. They were the ones who were converted from about more than 800 years back from various Hindu castes. There are the Bohras from Gujarat and some from Yemen who have settled here in East Africa for business purpose because the name 'Bohra' itself means a trader originated from a Gujarati word. The Bohras are a minority community scattered throughout the world but they have made their own identicalness through their religious and traditional culture. These Bohras are an unshared and exclusive group settled in East Africa but very less is known and written about this business community.
2. Steyn H.J. and Weggeman A. (1998), have studied through their article on, Own education institutions as an option for minority groups, preliminarily the Christian procedures concerning the rights of marginal groups. While the discussion of the provision of education according to the distinctive educational needs of minority groups is shown in the succeeding portion. The authors here have specified that as one of the main rights of minority groups is private education which is internationally accepted. To successfully run a unique education, it is acceptable by the treaties of Unesco and in the educational endowment of various countries that minority groups also prefer their own education institutions which is within the international context. This article also identifies the general desires regarding the features of the education institution needed to meet the matchless educational needs of a particular minority group. The author have shortly discussed the approaching snags regarding own education schools for minorities in South Africa. To find the best likely results, an analysis of the situation was done

regarding "bijzonderescholen" to provide in the unique educational needs of precise interest groups and mainly religious groups. Thus it was concluded that in order to encourage educational change if minorities need each other, and that national unity is promoted by the acknowledging the educational rights of minority groups, and that educational privileges of minorities should specify freedom of formation, change and institution and that the educational rights of minorities are fully realised if their education is financially supported by government on an equal basis to that of the majority, the said situation does not clash against Christian guidelines.

3. Sacerdote and Glaesar (2001), according to their study of Education and Religion, have summarised that in United States, the graduates from school have more frequency of attendance in church. It has been found that there is a positive correlation ship between religious attendance and schooling. But their study says that among religious groups or denominations the attendance in church goes down with education which is a negative correlation. There is a high fluctuation in the relationship of education to religious attendance among countries.
4. Blank J. (2001), the author in the book, Mullaahs on the Mainframe: Islam and Modernity Among the Daudi Bohras, has written about the Dawoodi Bohras and has given an insight that this community is spread throughout the world and belongs to the Shia sect. They follow the orthodox Muslim practices but also are fully fledged modern in their core beliefs in education, gender equality. Through this book the author has implanted the belief that any religion does not teach violence.
5. Saifuddin J.M. (2002), the author in his book, al Juyushi: A Vision of the Fatemiyeen has discussed about the importance of al Juyushi which is a Fatemi Masjid (al Jame') where Friday prayers are held. It is constructed on an edge of Muqattam hills in Cairo, Egypt. The architecture of this Masjid has a historical significance relevant to Fatemi Da'wah. There is a logic behind each inscription and design of al Juyushi which reflects the leadership style of Imaam A.S. those days. This Masjid was restored by Dr. Syedna Mohammed Burhanuddin, the leader of Dawoodi Bohras and these designs were replicated by him in the current architecture in many places during his leadership.
6. Daftary and Nanji (2002), in their article about Ismaili Sects- South Asia discuss about the Shia Muslim community, the Ismailis and their emergence. These people emerged

from the followers of Ismail and the Imam's son Muhammad and the chain was followed till 12 Imams. Khojas (Nizaris) and the Bohras (Musta'alis) are the two main branches in India. The people who followed the Musta'ali Imam founded their strong hold in Yemen, where in the absence of Imam the role of executive head was played by Dai who had the absolute authority in place of Imam.

7. Fry L.W. (2003), has developed a causal theory of leadership of a spiritual type through his research on, Toward a theory of spiritual leadership. It is produced inside of a natural inspiration show that consolidates vision, trust/confidence, and philanthropic affection, speculations of work environment otherworldly existence, and profound survival. The reason for this type of leadership, he says to make vision and worth harmoniousness responsibility and efficiency. He has first analyzed administration as an inspiration to change and survey inspiration based authority hypotheses. Secondly, he took note of the quickening call for most profound sense of being in the working environment, depict the widespread human requirement for otherworldly survival through calling and enrolment, and recognized religion and deep sense of being. He then presented a non specific meaning of God as a higher force with a continuum whereupon humanistic, mystical, and pantheistic meanings of God which can be put. He additionally audited religious-and morals and-qualities based initiative speculations and reason that, to inspire supporters, pioneers must contact their centre values and impart them to devotees through vision and individual activities to make a feeling of survival which is spiritual through calling and enrolment. He finally argued that this theory is not just comprehensive of other major surviving inspiration based speculations of authority, yet that it is additionally all the more adroitly particular, stingy, and less reasonably frustrated. What's more, by joining calling and enrolment as two key devotee requirements for profound survival, otherworldly initiative hypothesis is comprehensive of the religious-and morals and qualities based ways to deal with administration. Finally he concluded on the basis of the procedure of authoritative improvement and change through Spiritual leadership.
8. Ayo C. K., et.al. (2007), in their article titled The Prospects Of E-Examination Implementation In Nigeria have reviewed that a sensational menace the world is facing is huge examination outflows, ultimatum by teachers for satisfaction and bribery by

controllers and inspectors of examinations. This nuisance has given rise to universal fallen standards and in particular amongst the developing nations of which Kenya is too a victim of it. Because Nigerian universities had lost confidence in the manner of the entrance examinations, as a result of all this they had decided to conduct post-entrance "Post-JAMB" examination/screening. In order to help reduce the irregularities, in this study the authors Ayo C. K and others have suggested an example for e-Examination where the applicants have to give online entrance examinations as proposed by the Joint admissions Matriculation Board (JAMB), the body that is responsible of conducting entrance examinations into all the Nigerian universities.

9. Noor Z. (2007) in her study of Gender Justice and Islamic family law reform in MALAYSIA discusses the changing awareness which is their regarding the gender justice in socio-legal situation of Malay society. The factors which had contributed to these changes are the transmission of Egyptian reformists' ideas regarding gender justice to Malay society through the Azharites, growing education provided to women and the communication between Malay intellectuals with Western civilization. Inspired by a Western model the five rules have been selectively classified and steadily drafted onto amalgamated legal systems to conform to the modern nation-state. In order to adapt with the changing modern Muslim society, the alteration of five rules to constitutional law in the jurisdiction of family law were justified on the principle of thoughtful policy which enabled the rules to be changed.
10. Bustamam-Ahmad K. (2007), through his article on The Application of Islamic Law in Indonesia: The Case Study in Aceh, the author is supplying an historical report of how Islamic law in Aceh was applied and how the matter of Islamic law has been argued. The learning has given more stress on the process of implementation of Islamic law, its past development, typologies of Islamic law, how the authority responds on the opinions regarding this matter etc. The author debates that Islamic law in Aceh has been misunderstood as just a law. In addition the author also argues the local authority has emphasized heavily on symbolic religious matters (such as dress code, and using Arabic signs and letterheads) instead on the essence of Islamic law such as justice and prosperity for all. And at last the study has made it clear that conflicts can never be resolved by forcing Islamic laws. Politics corrupts everything. And hence there is

absolutely no need to set up Islamic laws officially by political process as politics have their own set of interest when it enters the matter of faith.

11. Shomali M.A. (2008) in his article Islamic bioethics: a general scheme discusses that undoubtedly life in its all forms enjoys a very high status in Islam. God has created human as one of the most blessed creatures. Hence we as human should respect, appreciate and protect it. This paper discusses about the different parts in this concern. The first part studies the significance of life in Islam. It benefits to understand why life must be appreciated and respected. The second part throws light on the nature of the Islamic bio-ethics. In this part the author studied the way of life protection which is structured by the Islamic law and bioethics by discussing the foundations and establishments in the Islamic bioethics. From an Islamic perception, part three mirrors on some important Issue in bioethics. Regarding the Islamic faith, the two important aspects of the Islamic teachings are physical health maintenance and disease treatment. In reverence to the creation of human life; firstly, the author sees that reproduction must occur in the context of a sincere and established family. Secondly, family planning and abortion is studied by the author. Then Issue such as suicide and euthanasia was studied by the author with respect to the end of life. And finally organ transplantation was discussed.
12. Jakarta T. PPIM UIN (2008), the author in the article, Strengthening Civic Values through Pesantren and Madrasah explains that the aim of PPIM's program is to give training to both the pesantran leaders and their teachers for strengthening civic values in Indonesia. There are targeted areas in this program because of large number of Madrasahs and pesentrans there. These areas which are East Java, central Java and west Java. The need to do so is because of the fact that there is high concentration of Muslims in these areas and there is a high demand to follow the laws of Islam.
13. Guolo (2009), in his survey about, Islam and State school: opinions of Muslim parents in Piedmont, has concluded that they favour having Islamic teaching in state schools but they want that both cultural and dietary laws and physical education should be of mixed class. However veil should be a matter of choice. He has studied on the thoughts and opinions of families about teaching Islamic religion in schools. This survey was carried out in the Turin area of Piedmont region.

14. Dr. Kilavuz M.A. (2009) expresses his views in his article *Adult Religious Education at the Qur'anic Courses in Modern Turkey*, that due to the acceptance of secular ideology in Turkey, it is the controversial issue about religious education. It is the duty of the government to balance between two different ideologies, to satisfy both educational needs. They agree to continue Qur'anic course in spite of the continue changes in religious teaching. The article examines first, the place of Qur'anic course in Muslim world and secondly it focuses on the development of Qur'anic courses and target in the republic Turkey.
15. Zulfiki Z. (2009), in his analysis regarding *The Education of Indonesian Shi'i Leaders*, says that Shi'i are minority adherents' in Indonesia but after the revolution of Iran of 1978-79 their quantity has increased. There are several segregations in them with different leaders. Leadership here is because of education including other factors too. The classification among Shi'i leaders is into Intellectuals and Ustadhs. The former are the one who have studied from secular universities but have also studied from non formal religious institutions. The latter i.e. the Ustadhs are learned from Islamic Institutions
16. Laini 1 et al (2009) through their paper on, *The study on knowledge and attitude of academic members of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences regarding the Qur'an*, have summarized that spirituality can be promoted through the knowledge of Quran and a positive attitude. They have studied the same among the academic members of Mazandaran University of Medical science and have concluded that it may have an effective role on them if they learn to read and comprehend till the age of 10
17. Kilavaz (2009) has analysed about the *Adult Religious Education at the Quranic Courses in Modern Turkey* by examining the importance of Quran teaching and other courses related to all Muslims. Turkey has many different types of people in it being a secular state but the Muslim population is overwhelming so the state has always given importance to Quranic Education. The author has studied about the curriculum of the Quranic Educational courses and its historical development.
18. Khan S.N. (2010), in his article, *Impact of Authentic Leaders on Organization Performance* has explored the authenticity of the leaders and how does it affect the performance of the organization. He has argued that good leaders have a positive effect

on the behaviour and attitude of the employees which in turn enhances the organizational performance.

19. Yrd.Doç.Dr.Celal Teyyar UĞURLU (2010), in his article on Teachers' Opinions Related With Ethic Behaviours of Education Inspectors, says that the research problem was the kind of relation management education inspector's use with teachers, it can provide more self confidence and loyalty while working for their schools and students. This research gives two outcomes; first, Secondary school teachers' opinions related with ethic behaviours of education inspectors and secondly sample situations the teachers have experienced. Data from 42 primary schools from Adiyaman and its central counties have been collected. A kind of struggle can be experienced while applying to this poll at schools for e.g. time, cost and control difficulties. Randomly 25% (10 schools) of population has been selected for research as cluster sample. The teachers chosen randomly working in these schools were included in the study. However polls were applied to the all teachers from 10 schools. Recurring and suitable questionnaires were evaluated for the process. Poll including 22 questions with 5 choices was used to collect data. . Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the data from the account of reliability based on data acquired from application was calculated as 87. SPSS packaged software was used to analyze the data, t test and one-way analysis of variance were used as statistical analysis methods. While commenting on arithmetic averages , ranges were evaluated like this. 1.00 – 1.79 'very low' , 1.80 – 2.59 'low', 2.60 -3.39 'moderate' , 3.40 – 4.19 'high' ,4.20 – 5.00 'very high'. The highest score being 110 points where as the lowest being 22 points. In order to find out whether the opinions changed or not according to personal characteristics, Mann Whitney U test, one- way analysis of variance and KruskalWallish test were performed. The outcome of the study was that teachers have acknowledged that ethical behaviour conduct of education inspectors is that of medium level. Difference of gender, number of teachers at school and the matter of aspiration to be an education inspector do not show much difference. Although there is no major difference between the belief of the people who have given affirmative answers to the questions of "would you like to be an education inspector?", opinions of people who have given positive answers to the question of 'Do you believe in the necessity of the inspection? have showed noteworthy variation compared to those who

have given negative answers. As per the results was concluded that inspectors should be advised to undertake in-use training about “Ethics” to form their own ethical values and to perform behaviours that have a system of values and beliefs that is based on the idea that people are basically good and that problems can be solved by being reasonable.

20. Kuppusamy A. et.al. (2010), have analysed through their research paper on Leadership Styles and Management Techniques: An Analysis of Malaysian Women Entrepreneurs, the need of the organisation to be effectively led and managed by its leaders. They say that since there is prominence of women entrepreneurs in the field, they have focus on becoming good leaders and managers. Through their study they have aimed to analyse how the organisational performance of Malaysian Business women relate to the charismatic and transformational leadership styles. The data was collected through questionnaires and it was then analysed through scientific analytical methods. Through the results it was concluded that charismatic type of leadership in women entrepreneurs was a very important predictor of the performance of their organisation, although both management techniques were used by them.
21. Doina C. & Alexandru C.G. (2010), in their article on Prospective Romanian Leaders' View On Leadership Dimensions, have dealt on the different leadership styles from the point of view of Romanian leaders who are likely to lead in future. The sampling was done from 3 Romanian universities from different educational fields. The analysis of data showed that these students preferred charismatic and team oriented leadership styles for their future. The study was an extract of European research project known as Globe students which dealt in analysing the shared relationship between leadership and the culture of the society.
22. Bolívar-Botía A and Bolívar-Ruano R. (2011), have investigated within the current European educational policies through their article on Schools Principals in Spain: from Manager to Leader. This article gives an assessment of school management in Spain. History shows that colleagues have used odd methods of election, in which very little independence, out of date and inept of academic capacity methods were taken in use which shows the efforts of the school towards learning interests. The presentation in the article displays the tensions and dilemmas of the present school management in

Spain. There is a tug of war between instructional leadership versus a leadership more focused on administrative tasks. On the other hand, creating capacity to take independent decisions versus regular guidelines by the educational management in Spain. On the lessons learned suitably based at both national and international levels, the author argued that proper Educational management is an instrument that can be used to rejuvenate public educational institutions.

23. Baqtayan S.M.S. (2011), in his study regarding, The Importance of Religious Orientation in Managing Stress: had analysed the pressure faced by the students. A sample was taken from a Malaysian university which consisted of about 200 bachelor's degree students. The data collected for the analysis was from questionnaire of tense situations, role anxiety measures, and Basic and Outside placements. Also to study the level of pressure, anxiety and religious angle, regular analysis was used. The outcome of the study showed that reasonable level of pressure, anxiety and religious angle was experienced by the students. Nonetheless, in the direction of the study changes, a substantial difference was seen in the sensitivity of male and female students.
24. Alahmad A. (2011), has introduced a guide of international code of ethics for different leadership styles through his article on To Be Ethical Or Not To Be: An International Code Of Ethics For Leadership. He says that a leader is one who can make a difference in someone's life by being honest, humble, punctual, respectful and just to all. During the past decades the beliefs of people might have changed but not the code of conduct for being ethical. The author concludes by suggesting the characteristics a leader should have globally which should be applicable in spite of the boundaries of culture and nations.
25. Samah S. A. A. et.al. (2011) have studied through their paper on Prophetic Best Practices in Business for Human Capital Development, that human resource being the most current topic in the competitive world of business today, one can learn from past management principles of Prophet Muhammed(PBUH). These can be applied in all disciplinary aspects like law, business etc. Through this paper the authors have studied how the following of the practices of management principles of Prophet Muhammed (PBUH) helps in human resource development.

26. Meuleman J. (2011), in his article on Dakwah, competition for authority, and development explains that Dakwah is a practice of Islamic Movements for power and authority. Indonesia being a country with majority of Muslim population has given mass education regarding this and also the functioning of religion. The author says that this practice of Dakwah is a uniqueness of Indonesia.
27. Hifazatullah H. et. al. (2011), in their paper about the Status of child in Islamic Society bring into light that any human society, its members think of moulding the Newborn child into a social being. The culture has an impact on the growth of a child. The social laws and the social environment play an important role in laying the foundation of the newborn baby. Similarly for the followers of Islam, the child which is new born is up brought according to the teachings of Quran. The paper also discusses the new born baby's legal aspects in Islam according to the Quran. They have concluded that every human has to understand the method to mould their new comer child in a society for consistency of culture generation to generation Both human and society are dependent on each other in a process of cultivating the new born child. Family as well as school play very important role in a socially development. New one only will be cultivated through the guidance by holy Quran which make the child as a respectable due to his humanity and honesty. According to article's explanation in the light of Quran's footsteps the scholar can make laws of paternity, guardianship, inheritance, wills and adaption.
28. Timothy C.O. et.al. (2011), in their study on Effects Of Leadership Style On Organizational Performance A Survey Of Selected Small Scale Enterprises In IKOSI-KETU Council Development Area Of Lagos State, Nigeria have investigated the effects of leadership style on organizational performance in small scale enterprises. In order to determine the effect of leadership styles on performance in small scale enterprises was the main objective of the study. Two types of leadership style were considered in the study; Transformational and transactional leadership styles. Personality, inspirational motivation and intellectual stimulation/individual consideration; and effectiveness, extra effort and satisfaction, respectively were considered relevant as an outcome of Transformational leadership behaviours. However productive/provisional reward and corrective/management by exception; and effort, productivity and

loyalty/commitment, respectively were the considered variables of Transactional leadership behaviours. Survey design and employed evaluative quantitative analysis method was followed in the study. Analysis was based on principal data produced through a structured Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ) ran on respondents. In order to allow subdivision of the data responses into dependent and independent variables based on leadership behaviours and associated performance variables, OLS multiple regression models were specified, estimated and evaluated and for this Responses to research, statements were scaled and converted to quantitative data via code manual developed for the study. The result showed that while transactional leadership style had substantial positive effect on performance, transformational leadership style had positive but irrelevant effect on performance. The study concluded that the performance in small scale industries was induced by transactional leadership style and was more appropriate than transformational leadership style and hence transactional leadership style was recommended for the small enterprises with inbuilt approaches for conversion to transformational leadership style as the enterprises developed, grew and matured.

29. Tathal I. A. et. al. (2012) in their analysis on the Influence of Personality Traits on Leadership Styles: A Secondary Level Study, had the purpose of bringing an effective change in education, teachers must act as a leader. Personality of a teacher on leadership styles plays a vital role and has been an important topic in management, but no study stress has been given to teachers personality influence on their leadership behaviours. The authors in their research investigate the relation between these two features. By the means of survey a quantitative research was done to a convenient sample of 228 teachers of public elementary and high schools of Lahore. The findings showed that both people and task oriented leadership styles are effective as the dominant traits are associated with both leadership style. This research is comprehensive to other areas. The practical implications showed behavioural influence and the importance of individualities were emphasized in this research. For an effective leadership styles, researches should examine the traits. The major input of the author's research in this paper is that it relates personality traits with leadership styles and highlights those traits which are connected with effective leadership styles i.e. focussed

on people so teachers become more aware to adopt those traits which produce effective behaviour and change.

30. Kushimoto H. (2012), in his analysis of Islam and Modern School Education in Journal Pengasuh: Review fo the Kaum Muda- Kaum Tua Dichotomy has studied the thinking of two groups on education for the establishment of Madrasah – Modern religious schools. His study reveals the difference of attitude about this education between the group. The Pengasuh discussion strongly supports the development of modernism in Islamic education without degrading the old method and style
31. Iravani M.R.(2012) in his article Role of Education in Employment opportunities for women in Iran as an important factor for the sustainability of the society, discusses why education is important in a person's life. He says that it allows a person to grow and enrich, he/she becomes aware about the environment and opportunities for social-economic improvement. The author believes that only because of education, research and application that there is progress in the society and it is the lack of education that could be blamed for many dark spots of human history, predominantly for women. Therefore, in order to safeguard the future's well-being, it is common-sense that education would be available throughout the world, to all people, of all colours, economic backgrounds, gender and culture. The development of a country can be measured by the most important criteria that are the focus and validity women have. The country develops more with whatever the effective and active attendance of women becomes more in the social affairs. It's clear that real importance is not shallow and effective and the attendance is not symbolic. The women can undertake their main tasks as they are appreciated, like human upbringing and reviving professional opportunity that could be accomplished in the impending society. To develop occupational opportunity it is important to recognize status of women and promoting their basis and the role of training. Many researchers have discovered that the road to education embraces many traps and barriers which depend much on the economy of a nation, and its religious and cultural beliefs. The author takes an example of Iran, where the role of education on women's life has affected their relationship with the other gender and their role in society. To promote the ideals of Islam, education after the

Islamic revolution has been used including the construction of the ideals of motherhood and wifehood.

32. Bruzzi S(2012) in her research on *The Role of Muslim Mentors in Eritrea: Religion, Health and Politics* studied that the role of Islam and the participation of Muslim sheikhs have incited less interest among scholars than Christian and missionary activities in both describing and executing foreign policies in Eritrea. This article highlights the role of a holy family “the Mīrghanī” and on the Islamic players. This family reformed to the dogmatic and economic framework levied by the foreign rule during the Colonial work of Eritrea. The author’s aim of this study is to point out their doings not only as religious councils, but also as medical supporters for local people. It was commendable to watch their mounting interests, not only in Islamic practices, but also in colonial medicine within the framework of their charity work for the sick from a social and religious principal point.
33. Kakkar and Malhotra (2012) on the basis of their study about the *Effective Teaching: Learning Strategies* have concluded that the learning pattern of a student now has become more explicit. Educational goals have changed from the facts of teaching to helping the students to learn how to search the related information. The teacher – oriented strategies of teaching have been put forth along with the interactive and independent learning strategies and these have been well explained in a summarized way. Research has indicated that teaching being a complex activity related to intelligence, the student is a higher achiever and a better problem solver whose teacher thinks at higher intellectual level.
34. Abbas S. et.al. (2012) in the final discussion of their research article, *Presence of diabetes mellitus in the Dawoodi Bohra youth community in Udaipur, Rajasthan*, conclude that diabetes mellitus being a major health problem throughout the world and the same is the situation in India. They have tried to assess, why this problem is rising with the Bohra community in Udaipur. They concluded that their living style, family pressures, marital alliances played a big role for the improved chances of diabetes. The ratio of the Dawoodi Bohra youth community was significantly higher as compared to the reports in India among the general population. Most of the members in the community led a sedentary life. Being non-vegetarians, the intake of oil and fat in their

meals was high. Most of the people did not have awareness and diabetes was diagnosed after the age of 50 years. Even after the diagnosis, many did not perform exercises as expected from their doctors. Thus the present result on the basis of their survey concluded that the key factors for diabetes in this community of Udaipur was the poor awareness among the people along with family aggregations, the living style and the marital alliances.

35. Mazumdar (2012) in her conclusions about the analysis of Education among the Rural Muslim Women in Assam's Barak Valley has cited that Muslims have a long history of residing in India and are in the largest minority presently. While in the literacy rate it is far behind. The largest number of muslims in the Assam state reside in the Barak valley of which half is the women population. The reports of the government rename the Muslim women as the poorest, educationally behind and are almost invisible in anything. The active Government has taken steps and measures to develop the minorities.
36. Mazumdar (2012), in his article Teaching Effectiveness of Teachers in Relation to their Job: Satisfaction conveys to the readers that there is a relationship between teaching effectiveness of teacher and job satisfaction which depends on their pattern of thought and action. The factors that are responsible for a teacher's job satisfaction are the working conditions, work load, their relationship with their co-workers, appreciation etc. He concludes that a teacher should know the factors that are responsible for the effectiveness in the teaching.
37. Afrianty D. (2012), through her research paper on Religion in Public Spaces in Contemporary Southeast Asia, has concluded that faith is the most disregarded factor in the growth of South East Asian States and nations. Prejudice emphasizing faith belief is one of the reasons in the study of anticolonial organisations that comes from the beginning of the policies of state formation. The persuasion of many ideas on the patterns of modern elite formations that stress the need for religion to shape National constitutions and the truth that faith cannot be ignored to shape the behaviour of masses in the region.
38. Octavia L. (2012), in the research paper on Islamism & Democracy: A Gender Analysis on PKS's Application of Democratic Principles and Values has analysed that people get

suspicious to see the increasing popularity over the support for Islamist parties in democratic countries. It incites distrust and people get concerned over the guarantee of the Islamist parties commitment for considerable democracy, which in belief requires equality of rights among all the citizens irrespective of their religion and gender. But gender politics is the core of Islamist agenda because they are of the opinion that the new moral code has to be of traditional point of view. What is the major concern with Islamist agenda is, if they will guide the society towards democracy or on the other hand towards theocracy. Prosperous Justice Party (Partai Keadilan Sejahtera/PKS) has shown a remarkable development for the people of the country and major electoral. But some observers are of the view that PKS are grabbing the opportunity by using democratic means to seize it for their Islamist agenda waiting for when they will get hold of powers in their hands. However others believe that PKS is really working for the interest of the society and it will in the end lead to a slow but significant secularism of their Islamist agenda. Based on a gender analysis, this paper examines whether PKS's fulfilment of the formalist criteria of democracy is compatible with their application of democratic principles and values.

39. Al Qurtuby S. (2012), in his article about Catholics, Muslims, And Global Politics In Southeast Asia, has discussed the role of Catholics, Muslims, and civic associations in the global politics of the Philippines and Indonesia. Geographical feature, the diversity of societies and cultures, and the history of colonialism, dictatorship, ethno-religious violence, and political movement are commonly shared by these two countries. Though these countries share similarities, they have significant differences too regarding faith control like the Philippines is dominated by Catholicism, while Indonesia by Islam and the formation of their societies. Whilst the Philippines is a class-driven society, colonial and post-colonial religious and political powers have dominated Indonesian society. Instead of their similarities and differences, both religion Catholicism and Islam has amazing role both negative and positive in global politics and public cultures signifying force and survival in global political domains. In this paper the authors have specifically compared religion, political activities, civil society and has examined the dynamics of history by doing case study and analysis between these two countries of Indonesia and Philippines.

40. Banyhamdan K.M.T. et.al. (2012), in their article on Transforming an Organization into a Spiritual One: A Five- Pathway Integrated Framework, the authors have highlighted numerous insights about the working of a workplace like How, what and why of organizational spirituality. Thus they have tried to provide a concept of forming clear and broader ideas and themes of the trend. Through this agenda they have covered the main five pillars or pathways which include the organisational culture, leadership, the organisation's misuse and vision, human resource development and organisation structure and design. If any member of the organisation continuously follows the pathway he can contribute to build and maintain an organisation which is truly spiritual.
41. Robledo J. et.al. (2012), through their article, An exploration of sensory and movement differences from the perspective of individuals with autism, have highlighted that in relation to autism, parents, teachers and people who themselves experienced carnal and movement differences had described troubles of sensation and movement. The authors through their review of the literature had discovered both past and recent references to the research about sensory and movement difference characteristics and indications for people with autism. However what is remarkably irregular in this literature was that research highlighted the viewpoint the individual with autism. The experiences and perspective of the individual with autism should be explored to really understand their experience of sensory and movement differences. The study offered a qualitative investigation of more than 40 hours of in-depth probe in the lives of five autistic labels. Data were segregated into six categories as: awareness, action, posture, emotion, communication, and reasoning. The perceptions into the sensory and movement variances offered by the autistic individuals were very helpful and informative. The incidence of interruption of organization and directive of sensory and movement differences in the live experience of these autistic participants was seen in the data by the researchers. The current data suggested that everyday life of the autistic person may be affected because of the disruption of organization and regulation is improved in terms of quality, quantity and concentration. A broader view of autism was shown in the data that included the possibility that Autism is a disorder that affects motor planning, behaviour, communication, the sensory motor system, and the dynamic interface of all of these.

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43. Yelken T.Y. et.al. (2012), have analysed through their article on The Strategic Planning (SWOT) Analysis Outcomes And Suggestions According To The Students And The Lecturers Within The Distance Education System that in the past few years, calculated planning is used in many institutions to make certain that institutes are managed properly based on practical outcome. Hence this planning has to be taken into consideration and proper planning direction should be provided on the basis of its results. Essentially the manager of strategic planning, leadership and strategic thinking should help the planners to design the tools, processes and concepts in a group. The basic reason of this study is to give Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

analysis and to provide new ideas based on the opinions of students in the distance learning programme. In this research the author has applied Survey Method. Data of 70 students and 11 instructors of Mersin Vocational School of Higher Education (MVSHE) were used for the survey. All the data was surveyed during the spring semester of 2009. Related literature has been investigated in the improvement of the poll. Professional help was taken and provided for the survey materials and survey articles. To finalize the questionnaire, expert's advice was taken. Internet was used for the questionnaire survey for both students and the instructors. The outcome of the survey had been calculated in quantity including the course of the Survey's basic question "What are your views on strategic planning (SWOT) of distance education?" The suggestions have been given about the distance learning programme based on the outcome of the survey.

44. Rafiee S.M. and Mohammadi M. (2012), have analysed through their article on, Leadership styles and its relationship with subordinates' self-esteem that to manage different organizations, management leadership plays a vital role. In order to resolve any indifference in the organizations, management adapts an appropriate leadership strategy. An increasing interest is seen in examining the relationship between management style and self-esteem over the last few years. The author's purpose of this experimental study is to research the relationship between leadership style and self-esteem. In Iran a questionnaire was distributed amongst 80 Managers and 150 regular employees of an organization for the study. The authors have used Pearson correlation test, t-student and Freedman tests to validate the relationship between leadership style and self-esteem. The study of this survey had considered four groups of leadership style including dictatorial-charity, dictatorial-exploitation, management consulting and participative and their repercussions on self-esteem. A positive and strong relationship between participative leadership management style and self-esteem was the result of the survey. And the result was also indicative of a strong relationship between educational background and self-esteem.

45. Bhattia A.J. and Jumani N.B. (2012), have explored through their article, USE Of Libraries in Open and Distance Learning System: Barriers to the Use of AIOU Libraries by Tutors and Students, the facilities, resources and challenges in using the library by tutors and students of Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU). Their study through the

collection of data showed that library was a need to them for educational purpose but the challenges were many like the unsuitable timings, lack of latest journals and books in the libraries, scarcity of staff etc. These were the challenges with the regional libraries and therefore they were not being used by the students and teachers. Finally the authors suggested that all these facilities should be provided to overcome the hurdles faced by these student and tutors of distant learning system in their regional offices.

46. Swartz N.P. et.al. (2013) has conveyed through his study on *The Riba Conundrum: The Ethical Appeal of Islamic Banking*, that a simple rule of Islam about advancing a loan is that you are merely entitled to receive your capital only and nothing more than that. However if you become a shareholder by entering in a partnership, you can secure profit. Islam is not strange to interest prohibitions. A number of examples of such bans can be found in the early Greek, Roman and rabbinical thought, if we look back at history. Laws were later drafted for sanctioning interest transactions resulting in the decline of the impact of the Catholic Church and the Jewish sayings that the taking of interest from gentiles is a worthy practice. As a result, worldwide supremacy of capitalist domination followed as industrial, financial and commercial power became focused in the hands of giant Western establishments. Because of this extensive approval of the practice of charging interest (*usury*) has subjugated Western law and morals for over an era. Both the rich and the poor have benefitted in the society as the Western or capitalist economic system has proven a failure in its pursuit for economic justice. In specific, the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer due to interest charges as a result of terrifying scenario created by capitalism. The ultimate motivation for the author's in this paper is to observe if an unconventional banking or economic system could contribute in easing the global financial crisis we face. It is thus concluded that is essential to confirm that the banking system should be grounded on the avoidance in every way from financial exploitations and its primary object should be a creation of wealth and the lessening of poverty.

47. Dhillon J.K. and Wanjiru J. (2013), have done a case study through this article, *Challenges and Strategies for Teachers and Learners of English as a Second Language: The Case of an Urban Primary School in Kenya* and have surveyed that

Kenya is a multi linguistic country and therefore there are challenges in teaching English as a secondary language in the primary school. They have studied about the strategies followed by the teachers to teach this language. The data was collected from the teachers and students through questionnaire method, interview method etc. Their study shows that the teachers put tremendous efforts and the learners also put the same in coping with the challenges of learning English as there is interference of the regional languages. They use a variety of instructional approach and also create a warm and friendly environment for the same. They have concluded that this type of school based research is a way to help the teachers and learners for developing strategies in successful language teaching where there are challenges with multilingual environments.

48. Lozado L. (2013), in her study about the Impact of leadership styles on the institutional climate of the Unidad María Auxiliadora High School in Riobamba, has described that there are two key factors which influence the people in the educational community is the leadership style and the climate of the institute. For the purpose of study she analysed different key factors which played a role in it. She reviewed various literatures on the theories of leadership which highlighted the people's behaviour. She has concluded that the institute which has leadership in practice have a pleasant and positive environment. The institutional climate becomes more trustworthy and familiar if the leadership style used is transformational and participatory.
49. Yahya Z. et.al. (2013) have analysed through paper Query translation using concept similarity based on Quran ontology for cross-language information retrieval, and have proposed new technique called CLIR (cross language information retrieval method) based on domain ontology to avoid inaccuracy in Quran translation because of the more than one meanings of single word in a dictionary based translation. The experimental result (use of Quran ontology in English and Malaya) shows that the proposed CLIR method obtains an impressive effect and improves retrieval performance in certain language.
50. Najadat F.A.O. et.al. (2013) In the article Genetic Algorithm Solution of the Knapsack problem used in finding full issues in the Holy Quran based on Number(19) have analysed that the holy Quran is considered as a biggest miracle of Muslim which is

valid beyond the time and place limitations. The researchers have tried to uncover new miracle for the purpose to clarify the real picture of Islam throughout the world. They selected version 19 in the holy Quran to examine so. The researchers made a calculative flowchart to describe the retrieval process of the full chapter. This algorithm is used to solve the knapsack problem, results of the study have appeared many issues that ensure the truth of miracle (19) describe in the holy Quran.

51. Dan M.B. and Kauffmann M. (2013), the article, Leadership Role Models in Fairy Tales - Using the Example of Folk Art and Fairy Tales, and Novels Especially in Cross-Cultural Comparison: German, Russian and Romanian Fairy Tales, was written by the authors for the search of role models. While this article deals with headship in fairy tales. The main focal point is on leadership and woman dominance picture. Just like how the role of kings and prince's are defined in the same way the role of their lady hero is defined. Both the strong and weak women contribute in the development of power against strength because of their special interest. The author defines leadership as how one should deal with themselves, self rule and then of rulers. Various kinds of leadership and administrative tools could be seen in fairy tales. The authors conclude that if the good values of the boss are praised then the he can take right decisions and the organizational skills are improved.
52. Kusumastuti D. (2013), in his article on Strategic Direction toward Internationalization Business and Management Education, says that with the increasing global performance within the upper education, development has become a priority and current rage. A powerful international policy is required to speed up the change effectively. The author's purpose of this study is that he wants to propose a calculated guidance for the globalization of a private university of Indonesia. Following are the five essential outlines for designing the strategy, which gives answers to five questions,
Aenas: in which area one will be active?
Transport: how will one reach?
Differentiator: how one will overtake the marketplace?
Performance: what will be one's pace and order of work?
Financial judgement: how will one get the profits?

Taking these 5 elements in consideration, one can find a strategic direction and that globalization could work efficiently and effectively.

According to the author, in order to achieve internationalization, eleven Points of organization capability should be considered. These include the following:

Organization and Leadership;

Managing Quality Management System;

Student and Graduate;

Managing People at work;

Developing Curriculum; Learning Management System & Academic Atmosphere;

Research, Professional Service, Community Service;

Cooperation & Networking;

ICT Utilization;

Funding, Facility and Marketing Management;

Creating & managing KMS (Knowledge Management System);

Recognize & National and International Accreditation.

Thus taking the above 11 points into consideration, it can be concluded that internationalization can be achieved according to the views of the author.

53. Hemmatinezhad M. et.al. (2013), have focussed through their article on, The Leadership Styles of the Heads of Physical Education Departments, on finding out the logical, change-oriented and sterilized management styles of the heads of physical education departments in the jurisdiction of Ardebil. A multi cause leadership questionnaire was answered by 180 heads of sports commissions. 41 questions were included in the multi task management questionnaire which covered three leadership styles of change oriented, reasonable and castrated. The verification of the study and the legitimacy of the questionnaire were confirmed through the helpful feedbacks by the leadership and programming tutors of the physical education, and the steadiness of the questionnaire was determined by using 86% of Cronbach's alpha method. For the purpose of data analysis, they used the chi-square and Friedman and Bonferroni post hoc statistical tests. A significant variation was seen in the result between change oriented, reasonable and castrated leadership styles of the heads of the physical education departments. The leadership styles were put in priority orders as change

oriented leadership style was placed first whilst reasonable and castrated styles of leadership were measured as nest priorities. Thus the author concluded that there were prominent variations between the subscales of the change oriented and castrated leadership styles of physical education supervisors.

54. Ngah H.C. et.al. (2013), in their study on the Leadership Styles of General Managers and Job Satisfaction Antecedent of Middle Managers in 5-Star Hotels in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia have concluded that different countries have different leadership styles especially in characteristics as culture approach and language. The levels of job satisfaction of middle managers may differ because the emigrant manager of a 5star Malaysian hotel may have another approach from local manager. How the impact of leadership style of an immigrant manager would be on the employees job satisfaction was still lacking in Malaysian 5 star hotels. There were two purposes of writing this paper of the authors. Firstly to throw light on employees job satisfaction under the leadership of immigrant managers along with the differences in leadership styles of local and immigrant managers. The results of the study showed that transformational management styles such as the ideal influence (behaviour), intellectual stimulation, and inspirational motivation had a major positive effect on employees job satisfaction. Also the business leadership styles of immigrants like conditional rewards produced significant positive effect on employee's job satisfaction. But business leadership of management by allowance of immigrant managers had a significant undesirable effect on job satisfaction. 92.2% of employees, job satisfaction was created due to the combination of five leadership types of immigrant managers. Only four leadership styles had positive effect on job satisfaction but the style of management by exception (passive). The results displayed added that immigrant managers had various leadership styles, with developed individual attention, and provisional reward score, but local managers score was compared to the lower management by allowance (passive). Thus it can be concluded that the difference in leadership styles of the immigrant managers enabled them to achieve better job satisfaction scores compared to local managers.
55. Avabrath G (2013), in his article on Quality Assurance in Open Distance Learning: IGNOU a Case Study studies that: due to large scale expansion in prototypes of educational delivery quality assurance in Open and Distance Learning (ODL) is

becoming increasingly important. In the 1960's ODL was introduced in India in its most original form as correspondence education. Different forms of learning styles have evolved in different decades from corresponding education in the 1960s and 70s to open and Distance Education in the 1980s, and Virtual Education and Online Education in the last decade. Correspondence Course Institutes/Directorates of Distance Education attached to conventional Universities; State Open Universities; National Open University; Professional Associations; Private Universities and Institutions and Foreign Universities exist in all three generations of open and distance learning. Like any other form of education, the quality of open and distance learning also differs. Various factors can be considered for the result of its quality, both internal and external to an ODL institute for e.g. the levels of skills and proficiency of staff, the amount of means available, weak or strong leadership, competence of its administrative systems, or the communications setup in a country.

56. Tok T. N. and Bacak E. (2013), have studied in their article on, The relationship between job satisfaction of teachers and their perception of transformational leadership characteristics for their school administrators, the connection between the job satisfaction level of teachers and the administrators of Primary school who use the transformational style of leadership. On the basis of the survey model the authors have done their research studies. "Data Collection Tool" which consisted of three parts (Personal Information, Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire, The Job Satisfaction Questionnaire) was used in their research. Depending on The Ministry of Education in the Denizli City Centre which were chosen as a sample the research was applied to 19 schools. The evaluation was a result of the questionnaire applied to 328 teachers. The results obtained in the research were presented with regularity, mean value and standard deviance and also the answers obtained from demographic questions were presented with percent and regularity distribution. In order to understand if they are different or not, the scores of the teachers gained from scales were tested with T-test in two categories variables according to their gender, branch and educational background. One-Way ANOVA and The Kruskall-Wallis H test was used in order to find out whether they are different or not according to their length of tenure and age. No differences between the categories were found after One-Way ANOVA variance analysis. In order

to specify the relationship between TL and JS Spearman Correlation Test was used. The results of this research show that there is a low- level relationship between school administrators' TL features and the JS of teachers who work at primary schools. In this research the views of the teachers were considered stating that school administrators are sufficient in performing TL behaviours and performing these behaviours frequently enable the teachers to be contend of their job, performing their work affectionately and loving their jobs more than others.

57. Sali S.A and Karim K. M(2013), have studied in their article on, Revisiting the Life and Thought of Dr. Burhanuddin al-Helmy, and they have concluded that Malasian history hardly recognizes the name Burhanuddin al Helmy. But he had a significant role and some of it were measured as controversial and hence he was labelled as a fundamentalist. But to know him better one should go through his life. Dr Burhanuddin has seen it both, the downside of British colonization and Japanese occupation. He is a man of his time. Indian and Palestine struggle for freedom's personal experience had motivated him that Malaya and Malay should get freedom from British rule. He was an active politician and we can learn this from his Vol. No. vement in PKMM (Parti Kebangsaan Melayu Malaya) and Parti Islam seTanah Melayu (PAS). The three widespread ideologies are what are distinct about Dr Burhanuddin. His vision for Malay was to get freedom from British rule, to see Malay as a independent national and see humanity and well being of the people, the idea of a greater Malaysia, the amalgamation with Indonesia in which he envisioned the political merger for the Malay people throughout the world and also the power of Malay rulers which he considered insignificant. He was of the view that Malay Sultan were jeopardizing the welfare of people and hence one of the reason why Malay should be unified with Indonesia.
58. Jati W.R. (2013), the main purpose of the author to write this article on RADICALISM IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC-POPULISM: Trajectory of Political Islam in Indonesia is to find out extremist movement in Indonesia from Islamic population point of view. Extremism is looked upon as a act of violent behaviour and terrorism in various academic studies. Not necessarily it meant that the education of Islam was generating violence and terrorism. One of the reasons of extremism is due to the thinking of people that Muslims are using aggressive methods against the authority and hence Muslims

are getting involved in fanaticism. And because there is no appropriate Muslim representative in formal politics, Muslims are involving in violence. Global caliphate or implementation of sharia in Islamic countries is considered as the soul purpose of extremist Muslims, but if you study, they are actually using it to free themselves from the authority. The process of growth of power of populism within extremist group in Indonesia is thoroughly studied in this article by Wasisto Raharjo Jati. The author in this article argues that extremism in Islam is acutely connected to local and global past of Islamist struggle.

59. Ishak A.H. et.al. (2013), in their article, Conceptualizing Organizational Effectiveness in Light of Islamic Value System, have highlighted the relationship between organizational culture and organisational effectiveness. Their study says that every continent, race, belief has different organisational culture which includes shared morals, ideas, viewpoints, set of laws and routine. However less mention has been made to connect organisational culture with faith, particularly the faith of Islam. The countries of religious fundamental too find it lacking the instruments developed and employed with religion influence. In the light of Islamic value system, this article elaborates the organisational effectiveness. Before that the article throws light on idea of organisational culture and its effectiveness. Thus the individuality of Islamic value system has been explained as it maywork as a driving force towards value devotion in organisational background. At last some suggestions for the future research were also included in the article.
60. Abraham and Dubey (2013), have concluded through their article, The Road to Literacy: A Reality Check that literacy acts as a catalyst for human development. The UNESCO through its platform of EFA(education for all) has a target of achieving literacy rate by 50% by 2015. The initiative to work on literacy has been started since British Rule and till then the Indian government is launching different programs for primary and adult education. The efforts for literacy in India continue to trail because of various reasons like school infrastructure, teacher student ratio, scarcity of expenses on education etc.
61. Haque A.H.M. (2013), according to this author in the article about, Status of Islamic Studies & Madrasa Education in India: An Over View has concluded that Madrasas not only add to the literacy rate but they serve in the field of academics along with the social

and political field also. Madrasas and Maktabas play an important role in the development of a Muslim community. This paper has highlighted the drawbacks as well as remedies to improve the status of Madrasa education in India. The author has described the importance of Muslim leaders in the role of madras education in India due to which the literacy rate among Muslims has increased.

62. Tahe H. and Laeheem K. (2013), in their findings of *The Causes of Reduction of the Role in Youth Management According to the Islamic Way among Muslim Leaders in the Three Southern Border Provinces* concluded that the Muslim leaders were unable to manage the youth there because they lacked proper qualification and educational level. They did not have the understanding of their roles and responsibilities which the Islamic principles taught. The authors concluded that to increase the potentiality of Muslim leaders for youth care; the related people should come together and design strategies.
63. Laeheem K. et.al. (2013), has revealed through his research on, *The Islamic Way of Youth Care by Muslim Leaders in the Three Southern-border Provinces of Thailand*, that the concerned organisations and people should care for the youth in a cooperative way where they are given opportunities in the process of caring. The Muslim leaders should establish a youth club with a administrative structure to fulfil the needs of the youth under the guidance of Islamic principles. These authors came to a conclusion that the Islamic leaders had the determination to change the behaviours of youth according to the Islamic teachings but were not yet successful because they did not have the required skills and experience to do so. These leaders could not relate socially with the youths and also there was no response from the youth side to promote their behaviours according to the life a Muslim should live.
64. Tamuri et.al. (2013) , have in their paper on, *Penilaian Guru Terhadap Pelaksanaan Model-model Tilawah al-Quran Programme j-QAF* concluded that j-QAF which is a Quranic recitation programme includes the module of Khatam-al-Quran , how to do tilawat of Quran , the Tashik Module etc. Accordingly to their analysis of Quantitative data, there was high implementation level in all the modules of this programme and it showed a significant relationship between the four models of Quranic Recitation j-QAF and the teacher's evolution on these models.

65. Halim F.A. (2013), the author in his study about, *The Adaptation And Cooperation Of Minority Muslims In Russian History*, examines that there were never ending differences between Muslims and the Russian society. By observing this angle subsequently, analysts and historians squabble that the Russians had a long term clash with the Muslims and Russians have had worst experiences than any other people in facing the aggressive world of Islam. Few also have to say that Muslims were completely restrained by the Russians due to Islam's incompatibility with the worldly and nonbeliever Soviet rule. However after a keen study and observation of historic narration of the Muslims, it cannot be concluded that both Russians and Muslims were in a never ending conflict. Russians and Muslims enjoyed a significant amount of peace aside from differences and suppression, and shared a same stance of flexibility and mutual cooperation. However the author argues that when the Muslims came across with the Russians throughout the Czar and the soviet regimes, they used the flexibility of suppleness against them, he also argues that the modern scholars had brought down the vibrancy of both Russian and Muslims intellectual articulations relative to contemporary politics and also the inner relationship between both sides, and thus the author concludes that the relation between both the sides is an never ending conflict.
66. Press S. (2013), in his study of *Promoting the Occupational Well-being of Teachers for the Comenius Program*, analysed that from 2003-2006 Finnish, Irish, Italian, and German school communities participated in a project which was about promoting teachers occupational well being. The project used various kind of research techniques in which occupational well-being of teachers along with its development requirements were calculated using a large number of questionnaire distributed in 4 schools in 2004-2005. Based on all the calculations during the preceding year, Finnish school teachers experienced a considerable amount of positive changes in the working of their community work. However development was not very significant in the partner countries. Based on the outcome of this research and practical experiences obtained via this assignment the author concluded that the educational skills, leadership skills of the school head can be improved if school staff is involved in actions that develop their occupational well being. And he also added that a project co-ordinator is needed with good communication skills and who is socially proficient which will help in achieving

great success of the project. The author in this article has included support based information for the school staff, school administrators, researchers, health care staff and educators that is valuable for developing the occupational well-being of school body within the school community. The author finally concludes that the results can be well thought out of comparable situations instead of generalizing it.

67. Syafrijal S. (2013), has done the conceptual study through his paper, Tafsir Lughawi which means interpretation of Quran. This method of interpretation was done by Mufassin who were the experts in it. These people felt the necessity to do so to explain the meaning of Quran in those days because Arabic language was not considered superior at that time. The concept of Tafsir Lughawi is explained through certain topics of different fields.
68. Najadat F.A.O. et.al. (2013) In the article Genetic Algorithm Solution of the Knapsack problem used in finding full issues in the Holy Quran based on Number(19) have analysed that the holy Quran is considered as a biggest miracle of Muslim which is valid beyond the time and place limitations. The researchers have tried to uncover new miracle for the purpose to clarify the real picture of Islam throughout the world, They selected version 19 in the holy Quran to examine so. The researchers made a calculative flowchart to describe the retrieval process of the full chapter. This algorithm is used to solve the knapsack problem, results of the study have appeared many issues that ensure the truth of miracle (19) describe in the holy Quran.
69. Daud W. N. W. et.al. (2014), summarised in their research paper, Quality of Islamic Leadership and Organizational Performance within the Takaful Industry in Malaysia: A Conceptual Study, that in a Muslim country like Malaysia, that the role of Islamic leadership qualities is significant for successful organisational performance. This will affect in positive growth of the economy and the better performance of the employees will be motivated. These Islamic leadership qualities will help to identify future opportunities and strong partnerships. The authors are of the opinion that if any nation wants to develop around the globe, the main key to it is its successful organisations. The main objective of this study done was to understand that how the qualities of Islamic leadership play a role in the development of a country.

70. Mishra et.al. (2014), the authors have analysed through their study of Leadership styles of Senior and Middle level Managers: A study of selected firms in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, that the leadership style is same in the senior level and middle level management. The firms that show higher performance implement transformational style of leadership. There is a relationship between the leadership style used by managers and their financial performance. In their suggestions they have conveyed that the managers should be trained for transformational leadership style to get better financial performance for their consumer goods. The research design that was used was a co-relational descriptive type. Two instruments were used to collect the primary data from the senior and the middle level managers of which one was a Multi Factor leadership Questionnaire and the other was a scale to measure the leadership style.
71. Pullaiah (2014), in his findings on Indian Education and Social Value has said that if we want social values to be implanted then we have to empower Indian Education. For this the education system should concentrate to develop problem solving skills rather than concentration on certificates. To develop social competency the students should become a part in the society with social consciousness and a thought of social upliftment must be imbibed in them.
72. Venkataih (2014), while analysing about the Need of value based education system in Human Life states that though the words education and value seem very simple and familiar to our daily lives but it has a great depth. Education is a significant human value because education makes a man more human. Philosophy in education helps to find the proper path to destination. The chief task of learning education system is to shape a man and therefore it needs to be value based.
73. Laeheem et. al. (2014), after their survey on, Conditions and Problems in the Promotion of Youth's Behaviors in Accordance with the Islamic Way of Life by Muslim Leaders of Ban Sarong, Khao Tum Sub-district, Yarang District, Pattani Province, came to a conclusion that the Islamic leaders had the determination to change the of youth according to Islamic teachings but were not yet successful because they did not have the required skills and experience to do so.
74. Dreyer J.S. and Hermans C.A.M. (2014), in Spiritual character traits and leadership in the school workplace: An exploration of the relationship between spirituality and school

leadership in some private and religiously affiliated schools in South Africa, have concluded the following: the south African educational system is facing huge crisis due to the condition which places huge demands on school principals and school management teams. And thus raises many theoretical and pragmatic questions. In order to deal with these challenges and difficulties, transformational leadership is much needed. Not every leaders of the school display the same level of transformational leadership. Some leaders follow more to other leadership styles. Thus the aim of the author in writing this article is to explore the relation between spiritual character traits and leadership styles from a theoretical and practical view point. Leadership styles and spirituality is the main focus point of theoretical part. A web based survey was conducted in few private and religiously affiliated schools in Africa in 2011-2012 which was an experimental research. In order to measure leadership styles and spiritual behaviours Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ) and Cloninger's shortened Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI-140) were used. Statistical procedures included Confirmatory factor analysis, correlation (Pearson rho) and regression analysis were the statistical methods used. Hence the important finding of the analysis was that the leaders of the private schools in South Africa mostly adapted transformative leadership style, disagreed with corrective leadership and strongly disagreed with passive-avoidant leadership. And with context to spiritual character traits they agreed with self-perfection and strongly agreed with self-directedness. The authors found out that for transformational and passive-avoidant leadership, Spiritual character qualities are strong interpreters. While for transformational leadership Higher levels of self-perfection and self-directedness are strong interpreters. The research also proposed that traditional religious variables are less important as predictors of leadership style than spiritual character qualities.

75. Asmendri A. (2014), in his research on The Role of School Principal in the Implementation of Character Education at Boarding School has conceptualized the role of Principal as leader in Boarding school for building of character in students. The Principal should be a role model to his/her staff and students. He should respond proactively to what is happening inside and outside the school with a clear vision

76. Said et al(2014), have conveyed after studying The continuity and Change of Indonesia's Islamic Higher Educational institutions in the amid of Educational Policy Change, that if one takes quality education not only it will bring change in the society but also develops the nation. The author has explored information about the policies which play a role in developing Islamic higher educational schools and how these play a significant role in the development of nation.
77. Volodina N.V. (2014), has cited through the article, Influence Of The Islamic Laws On The Constitutional Legal Regulation In The Countries Of The Middle East (On The Example Of Syria And Iraq), that the life of any Muslim is based on Islamic law as written in Quran. Same is the influence of these laws in Islamic countries in the forming of Government policies. So when one Islamic country develops relations with the other Muslim country like Syria, these facts should be considered. Though these countries say that their purpose of education is for a secular purpose with modernization in it, they discriminate with other religious beliefs.
78. Llorent-Bedmar V. and Vicente J. L. (2014), in their article on Religion and Social Hidden Curriculum—The Educative Influences of Christianity and Islam in Women have elaborated the comparisons between Christianity and Islam, on the common functions of women which is founded on the holy texts of both, mentions to a unseen social course in the history. Challenged with the growing religious diversity in fashionable societies, the authors believe that the argument on how the two foremost faiths in the account of mankind, have had and continue to have an massive inspiration on the lives of millions of women, remains an imperative subject.
79. Dossett R.D. (2014), in her article on The Historical Influence of Classical Islam on Western Humanistic Education studied that noteworthy evidence proposes that the origins of western humanistic teaching could be drawn to out-of-date Islamic scholasticism. The ancient documents disclose that there is a connection between orthodox Islamic scholarship and the fundamentals of Western humanistic education and the study is based on these evidences and the impact can be seen till date .The origins of Italian Renaissance humanism has been focussed by Classical Islamic influence on antiquated European education with respect to the studia humanitatis and the arsdictaminis, In order to create and maintain academic learning for the common

benefit of mankind, our two prodigious cultures had worked together in the primitive period. Thus the author concludes that for building a negotiation of mutual respect and for lessening philosophical tensions of the present between the Middle East and the West, a common platform is provided for the consideration of the Islamic influence on Western humanistic education.

80. Polat M. and Arabacı I. B. (2014), in their research paper on, Open Leadership and Social Networks in Education, have investigated that internet and computer technology has brought a revolution in 21st century. It's like taking a golden place in the pages of history. Unending opportunities have emerged by the introduction of computer technology right from the beginning of this century. It has completely changed the outlook and has brought new hope and new promises for the humanity. Social networking technologies like facebook, whatsapp, twitter and Web 2.0 are commendable. Administration and management have become easy in open leadership and educational organizations with the use of technology. Thus this research explains the features and concepts of open leadership and social networks in education. The domestic and foreign publications on the subject were reviewed and suggestions were made in accordance with available data.
81. Zarif et.al. (2014), these authors through their study of Assessing Quranic Reading Proficiency in the j-QAF Programme have found that j-QAF which is a national religious literacy programme of the Malaysian government is implemented on Muslim students for solid religious base. Beside religious skills, this programme includes Quranic recitation skills. This study is concerned about its effectiveness after several years of implementation and it indicates the student proficiency level in Quranic recitation skills.
82. Jaafar et al (2014), in their paper , Quran Education for Special Children : Teachers as Murabbi have studied how things might happen on the delivery of National Education Programme and have proposed that the teachers for special education should be called Murabbi which is relevant to the concept of love. They have suggested that these teachers to be effective should have eight characteristics.
83. Teltumble (2014), in his article named Whither Education says that the Government educational policies should be beneficial but it is not so because the Indians who are 70% in rural areas are deprived of quality education. Higher education has been

commercialised as this beyond the reach of maximum population. There is a need to standardize it and to be treated as a public good.

84. Alwi E.A.Z.E. et.al. (2014), in their investigation through the article Digital Quran Applications on Smart Phones and Tablets: A Study of the Foundation Programme Students have aimed to find out how much the students are interested in reciting Quran by using tablets and smart phones. This study was done with an investigation of Muslim students from UiTM Kauntan campus in Malaysia. The primary data was collected through a questionnaire and it was analysed through SPSS. The results of analysis indicated that tendency and interest level was good towards reciting of Quran. However about 30 to 50% of the students were not aware of the rules for using Digital Quran applications that were stored on the devices. The students should be made aware about the steps to be taken when using the smart phones and tablets to comply with the religious laws.
85. Herman R. (2014), in his article on The Emotional Intelligence Approach for Enhancing Skills in Leadership has studied the following that an esteemed manager coordinates efficiently the team and both his abilities to be a leader and takes responsibility of his decisions and understands that his decisions are essential for the success of the project. In the first-hand study, several assumptions showed that some leadership challenges were related to the arranging of the objectives, including an efficient coordination of the members by the leaders, fear in assuming the leadership, not defending the leadership position and pressure within the group when facing competition. As a leader of a team a certain state of mind is required to solve a long-term goal, to have a consistent performance and adapt a certain leadership style to motivate in a specific situation. While in an emotional intelligence tactic, controlling the conditions of the mind meant reducing the obstacles towards being "able to manifest a leadership style. The authors aim in writing this article was that the pursuit of emerging leadership skills can become unworkable when the leader falls into an unfitting state of mind.
86. Alfay H.R (2014), the author has summarised through his study on Strategic Leadership and Its Application in Egyptian Universities that today's universities have a climate of change and dynamism. The responsibilities have increased and due to the

tough challenges, the universities need to accept strategic leadership style which is different from the former styles. He has defined different reasons for using strategic leadership style in Egyptian universities for the problems they are facing which is limiting their efficiency. He has suggested these universities to apply it as soon as possible because of the positive results seen in the other universities. The aim of the author behind this study was the present Egyptian leadership style in these universities due to which they were suffering many problems.

87. Simasathiansophon N (2014), through this article, A Perspective on Blended-Learning Approach through Course Management System: Thailand's Case Study has analysed what the teachers and students perceive on the course management system (CMS) which is an implementation of the approach of blended learning system. This approach has been used for the delivery of education by most of the schools and universities there. This blended approach system includes e-learning techniques with regular traditional classroom settings. CMS is a well known education technique adopted by the Thailand people due to whom interaction has increased between teachers and students. The result of this study showed positivity from both the sides of teachers and students. He has suggested that the students should take more responsibility when they adopt the blended learning system.
88. Mohamed S.A.E et.al (2014) have studied on the subject of Virtual learning system (Miqra'ah) for Quran Recitations for sighted and Blind Students, and they describe the idea that there are different ways to recite and narrate Quran. But availability of computer and smart phone with internet connectivity become very help full to complete a task successively, need a very less amount of licensed scientist as well as also attracted business people who ignore to recite Quran due to the scare of time. We have to make planned develop systemic computerized learning system in which students can register through internet from any corner and interact with scientist. He can supervise remotely via voice to the students (may be disabled, blind, and no blind) at a convinced time help students to memorize as well as guide them to correct their errors.
89. Zarif M.M.M et-al(2014), the authors in their study on Assessing Quranic Reading Proficiency in the J-QAF Programme have analysed that The Ministry of Education Malaysia implemented J-QAF programmed in 2004 in public primary school throughout

country as a part of the curriculum of studies includes a recitation of the Quran, the learning of the jawi script and Arabic language etc. The aim of this paper was to focus on the core subjects of the programme. Quranic reading test's results were analyzed through the descriptive statistical methods and they indicated the level of the students in the skill of Quranic recitation and overall impact of the programme.

90. Eldin A.A.T.S. (2014), in his research paper on A Cognitive Metaphorical Analysis of Selected Verses in the Holy Quran has said that the analysis inside the schema of verbal discourse scholarly works and humanistic studies has been identified with metaphoric language that is separated from common language. Learners need metaphor strictly limitation to writing and talking, according to theory presented by Goatly 1997, which is more related with novel. The idea of Lakoff & Johnson 1980, known as reasonable metaphorical classification, He said that metaphor which is available in ordinary course in different languages effected our method for discover widely in a significant number of our language and activities.
91. Haftador H.R. et.al. (2015), express their views in the article Examination of the Ascension of the Prophet of Islam in the view of orientalists , the whole Muslim community believes that Prophet Mohammed completed his journey physically towards to heaven called MI'RAJ, journey from Masjid Al- Haram to Masjid Al- Aqsa. All Muslims are on a single platform about the miracle but evaluate in a different way. According to some group whole incident occurrence in a dream only, while some others analysis the subject as spiritual. The orientalists try to examine the whole ascension between logical reasoning and traditional evidence.
92. Nanjundeswaraswamy T.S and D.R. Swamy D R (2015), in their paper about, Leadership styles and quality of work life in SMEs have studied the relationship between leadership styles and the quality of work life among the small and medium enterprises in Bangalore, India. They felt the need to study this subject because of the challenges faced by small and medium enterprises due to increased competitions in India. In such conditions if appropriate leadership style is not used, one cannot retain its labours. Through this empirical study, the authors have concluded that there is a strong positive correlation between leadership with job satisfaction and security in these organisations. Their research says that QWL is implemented by only 25% of SME's

whereas Transformational Leadership style was implanted by 56.6%. The result of their study says that the quality of work life is significant due to transformational style of leadership.

93. Madraswala A. in his research paper about Lisan Al-Da'wah, Between Expression and Identity has studied about the language spoken by the Dawoodi community throughout the world which is called Lisan Al-Da'wah which is a word that relates to Imam. The present formation of this language is a combination of Gujrathi, Arabic, Persian, Urdu with the influence of English language. He has explained that how this language was originated and formed and till then being used and spoken by all Dawoodi Bohras. The present language formation is a combination of Gujrathi, Arabic, Persian and Urdu. There is an influence of English language on Lisan-al-dawat. The grammar and syntax is used from the Gujrathi language because there are many aspects of Gujrathi which are left intact to retain the Dawoodi Bohra Gujrathi.