LAPORAN

PENELITIAN INTERNASIONAL MADYA

ISLAMIC LEADERSHIP IN ASEAN WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK
OF MALAY CULTURE: BUYA HAMKA'S PERSPECTIVE

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Islamic Leadership In Asean Within The Framework Of Malay Culture: Buya Hamka's Perspective

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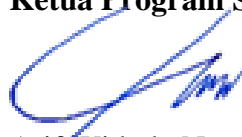
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Title

Islamic Leadership In Asean Within The Framework Of Malay Culture: Buya Hamka's Perspective

SUMMARY

Malay culture is a rich and complex cultural heritage, especially in Malay-majority regions such as Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei. Malay culture is heavily influenced by Islamic values, customs, and value systems that emphasise politeness, friendliness, and respect for others. The importance of studying Islamic values is not only done in Indonesia, but also in Malaysia. As one of the countries with a majority Malay population, Malaysia has a Malay ethnic composition of 52%, Chinese 30% and Indian 8%. In Malay culture, fairness and integrity are highly valued. A leader with fairness and integrity is considered a good role model in Malay society, as this is in line with the values of fairness and honesty emphasised in the culture. Emotional intelligence is also an important criterion in leadership according to Buya Hamka. In Malay culture, the ability to understand and manage emotions in both oneself and others is considered a highly valued quality in interpersonal relationships and leadership.

Kata Kunci :

INTRODUCTION

Leadership is a complex phenomenon, an evolving discipline and the science and art of influencing people to achieve goals (5). Islamic religion and philosophy provide a specialised overview of leadership. Leadership in the Qur'an is referred to as Ulil Amri. Ulil Amri is a person who has the authority to manage human affairs, the public interest, as well as the successor to the prophetic task (1). Ulil amri or in other terms is referred to as a leader. A leader is a figure who is able to motivate and mobilise others to achieve the desired ideals or goals (6). In Islam, leaders are responsible for delivering the mandate to those who deserve it and enforcing the law fairly, so that society can be governed proportionally and professionally (7). Buya Hamka is a figure known for his moderate and critical Islamic thought. In his works, such as Tafsir Al-Azhar and Tafsir Al-Mishbah, Buya Hamka provides views on the characters and criteria that a good leader must have. According to him, a leader must be just, have integrity, have high emotional intelligence, and have the ability to lead wisely and responsibly. A leader is those who have expertise and advantages, especially in certain fields, so that they are able to influence others to achieve the desired goals (2).

Malay culture is a rich and complex cultural heritage, especially in Malay-majority regions such as Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei. Malay culture is heavily influenced by Islamic values, customs, and value systems that emphasise politeness, friendliness, and respect for others. The importance of the study of Islamic values is not only done in Indonesia, but also in Malaysia (8). As one of the countries with a majority Malay population, Malaysia has a Malay ethnic composition of 52%, Chinese 30% and Indian 8% (9).

In Malay culture, fairness and integrity are highly valued. A leader with fairness and integrity is considered a good role model in Malay society, as this is in line with the values of justice and honesty emphasised in the culture. Emotional intelligence is also an important criterion in leadership according to Buya Hamka. In Malay culture, the ability to understand and manage emotions in both oneself and others is considered a highly valued quality in interpersonal relationships and leadership.

Malay culture embraces the values of politeness and local wisdom. A leader who is able to lead wisely, considering the advice and interests of the entire community, will gain support and recognition in Malay culture. According to Al - Ghozali, leadership is a form of power which, if exercised with wisdom and integrity, can improve spiritual standing and generate blessings from Allah SWT (10). Leaders play an important role in the stability of the Ummah and unity, safeguarding the leadership of the Ummah as well as unforeseen disruptions (11). Delving deeper into leadership requires an effective comprehensive examination (12).

Buya Hamka in his view said that before Islam came, the highest understanding of power in the Arabian Peninsula was Al-Dahr. Al-Dahr or the Dahri are equated with materialists and naturalists, those who do not believe in God (3). Al Mawardi said that the Imamah (Leadership) was formed as a substitute for the prophetic position, as the custodian of religion and regulate the life of the world (4). People from different ethnic backgrounds have different attitudes, values and norms that reflect their culture. These values can include customs, which consist of rituals as well as beliefs around and specific practices (13). Therefore, a critical theological review is necessary to uncover "Islamic leadership in Asean within the framework of Malay culture: Buya Hamka's perspective".

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Leadership

Leadership is a complex phenomenon, an evolving discipline and the science and art of influencing people to achieve goals (5). Leadership in Islam refers to the leadership of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, whose traits and behaviour are a reference for Muslims (14). The charismatic impact of a leader will lead to comfort and ease and motivation in action (15). Because leadership is a two-way relationship, where the leader must be able to motivate and organise his group (16). On the other hand, destructive leadership will make others limited by one's actions, so that their space and freedom are limited (17). Spiritual elements in leadership can provide holistic moral and authentic motivation and realise the needs of leaders and followers (18).

Melayu Culture

The Malay people are the dominant indigenous ethnic group inhabiting the Korean peninsula and are known as bumiputera or anak tanah. In Malaysia, this status is given to the Malay people and certain non-Malay indigenous peoples, such as the Thai, Khmer, Cham, and indigenous tribes in Sabah and Sarawak (19). The Malays are one of the world's most Islamicised ethnicities.

Research Urgency

This research will discuss the leadership style according to Buya Hamka and its correlation to Malay culture. Therefore, the urgency of this research is that it will expand Buya Hamka's messages and explore more broadly the Malay culture spread in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Image of Researcher Roadmap
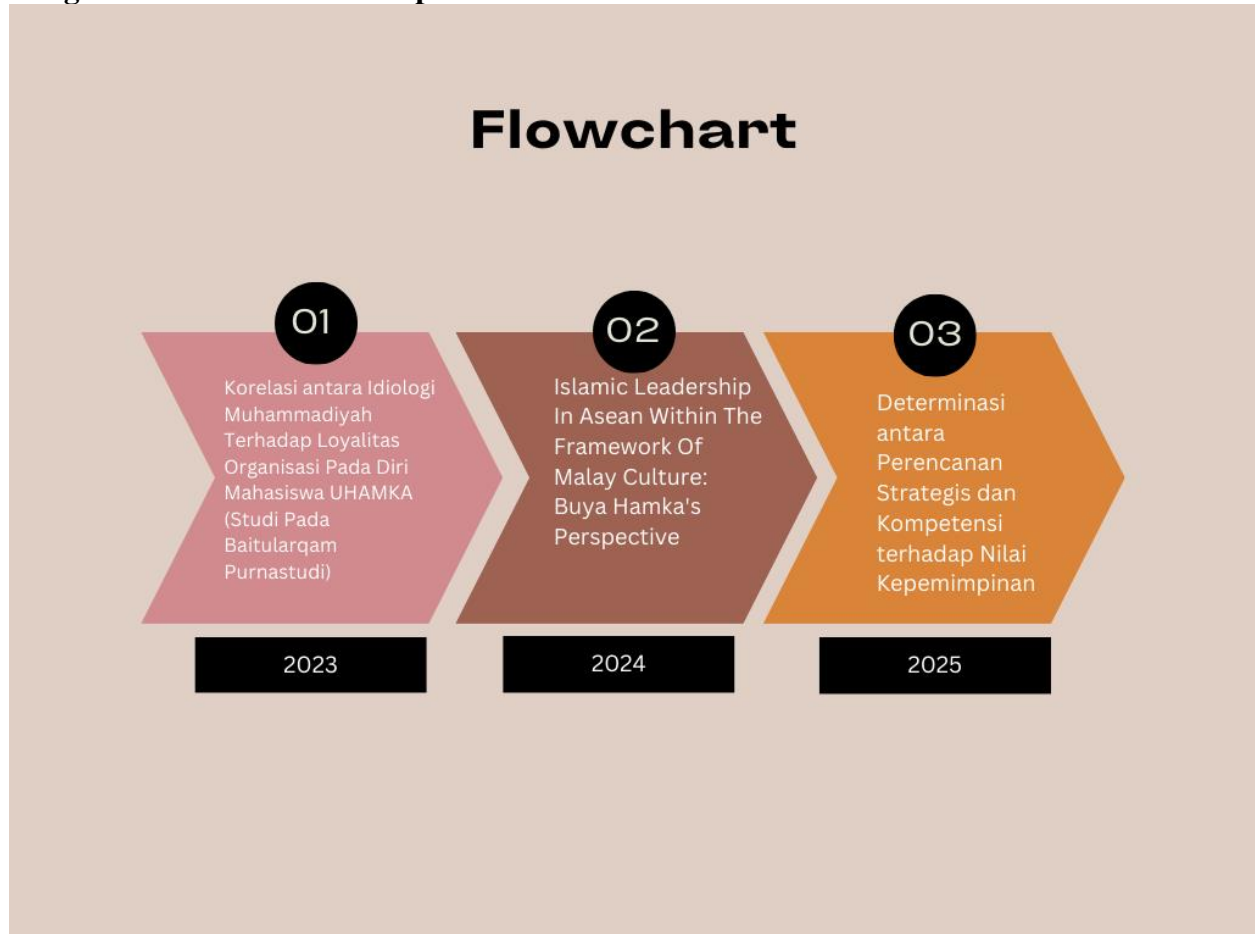
RESEARCH METHODS

Qualitative research methods use an approach that allows researchers to understand social phenomena in depth from the perspective of the subject under study. In this method, researchers often use a variety of techniques, including interviews and literature analysis, to collect and analyse data. Here is a summary of the use of both methods:

1. **Interview**:

   - Interview is a technique commonly used in qualitative research to obtain data directly from respondents.

   - There are different types of interviews, ranging from structured to unstructured. In structured interviews, questions are prepared in advance and repeated to all respondents, whereas in unstructured interviews, the researcher is freer to explore the topic in depth.

   - Interviews allow researchers to understand the views, experiences, and perceptions of respondents about the phenomenon under study.

   - The interview process involves direct interaction between the researcher and the respondent, which allows the researcher to ask additional questions or clarify information provided.

2. **Literature Analysis**:

   - Literature analysis involves a review of literature relevant to the research topic.

   - The researcher used sources such as books, journal articles, research reports, and other documents to understand the theoretical framework and context of the study.

   - By analysing the literature, researchers can identify vulnerabilities in previous studies, find gaps in the literature, or confirm theories to be used in the research.

   - Literature analysis also assists researchers in formulating relevant research questions and establishing a conceptual basis for their research.

The combination of interviews and literature analysis in qualitative research allows researchers to gain a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon under study. Interviews provide direct insights from the perspective of the subject under study, while literature analysis helps in enriching the theoretical and contextual understanding of the research topic. These two methods work together to strengthen the validity and reliability of findings in qualitative research.

Research Flowchart
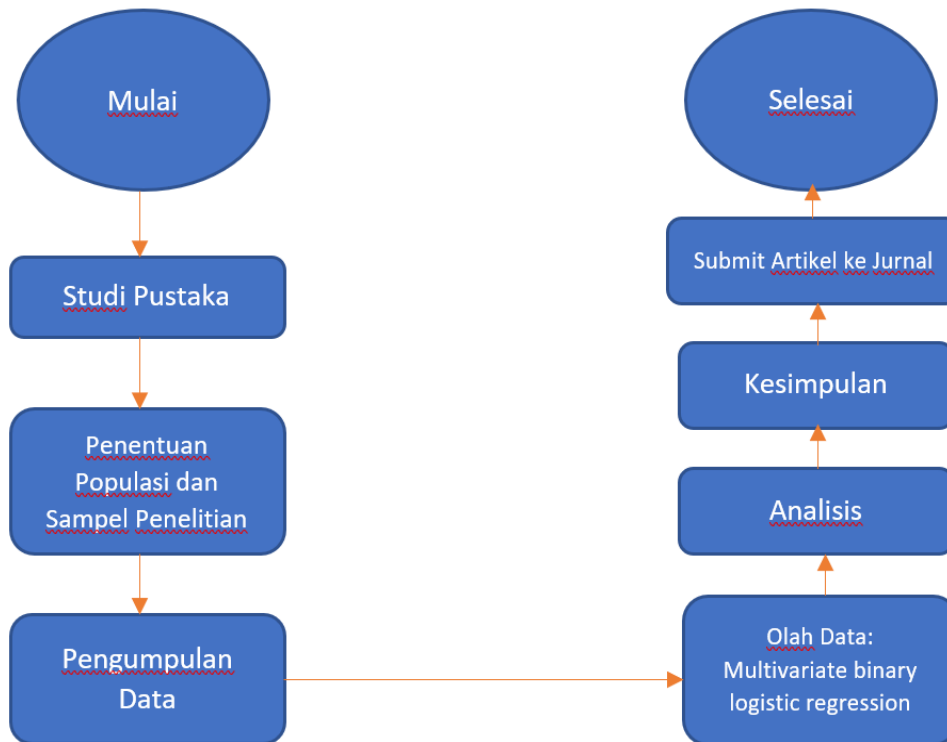
No	Activities	Month to-									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Initial coordination meeting (division of tasks)		■								
2.	Preparation of data collection through documents (selection of relevant documents/literature)			■							
3.	Analyse relevant written sources/documents/literature				■						
4.	Preparation of research instruments					■					
5.	Prepare research instruments (interviews & data collection through in-depth interviews)						■	■			
6.	Data processing and data analysis							■			
7.	Drafting articles for publication								■	■	
8.	Translate and proofread articles in indexed international journals								■	■	
9.	Submit draft articles to indexed international publishers										■

10.	Submit the research report to the research institute										

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