

Book Of Abstract

The 3rd

Ibn Battuta International Conference

“Travel, Trade, Tradition, Trajectories, Peace, and Health”

Santika Hotel, Makassar, Indonesia - September 27-29, 2024



Organized by
**Yayasan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat
Indonesia Cerdas (YPMIC)**





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CONFERENCE THEME

*“Trade, Travel, Tradition,
Trajectories, Peace, and Health”*



PREFACE

The Third Ibn Battuta International Conference, in Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, marks a significant milestone in the exploration of the complex relationships between trade, travel, tradition, trajectories, health and peace. This conference book compiles the insightful papers and presentations delivering during the event, offering a rich tapestry of historical, anthropological, and cultural perspectives.

As we reflect on the conference proceedings, it becomes clear that the intersections of trade, travel, tradition, peace, health and trajectories hold profound implications for our understanding of the past, present, and future. Historical trade networks, travel narratives, cultural traditions, and anthropological perspectives converge to reveal the dynamic interplay between commerce, mobility, and cultural heritage.

This conference book is a testament to the power of interdisciplinary collaboration and scholarly exchange. The contributions within these pages demonstrate the depth and breadth of research in this field, shedding new light on the significance of:

- Historical trade networks and their implications
- Travel narratives and cultural traditions
- Anthropological perspectives on historical trade routes
- Health, peace and human mobility
- Economic trajectories and regional growth

As we look to the future, we recognize the importance of continued exploration and dialogue. The themes and insights presented in this book serve as a foundation for further research, encouraging scholars to investigate the complex relationships between trade, travel, tradition, and trajectories.

We extend our gratitude to the conference participants, organizers, and reviewers for their tireless efforts in making this event a resounding success. We hope that this conference book will inspire scholars, policymakers, healthcare professionals, peacemakers and academic enthusiasts alike to engage with the rich cultural heritage and complex histories that shape our global community.



ABOUT IBN BATTUTA

Welcome to the Third Ibn Battuta Conference, proudly held in the city of Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. After its successful events in Tangier, Morocco, in 2016—where Ibn Battuta was born—and in India, in 2017, a center of Islamic intellectualism and culture, this conference continues its tradition of connecting civilizations worldwide.

In this conference, we retrace the legendary journey of Ibn Battuta, a great world explorer who united civilizations through the pursuit of knowledge and culture. The conference brings together scholars, researchers, and thought leaders from various countries to share insights and delve deeper into how Ibn Battuta's legacy continues to inspire cross-cultural dialogue in the modern era.

Here, in the port city of Makassar—a symbol of past global trade—the conference serves as a platform to strengthen international relations, foster collaboration, and create a more inclusive and peaceful future. Together, let us explore the paths of history and the future through.



ABOUT YPMIC

Yayasan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Indonesia Cerdas (YPMIC) (Indonesia Smart Community Empowerment Foundation) is an organization founded by a group of nurses, supported by experts in peacebuilding, interreligious dialogue, and disaster management to be actively involved in creating peace in Indonesia through six primary programs: Peace Institute of South Sulawesi, social welfare, education and training, research and community development, public relations, and charity fundraising.

ABOUT MESSAGE SPEECH



Prof. Ameenah Firdaus Gurib Hakim

The Sixth President of
Mauritius

Musaliar King: Decolonial Historiography of Malabar's Resistance Book Launching (Video Launching)

Abstract:

History will look different, when the gazelle writes her story and not just the lion. The present monograph undertakes a rigorous examination of the decolonial historiography pertaining to the resistance against colonial forces in Malabar. The investigation is conducted through the lens of a native resident hailing from a village situated at the epicentre of diverse anti-colonial struggles spanning the sixteenth century to the early twentieth century. The titular designation 'Musaliar King' is contextualized as the nomenclature ascribed by the British colonial administration to delineate Ali Musaliar as a rebel monarch and chief conspirator, who orchestrated a formidable campaign against colonial dominion in the year 1921. This inquiry uncovers a stratagem behind the coining of the title, revealing it to be a calculated manoeuvre executed by District Collector Thomas and Police Superintendent Hitchcock during 1921-22. This reminded me of the promises made to my forebears that would lure them to Mauritius in 1862 when they left India to come as indentured labourers. They were lulled into the belief that if they dig the soil, they will encounter gold!

ABOUT KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. Abbas Panakkal, Ph.D
University of St Andrews,
Scotland, United Kingdom

Ibn Batuta's Accounts of Integration and Indigenization in South and Southeast Asia

Abstract:

This keynote speech explores the travels of Ibn Batuta from South Asia to Southeast Asia, examining the processes of integration and indigenization that shaped the cultural, social, and religious landscapes of these regions. Through a critical analysis of Ibn Batuta's writings, this presentation reveals the complex dynamics of transregional mobility, cultural exchange, and adaptation that characterized the interactions between South Asia and Southeast Asia during the 14th century. By investigating the ways in which Ibn Batuta navigated and described these interactions, this speech sheds light on the historical mechanisms of cultural transmission, religious conversion, and identity formation that continue to influence the region's diversity and complexity. This presentation contributes to ongoing debates in the fields of history, anthropology, and cultural studies, offering new insights into the interconnected histories of South Asia and Southeast Asia.

ABOUT KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. Dr. Hj. Nur Hidayah, S.Kep., Ns. M.Kes
Alauddin State Islamic University of
Makassar, Indonesia

From The Past to Future: Ibn Battuta's Insights on Health, Culture and Sustainability in the Age of Global Crises

Abstract:

Ibn Battuta, the 14th-century Moroccan explorer, provides invaluable insights into how past societies managed health, culture, and social structures. His observations, particularly regarding health, medicine, traditional healing practices, societal norms, and the role of cultural heritage in maintaining community well-being, offer insights that remain relevant to modern global health frameworks. This paper explores how Ibn Battuta's observations can inform current and future approaches to sustainable development, particularly in the context of public health, environmental sustainability, and social cohesion. By examining how historical societies dealt with challenges similar to those we face today—including pandemics, environmental stress, and social upheaval—we can uncover strategies for integrating cultural heritage, social values, and community resilience into modern global governance frameworks. The paper also reflects on the importance of respecting cultural heritage and wisdom in the development of sustainable and inclusive healthcare models, particularly in addressing global health challenges like pandemics, chronic diseases, and mental health issues. Ultimately, the fusion of past and present medical paradigms could enhance holistic patient care and promote a deeper understanding of health across diverse societies.

Furthermore, this paper argues that a multidisciplinary approach, rooted in history and anthropology, is essential for addressing complex global challenges, from health crises to geopolitical tensions.

Keywords:

Ibn Battuta, global health, traditional medicine, cultural heritage, holistic care, sustainable healthcare, modern medical practices.



ABOUT KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. Dr. Aishath Muneeza

Ex-Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs in Maldives and Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury in Maldives

Historical Echoes: Ibn Battuta's Observation and the Evolution of Islamic Finance in The Maldives

Abstract:

Ibn Battuta traveled to the Maldives around 1343-1344 during his extensive journeys across the Muslim world. Serving as a qadi (Islamic judge) during his visit, he observed and documented local customs and practices. His observations highlighted key aspects of the Maldivian economy and social practices, including the use of cowrie shells as currency, which facilitated trade within the islands and with neighboring regions. He noted that taxes on fish, coconuts, and other produce were primary revenue sources for the Maldivian rulers, with tuna being a significant export item. As a qadi, Ibn Battuta managed financial transactions and ensured adherence to Islamic principles, although he faced challenges due to local customs. He also observed that women played a significant role in commercial activities and noted economic specialization in trades such as boat-building and coir rope processing, which supported the local economy and regional trade networks. His accounts provide a valuable historical record of the Maldivian economy during the 14th century. His accounts highlight the integration of local practices with broader Islamic principles and underscore the unique economic and social structures that characterized the Maldives during his visit. During Ibn Battuta's travels to the Maldives, there was no formal concept of Islamic finance in the country. Islamic finance was officially introduced in the Maldives in 2003 with the commencement of Amana Takaful Maldives' operations. This paper aims to explore Ibn Battuta's observations of Maldivian conduct in adhering to Islamic principles, which have laid the foundation for the introduction and development of Islamic finance in the country today. This qualitative study involves a historical analysis of Ibn Battuta's accounts, examining the practices and principles observed during his travels in the Maldives. These observations are then connected to contemporary applications of Islamic finance in the Maldivian economy. Ibn Battuta's accounts reveal that, despite the absence of a formal Islamic finance system, the Maldives, being a 100 percent Muslim country, adhered to Islamic principles in their practices. These historical practices provided a foundational basis for the modern development of Islamic finance in the Maldives. By connecting historical practices observed by Ibn Battuta to contemporary developments, the study provides a comprehensive understanding of the evolution of Islamic finance in the Maldives. It highlights the role of Islamic principles in fostering economic growth and development while preserving cultural and religious values, and investigates the challenges and opportunities faced by the Maldivian Islamic finance sector within the global financial context.

Keywords:

Economic development; Historical analysis; Ibn Battuta; Islamic finance; Maldives; Shariah compliance; South Asia; Travel accounts



ABOUT KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. Dr. Elsadig Elfaqih

Secretary General of the Arab Thought
Forum, Amman, Jordan

Ibnu Battuta as an African Historian

Abstract:

The purpose this paper are to fervently implore and beseech researchers and scholars of delving into the vast realm of African history and captivating culture to give profound consideration, unwavering attention, and utmost regard to the invaluable treasures concealed within the writings and chronicles composed by the eminent and preeminent explorers, those audacious and intrepid travelers who fearlessly embarked upon odysseys into the heartland of the African continent prior to the era dominated by the tentacles of colonialism and imperialism. These intrepid adventurers embarked on their journeys not only driven by a thirst for discovery but also propelled by an array of diverse and compelling motivations. Some travels for the purpose of striking intricate and far-reaching trade alliances, while others traversed unfathomable distances on solemn religious missions, and yet others braved the uncharted depths and lofty peaks of Africa in an unremitting pursuit of knowledge and exploration. One exceptional and unparalleled attribute possessed by these remarkable travelers, attributable in large part to their itinerant and nomadic lifestyles, was the priceless opportunity to excavate, discern, and meticulously ascertain the myriad conditions, characteristics, and idiosyncrasies unique to the awe-inspiring terrains and regions they had the privilege of traversing and exploring. It is of paramount importance to underscore the stark divergence between the astute observations and astounded gazes cast upon Africa by these venerable individuals and those of the colonial administrators who envisaged and experienced the African continent through the biased and perspicacious lens of the colonizers themselves. In stark contrast, these ancient pioneers and pioneers of knowledge, unencumbered by ulterior economic motives and unprejudiced by the shackles of exploitation, fervently endeavored to capture the veracity, the authenticity, and the sheer essence of their encounters and experiences in intricately documenting Africa. Their innate yearning, their unquenchable thirst was not for material or pecuniary gains but rather for the utmost acknowledgement, commendation, and reverence bestowed upon their treacherous and audacious exploits—endeavors which showcased their extraordinary valor, boundless resourcefulness, and unyielding mettle in achieving the seemingly insurmountable feat of navigating the uncharted seas, venturing forth into unknown territories, and gallantly venturing abroad into uncharted realms. Hence, this paper specifically examines the aspects of the remarkable journey of the legendary scholar Ibnu Batuta, the greatest and most revered of the ancient Arab travelers, such as Ibn Majid, Ibn Hawqal, Ibn Jubair, or Almasoudi, Aljawahiri, and Aljaberti, whose invaluable writings are widely reputed to significantly enhance and expand our contemporary knowledge of the history of sub-Saharan Africa. The focal point of these exploration is the awe-inspiring nation of Somalia, a land that, for around twelve prodigious years of Ibnu Batuta's extraordinary life, served as a mesmerizing and fascinating starting point for his insightful observations and descriptions. With high attention to details, Ibnu Batuta meticulously documented the captivating characters, vibrant cultures, and intricate conditions in the vast and multi-faceted lands of the African continent, which he traversed during his remarkable pilgrimage of self-discovery and enlightenment. These indomitable and comprehensive accounts, brimming with rich cultural insights, compelling narratives, and astute observations, truly deserve to be deeply and earnestly considered as a pioneering scholar of African history. His unwavering pursuit of genuine knowledge and his insatiable thirst for raw and unfiltered data on the multifarious aspects of human life, particularly those enable profound and illuminating interpretations of the captivating and often entangled tapestry of ethnic histories and cultural dynamics, ought to be not just quenched but satiated by the majestic and unparalleled literary works bequeathed to us by the illustrious and intrepid Ibnu Batuta. He deserves to be intensely studied, and profoundly evaluated by all devoted and inquisitive students of African History.

Keywords:

Ibnu Batuta, Africa, History, Travelers, Knowledge

ABOUT KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. Dr. Musthapa Abdul Hamid, Ph.D
(Ex-Former Minister of Information the
Republic of Ghana)

Travel, Pilgrimage And Revivalism In Islam: The Case Of West Africa

Abstract:

Two incidents occurred in the early history of Islam that propelled the growth of the faith and kindled zeal and commitment for its defense and spread - the migration from Makkah to Madina and the farewell pilgrimage. Travel and pilgrimage have since held significance for many Muslim populations. In West Africa, travel and pilgrimage have assumed a pious quality and since the 11th century, 'reformers' have used the pilgrimage as a basis for initiating and prosecuting their reform agendas. Today, Sufi (mystical) inclined Islamic denominations in West Africa, such as the Muridis and Tijaniyya have all woven elaborate travel and pilgrimage activities into their religious practice as part of faith practice. This paper examines the travel and pilgrimage activities of two Sufi (mystical) groups in West Africa, the Muridis and the Tijaniyya and how these activities keep faith practice alive amongst the adherents of these groups. The study adopts a qualitative research approach. Leaders and lay practitioners of these faith traditions were interviewed in addition to secondary source material. The paper concludes that, for many adherents of Islam in West Africa, Islam is more than salat (ritual prayer) and saum (fasting). It is symbolized as a straight path (sirat al-mustaqim) towards which the murid (adherent) must journey in order to attain closeness to Allah (wahdat al-shuhud) or oneness with Him (wahdat al-wujud)



ABOUT PLENARY SPEAKER



Yuki Shiozaki

Associate Professor, School of International Relations, School of International Relations, University of Shizuoka, Japan

Spread of Zayn al-Din al-Malibari's Fath al-Mu'in through Indian Ocean: Islamic Connection between India and Southeast Asia in the 17th and 18th Centuries

Abstract:

As it was described by Ibn Battuta who visited Samudera Pasai in 1345, the Shafi'i School was already dominant Southeast Asia in the 14th century. Ibn Battuta also witnessed presence of Islamic scholars from the Middle East in Sumatra. The dissemination of the Islamic knowledge mainly by the Shafi'i School scholars from Yemen, Iran, and India was gradual and continuous thorough more than a millennial years. Trans Indian Ocean traffics of the diverse people transmitted Islamic knowledge through the centuries.

This study discusses spread and acceptance of Zayn al-din al-Malibari's Fath al-Mu'in. Zayn al-Din Makdoom II (1531-1583), also known as Zayn al-din al-Malibari was from the Malabal Coast of southwestern India. His works, especially a canonical fiqh text of the Shafi'i School, are widely read and taught in Southeast Asia. The spread of Fath al-Mu'in also caused intellectual contributions including translation into local languages and annotations on the text such as Nawawi al-Bantani's Nihayah al-Zain.

This study explores network of Muslim intellectuals those transmitted Fath al-Mu'in. The network connected Mecca, Yemen, Egypt, South India, and Southeast Asia. It was a route of succession and also localization of knowledge. The process of Fath al-Mu'in's popularization in Southeast Asia in the 17th and 18th century is clarified through the exploration of the network.



ABOUT PLENARY SPEAKER



Dr. Kanchan Chandan

Centre for Study Of Social Exclusion and
Inclusive Policy Panjab University,
Chandigarh India

Women, Culture, and Religion in Ibn Battuta's Chronicles of India: An Analysis from Historical and Contemporary Perspectives

Abstract:

In today's globalised world, the scrutiny of diverse cultural practices invites a deeper exploration of historical travel narratives that illuminate the complexities of human societies. This paper examines the remarkable journeys of Ibn Battuta, the 14th-century explorer whose expansive travels across continents provided invaluable insights into various traditions and customs. Through his detailed accounts, Battuta not only celebrated cultural diversity but also emphasized the ancient roots of humanity that bind this world together. His observations, particularly in India, serve as poignant reminders of the importance of mutual respect, hospitality, and intercultural understanding in cultivating cohesive living.

A critical focus of this study is Battuta's experience with the status of women during that period. His harrowing account of the Sati ritual, an extreme cultural practice he witnessed during his travels. This ritual, where widows voluntarily immolated themselves on their husband's funeral pyres, illustrates the stark contrasts between cultural practices and emotional realities. Battuta's visceral reaction to this experience, which included the striking imagery of women adorned in fine clothing paraded before the pyre, highlights the insightful psychological and social implications of such traditions. The connection of intense music and chanting, intended to mask the suffering of these women, adds another layer to the ritual's complexity and demonstrates the often troubling nature of cultural practices.

This paper argues that the insights derived from Battuta's experiences are particularly relevant in contemporary society. They highlight the necessity of intercultural dialogue and common values of Islam and other religions in promoting peace and unity within our increasingly diverse communities. By reflecting on the intricacies of Battuta's journeys and the cultural identities he encountered, modern societies can learn to bridge cultural divides and embrace diversity. Ultimately, this exploration into Battuta's travels advocates for a more harmonious global community, rooted in a nuanced understanding of our human experience.

Keywords:

Keywords: Women, Islam, Cultural Identities, Interreligious Dialogue, Peace



ABOUT PLENARY SPEAKER



Khalek Bin Awang

Governor, Malaysian Social Research
Institute (MSRI), Malaysia

Ibn Battuta travelled to Malay Peninsular? Its influence in socio, commerce and culture in modern Malaysia, and its travel contributions in juristic and legal hukm.

Abstract:

Ibn Battuta travel to Malay Peninsular Its influence in socio, commerce and culture in modern Malaysia, and its travel contributions in juristic and legal hukm

Ibn Battuta's travel to the Malay Peninsula, though briefly mentioned in his famous work *Al-Rihlah*, provides fascinating insights into the region's early Islamic connections. His account highlights the spread of Islam through trade routes connecting India, Arabia, and China, particularly through the Straits of Malacca. Though Ibn Battuta did not describe present-day Malaysia in great detail, his interactions with the Samudera-Pasai Sultanate on Sumatra demonstrate the early Islamic influence on Southeast Asia, including the Malay Peninsula. This kingdom, located on the northern tip of Sumatra, was a major center of Islamic scholarship and trade, influencing neighboring regions.

Ibn Battuta's travels reflect the Islamic maritime networks that played a crucial role in shaping the cultural and commercial landscape of Southeast Asia during the 14th century. The Malay Peninsula's involvement in these networks positioned it as an important player in the spread of Islam. Though he does not provide specific accounts of visiting the Malay Peninsula itself, his mention of Samudera-Pasai and observations on Islamic legal practices in the region provide valuable insights into the early stages of Islamization in Malaysia.

Historians note that while Ibn Battuta's stay in the region was brief, the significance of his travels lies in highlighting the connections between Islamic governance, trade, and law during a time when Southeast Asia, including Malaysia, was beginning to embrace Islam through these vital maritime trade routes. Although his mention of the region is indirect, his travels remain a key reference in understanding the historical development of Islam in the Malay Peninsula.



ABOUT PLENARY SPEAKER



Prof. Dr. Kareema Nour Aissaoui

President of the Enlightenment
Center for the Alliance of
Civilizations, Social, and Cultural
Development in Fez, Morocco

The system of Zawayas and schools in Ibn Battuta's Tuhfat al-Nuzzar fi Ghara'ib al-Asfar wa 'Ajayib al-Afkar Afkar (The Gift of Observers Concerning the Marvels of Cities and Wonders of Travels)

Abstract:

Arabs and Muslims have experienced travel literature since the 9th century AD. Obviously, narrative forms have multiplied and with that the objectives for which they have been set. Their importance lies in the fact that such literature depicts aspects of society that have remained almost entirely eclipsed in mainstream historical narratives. While the historian is keen to record the news of kings and sultans, mention conspiracies and intrigues, and tell the stories of wars, battles and strife, and is often biased towards one party at the expense of others, the traveller, as a transient and a mere visitor to countries, is concerned with depicting everything he encounters and sees; therefore, the traveller's description of society, customs, religions and architecture is to some extent impartial in its rendering, especially when it comes to Islamic countries. Perhaps the most important example of travel literature is Ibn Battuta's Book of Travels: Ibn Battuta began his journey in 725 AH from the city of Tangier in northern Morocco in the direction of Mecca, and the journey lasted over twenty years during which he covered parts of three continents: Africa, Asia, and Europe. According to Hussein Muinis, this man crossed the entire Islamic world from Morocco to Indonesia - which he calls the country of Java or Sumatra and the Philippine Islands, which he calls the country of Tuwalsa and the Muslim communities in the cities of the eastern and southern coasts of China. He did not stop course until he arrived in Beijing. He never felt that he had left his country or left his family, for wherever he stayed for a period of time that could be long or short, he found those who received him, sheltered him, and offered him hospitality, because the Islamic world at that time had an elaborate system established by the Ummah and maintained by it, namely the system of Zawayas and schools, which in a way explains Ibn Battuta's interest in sainthood and Sufism as well as the social services associated with them. Ibn Battuta demonstrated a great interest in these revered men as well as in their immediate circles. At the same time, he did not neglect people of science and thought, such as Saadi and Jalal al-Din al-Rumi, and he also spoke about Ibn Taymiyyah, who is known to be hostile to the Sufi movement. To what extent does Ibn Battuta's journey help us learn about the system of Zawayas and schools? What are their doctrinal references? What social and educational functions did they perform?



ABOUT PLENARY SPEAKER



Zhang Yuanpeng, Ph.D

Director of Institute of World Economy, Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, China

Wang Chaonan

Assistant Researcher at the Institute of World Economy, Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Social Sciences.

Analysis of Digital Product Trade between China and ASEAN Countries

Abstract:

Both China and ASEAN countries attach great importance to the development of the digital economy and trade in digital products. The trade in digital products between China and ASEAN countries has grown steadily over a long period, accounting for an average of 30% of the total trade volume. However, we first found that China has been in a huge trade deficit position in the digital products trade with ASEAN countries for many years, and the trade deficits has shown a trend of "first rising and then stabilizing", with a reversal expected in recent years. The main factors affecting the formation of the trajectory of digital products trade between China and ASEAN countries include: under the division of labor in the global industrial chain, China imports a large amount of electronic components from ASEAN countries for processing and assembly before exporting to markets such as the United States and Europe; the reorganization of the global industrial chain led by the United States under the background of Sino-US strategic competition; the suppression of China's digital product trade in the ASEAN market by the United States; the consumption capacity of digital products in ASEAN countries needs to be enhanced; the business environment for digital product trade in ASEAN countries needs to be improved; the market competitiveness of Chinese digital products needs to be strengthened, etc. To promote the further development of digital product trade between China and ASEAN countries, China should comprehensively strengthen high-level communication and docking under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative and RCEP, strive to help ASEAN countries reduce barriers and obstacles through digital infrastructure construction, continue to strengthen brand building and quality improvement of Chinese digital products, constantly promote the development of China's digital service trade market, deeply cooperate with ASEAN on the formulation of standards and rules for digital product trade, and reduce transaction costs.

Keywords:

China-ASEAN Countries, Digital Product Trade, Trade Deficit, Global Industrial Chain Division of Labor



ABOUT PLENARY SPEAKER



Dr. P.K. Yasser Arafath

Department of History, University of
Delhi, India

Ocean of Slaves Practice, Markets and the Slavery-Laws in Malabar from Batuta to Makhdum II

Abstract:

Ibn Batuta can be considered the first Indian Ocean Muslim traveller who identified slavery as a widespread and generally accepted institution. He described the roles and treatment of slaves in different societies, noting that slaves were often integrated into households and could hold significant responsibilities. Slaves in the regions Ibn Batuta visited performed a variety of roles. Some were domestic servants, while others worked as labourers, soldiers, or concubines. Ibn Batuta described slave markets in detail, noting the buying and selling of slaves as a common practice. He visited major slave trading centres such as Cairo and Mecca, where slaves from various regions were brought for sale. Ibn Batuta notes the presence and practice of slavery across the Malabar coast in the 14th century, and details how they were used as gifts, concubines, soldiers, and rowers. Thus, the first part of this paper examines how Ibn Batuta's accounts provide valuable insights into the institution of slavery in the medieval world, reflecting both the diversity and complexity of the practice across different cultures and regions. As slavery and slave markets continued to exist in the most inhuman ways in Malabar during the pre-modern period, Zainuddin Makhdum II, a prominent Muslim scholar, engaged with the problem in a nuanced manner considering the complexities of the era. Deeply familiar with the oceanic slavery network from Africa to Southeast Asia as explained by Ibn Batuta earlier, Makhdum II addressed issues such as slave management, slave marriage, their freedom, divorce, conversion, imprisonment, and contracts. Introducing Makhdum II's certain writings from the late 16th century as the first Islamic slave discourse in oceanic Malabar, this section of the paper examines how both the local feudal system and aggressive colonial slavery, marked by the arrival of the Portuguese in the Indian Ocean, played a critical role in his engagement with slave discourse. Since he offered a multitude of deslaving choices for enslaved people throughout the Indian Ocean region, this paper will also demonstrate how his work grew over time as a counterpoint to the inescapability from caste-slavery proclaimed by the region's Brahmanical legal laws



ABOUT PLENARY SPEAKER



Prof. De-Valera N.Y.M Botchway

Department of History and
Diplomacy, University of
Cape Coast, Ghana

Dr. Mustapha Abdul-Hamid

Department of Religion and Human
Values, University of
Cape Coast, Ghana.

Forced Travel and Exile as a Vindication of Faith: The Case of the Nation of Islam

Abstract:

Exile has made people in different spatio-temporal milieux to engineer religious and spiritual traditions in various forms – new, syncretised, hybridised, indigenised and contextualised. This has manifested in African Diasporic communities. Jamaica's Rastafari and Brazil's Candomble are examples. Within Islam, some people have (re)invented their brand(s) of Islam due to their unique historical and existential demands in exile, a product of forced migration and travel. Our paper discusses how the forced migration of Africans to the US, broadly termed as West, through slavery, provided contexts for the creation of an Islamic tradition, within an organised group known as the Nation of Islam (NOI), in the US, which aims to offer Islamic guidance to the world. The NOI, headquartered in Chicago, and made up mostly of African-Americans, deems Islam the natural religion of "Black" people, and offers hermeneutics that suggest that the Hadith reference the legitimacy of its birth. Our paper, contextualised in the conference's theme, "Trade, Travel, Tradition, Trajectories, Peace and Health", examines the cultural tradition of Islam of the NOI, reifying it as a product of forced travel to the West via slavery. Using contextual theology and history, our paper interrogates the inner logic of the ontological and theological thought of the group, which justifies its Islam, and concludes that adaptation and remediation of religious idioms and narratives is a way that exilic communities, peripheral peoples, create hope and agency in hopeless and oppressive situations for the liberation and redemption of themselves and their kind globally.



ABOUT PLENARY SPEAKER



Dr. Sana Aziz

Department of History, Aligarh
Muslim University, India

Haj Travel and Networks of Interconnection in Medieval South Asia: Interrogating the Writings of Shaikh Abdul Haq Muhaddith Dehlawi

Abstract:

Through out the medieval period in South Asia, Muslim scholars (ulema) travelled to the Hejaz to perform Haj. In most of the cases, they elongated their stay in the Hejaz to acquire knowledge of hadith from the prominent hadith scholars of Mecca and Medina and obtained sanads (degrees) of muhadditheen (scholars of hadith) from them. Apart from learning tradition of hadith and exegeses of the Quran, these scholars also wrote their travel accounts describing the socio-economic conditions, local customs, trade routes and trade activities they witnessed in the geographical spread of their travel. It was in this backdrop that Shaikh Abdul Haq Muhaddith Dehlawi (b. 958 A.H./1551 AD), a great Islamic scholar during the reign of Akbar and Jahangir wrote Jazb-ul-Quloob Ila Diyar-il-Mahboob, when he went to perform haj in 1586 AD. This text gives a detailed account of the history of the city of Medina along with its social and urban landscape of the city.

This article investigates, through this text, the circulation of ideas and scholars to differently configured Muslim societies within the larger Islamic world. It also highlights the materiality of the texts written by such scholars during their travel and explores the trade routes undertaken by them. This paper attempts to understand how such scholars interacted, through the medium of trade and pilgrimage, with the local attitudes and customs during their stay in the Hejaz. It encapsulates their response to transitions in the political and trading spheres in the contemporary times. Hence, texts such as Jazb-ul-Quloob Ila Diyar-il-Mahboob become an important source material to understand the role played by Muslim ulema in circulation of ideas and texts resulting in cultural exchanges between the scholars of the Hejaz and south Asian scholars and the interplay between their mobility and intellectual movements they initiated on their return to their homelands.



ABOUT PLENARY SPEAKER



Dr. Abdul Azeez. P

Department of Malayalam, Farook
College Kerala, India

Textual Travel of the Ramayana from India to Indonesia

Abstract:

India and Indonesia are countries with cultural ties since ancient times. It can be seen that Vedic-Brahmanism and Buddhism, which originated in India, reached Indonesia centuries ago and deeply influenced the culture there. With the arrival of Islam to Indonesia, it sowed the seeds for another culture that intermingled with existing Hindu beliefs. The Indonesian cultural adaptation of the Indian epic Ramayana is a testament to the deepest cultural connection between these two countries. The Ramayana and the Ramayana culture in Indonesia differ in many ways from the Indian Ramayana. A noteworthy feature is the connection of Ramayana with Islam. Valmiki, who wrote the most famous of the Indian Ramayanas, 'Valmiki Ramayanam', is often referred to as the original poet. At the same time, the author of Ramayana, Hikayatseriram in Indonesia, written in a very different style, taking the plot from Valmiki's Ramayana, is described as Adivali. Wali means Sufi. The authors of the Ramayana were adapting the Indian epic that came to Indonesia through traders and others to suit their culture and local identity. It is worth mentioning that many characters related to Islam such as Allah, Adam, Prophet Muhammad, Caliph Ali, Angel Jibreel and so on appear in the Indonesian Ramayana called Hikayatseriram.

Hindu and Buddhist priests and scholars were among the groups that went to Indonesia for trade purposes. It was through them that Indian religious and cultural elements reached Indonesia. This may be how the Indian epic Ramayana arrived in Indonesia. In other words, the Ramayana reached Indonesia through the same routes that facilitated trade and religious propaganda. Before long, the Indonesian people had changed the Indian legend into something else in shape and form.

The Ramayana often finds inspiration in Indonesian performing arts such as wayang wong, a traditional dance-drama, and wayang kulit, a shadow puppetry. For example, wayang kulit performances often incorporate Indonesian local myths, historical narratives, and contemporary themes.

Today the Ramayana is a supra-continental cultural bridge between India and Indonesia. Ramayana is a common heritage shared by both the countries.

The Ramayana's journey from India to Indonesia is an example of the profound cultural exchange that has shaped the history of both regions. Through translation, adaptation and performance, the epic has transcended its origins and become a living tradition in Indonesia. The Ramayana tradition in Indonesia not only highlights historical connections with India, but also underlines universal themes that inspire and unite people around the world.



ABOUT PLENARY SPEAKER



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The Synergy of Spirituality and Trade: The impact of the Sayyids and The Traders From Arabia on The Social Lanscape of Malabar

Abstract:

The Arab missionaries and traders have been instrumental in fostering the growth of Muslim communities in many coastal regions of the Indian Ocean. Malabar, a region located on the southwestern coast of India, has attracted many traders and Muslim missionaries from different parts of Arabia. The Sayyids, esteemed for their spiritual authority and direct descent from the Prophet's family, played a crucial role in disseminating Islamic teachings, profoundly impacting the religious and cultural customs of the indigenous people. Arab traders, on the other hand, brought not only goods and commerce but also facilitated the exchange of ideas, practices, and technologies that enriched the local culture and economy. This study contends that the association between the Sayyids and the traders had a crucial role in moulding the social and cultural identity of Malabar, leading to its evolution into a dynamic and vibrant multi-religious society. The synergy between these spiritual leaders and traders facilitated the growth of a unique social structure in the land, characterized by religious tolerance, social emancipation, cultural diversity, and economic prosperity. By exploring the interconnections between religion and commerce, the study provides a comprehensive understanding of how external influences can contribute to the development of regional identities and social structures.

Keywords:

Malabar, Trade, Sayyid, Spirituality, Social Development



ABOUT PLENARY SPEAKER



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The Historical impacts of trade, travel, and Cultural Traditions (Islam/Christianity/Island Culture) on Pacific Region

Abstract:

This paper examines the historical impacts of trade, travel, and cultural traditions (Islam/Christianity/Island Culture) on the Pacific region, highlighting how these elements have evolved over centuries. From the early maritime trade routes established by Polynesian navigators to the arrival of European explorers and traders, the Pacific has long been a crossroads of cultural exchange. Historical trade practices facilitated the spread of goods, ideas, indentured labourers and technologies, shaping the economies and social structures of island communities Mainly Fiji. The influx of foreign influences during colonization profoundly affected indigenous traditions, often leading to the commodification of culture and shifts in social dynamics. As travel expanded with advancements in transportation, tourism emerged as a significant economic force, bringing both opportunities and challenges to traditional ways of life. This paper explores the intricate interplay between historical trade and travel patterns and their lasting effects on cultural heritage in the Pacific.

Keywords:

Indentured Labourers being part of the rich History of the Pacific's.

ABOUT PLENARY SPEAKER



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The Wandermusikant (German Traveling Musician) Meets the Indian Acrobats: Michael Gilcher and His Encounter with Mahomet Cassim and Mahomet Abdallah in the Australia of the 1860s

Abstract:

A presentation by William Gilcher, Ph.D., about the life and times of Michael Gilcher (his grandfather's German grandfather) and how he crossed paths in the 1860s with two South Indian acrobats – Mahomet Cassim and Mahomet Abdallah, themselves travelers from Malabar and skilled in the traditional martial art of kalarippayattu. The two wandered New South Wales as buskers, exhibiting their skills on street-corners before being discovered as innovative and talented performers, hampered by their rudimentary English.

Michael Gilcher (1822–1899) was a pioneer in a significant trend that led to hundreds of poverty-struck musicians (some very talented, some less so) from a poor rural area in southwest Germany to travel the world in the 19th century to entertain the public and seek their fortune. With his band – made up principally of relatives from his village – Michael Gilcher traveled widely for many years in Europe, Australia, England, Scotland, and the USA before returning to his home village towards the end of his life, leaving most of his children in America.

In the Australian colonies in the 1860s, Michael Gilcher served as bandmaster for the finest circus in the land, Henry Burton's "National Circus". The circus band was, perhaps, the most important element of Burton's equestrian troupe, attracting crowds of people from the cities and rural areas. There, Michael Gilcher provided the background music for an act with the two Muslim acrobats – who spoke little English – but demonstrated their awesome skills. Cassim and Abdallah met a tragic end when they were arrested and found guilty of murder in an English court, a crime which they almost certainly did not commit. Among the musical papers left after his death in Germany in 1899, Michael Gilcher left a composition entitled "Abdallah", which we think was written in memory of his talented Malabari colleagues.

Travelling is always a means of cultural exchange. Sometimes, it can be fatal.

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The Spice Trade from Malabar: Shaping Maritime Diplomacy and Regional Peace in the Indian Ocean

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Abstract:

The spice trade from the Malabar Coast was a transformative force in the maritime history of the Indian Ocean, profoundly influencing regional peace and diplomacy. This paper examines the historical significance of Malabar's trade networks, illustrating how the exchange of spices not only drove economic prosperity but also facilitated diplomatic relations among diverse cultures. By analyzing key trade routes and their effects on regional stability, the study highlights how Malabar's strategic position enabled both economic growth and peaceful interactions among trading partners. It explores how these exchanges contributed to the establishment of treaties and peace agreements, fostering a stable and cooperative maritime environment. Additionally, the paper assesses the trade's impact on cultural traditions and health practices within the Indian Ocean region, revealing its broad socio-economic and diplomatic ramifications. Through a detailed analysis of historical records, trade documents, and diplomatic correspondences, this study provides a nuanced understanding of how Malabar's spice trade played a crucial role in shaping maritime diplomacy and promoting regional peace throughout history, offering new insights into the interconnectedness of trade and diplomacy.

Keywords:

Malabar Coast, Spice Trade, Maritime Diplomacy, Indian Ocean, Regional Peace



Mecca Beyond Geography: Understanding the Sacred as a State of Mind

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Abstract:

Mecca holds profound significance as the ultimate destination for Muslims worldwide. While traditionally regarded as Islam's holiest city, the emergence of "Little Meccas" in various regions, each imbued with unique faiths and spiritual significance, challenges this centrality. In places such as Malabar, Assam, and Indonesia (Mahmood Kooria 2022), there are communities that believe the Hajj can be performed outside of Mecca—an example being 'Powa Mecca' in Hajo, Assam.

This paper argues that Mecca's importance extends beyond its geographical confines, manifesting symbolically in distant islands and mountainous regions. Research on cities as conceptual constructs is scarce; however, this study explores how Mecca exists more vibrantly in the imaginations and spiritual connections of people than in its physical structure. The central question explored is: How does the idea of Mecca transcend its physical location to become a concept that permeates various cultural and geographical contexts?

This paper explores the anthropology of sensory experiences, rituals, and faiths to understand how Mecca transcends its geographical boundaries and becomes a ubiquitous idea present in distant locations such as Malabar, Gujarat, Assam, and Indonesia. Through a comprehensive examination of beliefs and practices, this study investigates the mechanisms by which the idea of Mecca is sustained and preserved across diverse landscapes, even amidst the influences of modern metropolitan cities.

This paper explores the concept of 'Little Meccas' and additionally discusses the Indian Ocean perspective, revealing how Mecca's significance extends beyond its central location in the Islamic heartland to emerge in the peripheries of distant islands and mountains. Ultimately, this paper argues that Mecca transcends its geographical boundaries, existing deeply within the human soul.

Keywords:

Mecca, Little Meccas, Islamic pilgrimage, Cultural anthropology, Rituals and faiths, Symbolic landscapes



Historical Travel And Cultural Significance Of The Fez Cap From Morocco To India

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Abstract:

The fez hat, worn by Ottoman citizens for over a century, holds religious, cultural, and historical significance. It was considered high fashion in Europe, with models featured in magazines. In Arnold Bennett's novel, "Helen with a High Hand," the character James wears a red "Turkish hat," highlighting its influence. This study explores the historical journey and cultural integration of the Fez cap, originating from Morocco, as it traversed through various regions to India. The Fez cap, also known as the tarboosh, is a felt headdress traditionally worn by men in the Middle East, North Africa, and the Balkans. It holds significant cultural and historical importance, symbolizing identity, status, and tradition. The research traces the Fez cap's origins in Morocco, where it became a prominent symbol of the Ottoman Empire's influence. Its journey to India is marked by trade routes, cultural exchanges, and the movement of people across continents. The cap's adoption in India is examined through historical texts, visual records, and surviving artifacts. The study delves into the socio-cultural contexts that facilitated the Fez cap's assimilation into Indian attire, particularly among Muslim communities. It highlights the role of merchants, scholars, and travellers in the cap's introduction and popularity in the Indian subcontinent. The research also explores that After the 1925 ban in Turkey, the fez remained popular in former Ottoman territories and India, where it symbolized pan-Islamism and pro-Ottoman sentiments, especially during the Khilafat movement. Indian Muslim leaders like Liaquat Ali Khan and Allama Muhammad Iqbal wore it. The Congress party later promoted the Khadi cap.. The study underscores despite changes, the fez remained significant in India's freedom struggle and is still popular in Hyderabad, symbolizing its Ottoman legacy. In Kerala and Tamil Nadu, the Rauthar community, of Turkish descent, embraced the fez, reflecting Ottoman influence on their culture..

Keywords:

Fez hat, Ottoman, South India, trajectories



Travel, Tradition, and Fundamentalism: The Dual Impact of Gulf Migration on Islamic Practices in Malabar, Kerala

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Abstract:

Travelling and migration have influenced religious practices and traditions across various regions. Sadat families migrating from Islamic countries brought traditional version of Islam to Malabar, Kerala as a way to keeping up with local customs and practices. In contrast to this, this paper covers the formation of fundamentalist ideologies which happened to entered Malabar by the Dual impact of Gulf migration on the Islamic practices. The large-scale migration of Kerala Muslims to Saudi Arabia since the 1970s has caused major cultural shifts among religious communities. An idealised picture of religious deculturation, in which the reformist Islam of Saudi Arabia shapes the religious paths back home in Kerala, is to be portrayed in this paper. The study uses both comparative methods to analyse impact of travel into reviving traditional forms of religious practices alongside the formation of fundamentalist doctrines, and qualitative method to walk into the partial alienation of traditional community in Saudi setup regime and their collective consciousness. In the case of Malabar, deep rooted spiritual tradition and local practices have persisted among the migrating communities and their collective consciousness. The researchers borrow the examination of Olivier Roy on the globalized religions, that migration often leads to a form of 'religious reterritorialization' where migrants cling to their tradition and identity amidst the cultural dislocation' (Roy, 2010).

Keywords:

Travelling, Malabar, Traditional Islam, Wahhabism, Saudi Arabia, Religious Alienation, collective consciousness.



The Cultural Impact of Ibn Battuta's Discoveries on Modern-Day Pakistan

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Abstract:

Ibn Battuta, the renowned 14th-century Moroccan explorer, undertook an extensive journey over three decades, traversing North Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, India, and Southeast Asia. His travels provided in-depth accounts of the cultures, economies, and societies of these regions, enhancing the contemporary understanding of the medieval world. Battuta's exploration of the Indian subcontinent, encompassing present-day Pakistan, unveiled the complex network of trade routes and the cultural exchanges they facilitated.

Trade and travel have significantly influenced Pakistani culture, molded by centuries of interactions with diverse civilizations. The Silk Road, which passed through Pakistan, acted as a channel for the exchange of goods, ideas, and religions. This exchange of commodities such as silk, spices, and precious stones spurred economic growth, while cultural exchanges introduced new art forms, architectural styles, and culinary traditions. The spread of Islamic culture, driven by traders and travelers, played a crucial role in shaping the region's religious and cultural identity.

Ibn Battuta's observations emphasize the pluralistic nature of the societies he encountered. His descriptions of bustling trade centers like Multan and Lahore highlight the region's strategic importance and vibrant cultural environment. The fusion of indigenous traditions with influences from Persia, Central Asia, and the Arab world resulted in a rich, syncretic cultural heritage that continues to define Pakistani society today.

Keywords:

Ibn Battuta, cultural exchanges, Islamic culture, cultural impact, economic growth, historical interactions



Religious Pluralism and Islamic Law: Managing Interfaith Relations in the Tughlaq Period

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Abstract:

This study explores the complex interplay between religious pluralism and Islamic law during the Tughlaq period in medieval India. The Tughlaq dynasty, known for its expansive and diverse empire, navigated a multicultural landscape where Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, and Islamic communities coexisted. This research examines how Islamic law, under the Tughlaq rulers, managed interfaith relations and addressed the challenges of governing a religiously diverse society.

Key aspects include the legal framework for managing disputes between different religious communities, the role of Islamic courts in adjudicating cases involving non-Muslims, and the policies of the Tughlaq administration regarding religious tolerance and integration. Special attention is given to how Islamic jurisprudence was applied to uphold justice and maintain social harmony in a pluralistic context.

The study also assesses the influence of prominent figures, such as Ibn Battuta, who brought Maliki jurisprudence into the Tughlaq court, and how their contributions impacted the administration of Islamic law in a diverse society. By analyzing historical records, legal texts, and contemporary accounts, this research provides insights into the strategies employed to balance Islamic principles with the practical needs of a multi-religious empire. The findings highlight the challenges and adaptations involved in managing interfaith relations through Islamic law, reflecting broader themes of religious coexistence and governance in medieval India.



The Influence of Arab Maritime Trade on the Cultural Landscape of Malabar

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Abstract:

This study investigates the historical relationship between the Arab seafaring community and the Malabar region, with a focus on how trade and cultural exchanges shaped the local society. Beginning in the 7th century, Muslim traders from the Persian Gulf established commercial ties with the southern Malabar coast, attracted by its coveted spices. These traders not only engaged in commerce but also settled in the region, contributing to the cultural diversity of Kerala. Methodologically, the study employs a historical analysis based on trade records, travelogues, and local oral histories. The research concentrates on the Malabar region of Kerala which constitutes the districts of Thrissur, Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Kannur, and Kasaragod. Moreover, this location was the site of interactions between four major ancient civilizations: Perso-Arabic, South East Asian, Indian, and Chinese. The study explores Malabar's strategic geographical features and valuable commodities, which made it a vital trade hub in the ancient and medieval Indian Ocean trade network, attracting traders from various regions such as Hadramawt, Hormuz, Cairo, Abyssinia, and Tunis. The findings reveal that the continuous exchange between the Arab traders and the local population significantly influenced the region's way of life, traditions, and culture and how it facilitated into a unique Indo-Islamic cultural synthesis which is also the primary objective of this research. The study concludes that the Malabar Coast's integration into a global trading network was instrumental in shaping its cultural landscape, illustrating the dual role of globalization in both preserving and transforming traditional customs.

Keywords:

Arab travelers, Malabar, Spices, Cultural Synthesis, Globalisation



The Contributions of Ibn Battuta and Other Travelers to Historical Knowledge

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Abstract:

The travels of Ibn Battuta has significantly expanded our understanding of historical geography and cultural diversity of the Eurasian landmass and its interconnected societies. However, not enough is known about how these accounts have shaped our historical knowledge. Methods: A historical approach will be used by incorporating primary and secondary sources. The data will be analyzed by identifying recurring themes and topics in travelogues and comparing the observations and descriptions of different travelers to identify commonalities and differences. The influence of these writings on subsequent historical, and cultural knowledge will be examined. Routes taken by these travelers shall be depicted on historical and modern maps to visualize their journeys. Results: Preliminary analysis suggests that the travelogues of Ibn Battuta have contributed to historical knowledge by providing detailed accounts of the cities, cultures, customs, trade, and political systems of diverse regions including Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, and Southeast Asia. This is supported by the fact that these accounts are the primary sources of information about many regions that were previously little known in Europe. For instance, Ibn Battuta's account of his journey to the Mongol court and his travels across the Eurasian landmass have provided insights into the vast Mongol Empire. Conclusion: These travel accounts are often the only extant sources that detail the societies, cultures, and historical events of regions that are now obscure or understudied. Further research must be conducted to fully comprehend the expansion of historical knowledge.



The Islamic Law in Sicily and Its Impact on the Development of Waqf in common law in Britain: A Mediterranean Connection

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Abstract:

The Islamic law spread with the conquest of new territories, trade and travelers. It is obvious that the Arabian traders reached the Mediterranean Sea before Islam; even the European traders spent the specific time in Levant. The practice did not cut off in the Islamic Conquest of the region. Islam did not limit itself in the eastern land, but spread in the new land beyond the Mediterranean. As a result the Muslims conquered Iberian Peninsula in 711 CE, followed by conquest of Sicily in 827 CE. But Sicily distinguished itself as the conquest was under a prominent Maliki Jurist named Asad ibn al-Furat. It is to be assumed that Maliki legal scholars and jurists stayed in the land of Sicily for years influencing the local customs and indulging Islamic values. After the Norman Conquest, King Roger I and his son Roger II borrowed Islamic ideas; it can be vary from the intellectual tradition to legal one. Another entity which has been established as Norman State is Britain. It can be assumed that both entities shared the ideas especially legal ones. Different institutions emerged in both areas which are profoundly similar with Islamic institutions. One of such institutions is Islamic Waqf which share similarity Trust in England. However Trust does not share its originality with its neighbor Civil law as it has with Islamic one.

Methodology: This paper uses a descriptive analysis, drawing on early and contemporary Islamic sources. Its goal is to trace the spread of the Islamic Law through Mediterranean in Sicily, further reaching in the Norman England and influencing Common law and its institutions especially English Trust by Islamic Waqf.

Findings: This article demonstrates how Islamic law influenced Common law. It is to find how Mediterranean Connection which served as the medium to reach Islamic law to Sicily, whereas the England indirectly connected with Islamic law. It is to specify that the English Trust is similar with Islamic Waqf than those of European institutions.

Keywords:

Mediterranean Connection, Conquest of Sicily, Norman Entities, Maliki School, Common Law, Trust and Waqf.



Cultural Confluences: Exploring the Historical Intersections of Trade, Travel, and Tradition in Kerala

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Abstract:

This study explores the historical intersections of trade, travel, and tradition in 14th-century Malabar, Kerala, through the lens of Ibn Battuta's travels. The analysis reveals the intricate dynamic of cultural exchange, economic flows, and environmental shifts that influenced the quest for sustainable health and peace in the region. Ibn Battuta's accounts of his journeys along the Malabar Coast, including his experiences with local rulers, merchants, and communities, provide valuable insights into the interactions between Arab, European, and Indian traders, travellers, and scholars. The focus of this research is on how these intersections influence the transfer of knowledge, goods, and ideas, which ultimately contributes to the region's rich cultural heritage and resilience. This study examines the historical contexts of trade, travel, and tradition with the aim of informing contemporary strategies for promoting sustainable health, peace, and cultural understanding in an increasingly interconnected world.

Keywords:

Malabar, Ibn Battuta's travels



Rihla (Travel) Of Ibnu Batuta: An Indirect Da'awa (Propagation) Of Islam In Kerala, India.

Ameer Meeran

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Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract:

The scope of this research is to focus on the role of Ibnu Batuta as an indirect propagator of Islam in Kerala especially in Malabar through his great travel. Here this research explores the impact of indirect Da'awa (propagation) of Ibnu Batuta's travel through his 'Hikmath' (wisdom). According to Quranic verses "Invite to the way of your Lord with the Hikmath (wisdom) and the good instruction. And discuss with them in that which is best" (Quran, 16:125). The three factors in Daawa included in Ibnu Batuta's travel. Because the 'Hikmath' wisdom connects with the trade and travel narrations of Ibnu Batuta, and 'Mav-ellathul hasana' (good instruction) connects with the tradition and peace building of him. Also third one connects with the position of 'Qazi'(chief judge) by Delhi sultan's court for 'mujadhala' (good argumentation) on Islamic sharia law. This study identifies how the Ibnu Batuta's 'Rihla' (travel) provides the Islamic propagation through indirect way for a long term. The travel of Ibnu Batuta started with the great 'Niyyath' (Intension) of Hajj. And his travel to Malabar was in six times, firstly in 1342 january 2 and lastly in 1346 may. His hikma was really astonishable because of his stay here in Malabar with specific reasons like the safety and security of Calicut, availability of ships and for the trade connections. This article tries to highlight how the Ibnu Batuta sharing the Islamic ideology, Islamic intellectual and cultural traditions through his great travel and by its Narration. Also explores the unique methodology to understand the straight path indirect propagation with in various ideologies. Research article uses qualitative research methods (FDGs and literature reviews) to provide insights into the impact of Ibnu Batuta's Rihla on the indirect propagation of Islamic intellectual and tradition in Kerala especially in Malabar.

Keywords:

Rihla, Hikmath, Islamic intellectual, propagation, Islamic Sharia



The Role of Media in Islamic Da'wah in a Plural Society: Significance, Prerequisites and Techniques

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KSA, Islamic Scholar & Guest Speaker/Anchor at TVs

Abstract:

The paper highlights the media's role for the noble cause of Islamic da'wah (preaching) in a plural society and multiracial community. Primarily, the excellence of Muslim Ummah (nation) lies in propagating the real message of Islam to humanity. In order to retain the title of excellence for Ummah, Muslims are responsible for delivering and conveying the message of Islamic teachings with its real essence to the entire humankind globally. For this purpose, Muslims have to utilize possible means, including modern media and communication. Nowadays, the media industry has brought an outstanding revolution in propagating any messages and news. Therefore, media can be of great importance and necessity for Islamic preachers to perform da'wah's responsibility in the plural and multiracial society. Undoubtedly, da'wah activity can play a significant role in spreading Islamic teachings and portraying a real picture of Islam. This article investigates the various modes and principles of communication, which can ultimately support da'wah activities in a multicultural society and multiracial culture worldwide.

Keywords:

Role, media, Islamic da'wah, plural society



Role of translation in building harmony and integration in the society

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Abstract:

Translation plays a vital role and makes a difference in establishing connections and relationships, spreading knowledge and transmitting information across international borders. We now live in a globalized world where many nations and cultures are connected, either by mutual economic or political ties or just by cross-cultural interactions. Throughout history, Translators have always been essential in bridging the gaps between many cultures and religions as well as promoting efficient communication. Our globalized world has been greatly influenced by their capacity to communicate meaning and comprehension across linguistic boundaries. In this way, translation can help promote peaceful coexistence between people from various cultural backgrounds by eradicating or remove misconceptions and unfavorable attitudes about each other's cultures, which can lead to conflicts and disputes between groups of people.

Tolerance for individuals from many backgrounds and cultures is crucial in this increasingly interconnected world. By understanding the religious and cultural beliefs of others can help us to be more accepting of their customs and way of life. Our world may be more peaceful and understanding as a result of tolerance, which also gives us the chance to learn from one another, promote harmony and integration within the community, and grow as individuals.

There are many kinds of translation documents which play important role in building harmony and integration in the society. In this paper we are going to discuss some of them as cultural, religious, medical, business and economical translation. This research is based on qualitative analysis. . The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of the translation process and explore some of its role and benefits promoting harmony and integration within the community in the contemporary world.

Keywords:

Translation, Harmony, Integration, effective communication, culture, religious, economic and medical.



The Relationship Between Self-Efficacy And Adherence To A Healthy Lifestyle In Hypertension Sufferers In The Working Area Of The Ponre Community Health Center

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Abstract:

Hypertension is still the biggest obstacle in Indonesia because every year the incidence rate increases. Hypertension can be treated by modifying lifestyle, including a low-salt diet, reducing alcohol consumption, not smoking, exercising or being physically active. Self-Efficacy is the most important factor to encourage lifestyle changes in all sufferers of chronic diseases, including hypertension. Hypertension patients must have high self-efficacy to motivate and convince themselves that they are able to achieve a healthy lifestyle.

Method: This research uses a correlation analytical research method with a cross sectional approach. With a total sample of 103 people. The sampling technique in this research was using a nonprobability sampling method using a sampling technique, namely consecutive sampling.

Results: The results of the Pearson Chi Square test showed a value of $p = 0.001 < 0.05$, which means that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, meaning that there is a significant relationship between self-efficacy and lifestyle compliance.

Conclusions and Suggestions: In this study it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between self-efficacy and lifestyle compliance. From the results of this research, it is hoped that health workers can increase education and provide media information about lifestyle modifications to people who have a history of hypertension to help increase people's self-efficacy so they are able to make healthier lifestyle changes.

Keywords:

Self Efficacy, Lifestyle Compliance, Hypertension



The Use of N-SMSIn Telenursing Application Technology for Medication Compliance and Care for Tuberculosis Patients in the Prevention of Transmission and Occurrence of MultiDrug Resistant Tuberculosis

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Abstract:

Tuberculosis is a chronic infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* and most often affects the productive age and is still a health problem in the world, including Indonesia. Many factors affect pulmonary TB disease, including environmental factors and behavioral factors. This study aims to look at the relationship between age, gender, TB contact examination, history of DM, smoking history, housing density and risk factors for tuberculosis incidence in Bima PKM Woha Regency in 2024. Quantitative research method with the type of analytical research with a case control study research design. The sampling technique is Purposive Sampling. The population of this study is TB patients in Bima PKM Woha Regency in 2024 with a sample of 138 people (69 cases + 69 controls). This study uses the Chi Square test and logistic regression. The results of the study showed that the age significance value p value was 0.002 (CI: 2,946–13,179), Gender p value 0.000 (CI: 2,251–10,971), TB contact examination p value 0.000 (CI: 1,683–7,310), smoking history p value 0.004 (CI: 1,402–5,702).

The conclusion is that age, gender, TB contact test, smoking history are risk factors for the incidence of tuberculosis, there is a significant relationship. It is recommended to TB patients to always take medication for 6 months without quitting and for those who do not suffer from TB always maintain health such as a healthy lifestyle, eating nutritious food and exercising.

Keywords:

Telenursing N-SMSIn; Tuberculosis; Prevention of Transmission; Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis; Application



The Effect of Progressive Muscle Relaxation on Anxiety Levels in Hypertension Sufferers at the Ponre Community Health Center Bulukumba Regency

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Abstract:

Hypertension is an increase in blood pressure greater than 140/90 mmHg. High levels of anxiety can affect blood pressure and worsen hypertension. Data on hypertension sufferers at the Ponre Community Health Center in 2021 contained 321 sufferers, in 2022 there were 1,000 sufferers, and in 2023 there was an increase to 2,116 sufferers. Anxiety data for hypertensive sufferers with very severe anxiety levels in stage 1 hypertension was 38.5% and stage 2 hypertension was 61.5%, severe anxiety levels with stage 1 hypertension were 40% and stage 2 hypertension was 60%, moderate anxiety levels with stage 1 hypertension were 60%. 72.2% and stage 2 hypertension was 27.5%.

The aim of the research was to determine the effect of progressive muscle relaxation on anxiety levels in hypertension sufferers at the Ponre Community Health Center.

This research method uses a quasi-experimental research design (Quasi Experimental) with a non-equivalent control group design approach. With a sample size of 66 respondents, sampling in the study used a non-probability random sampling method, namely a consecutive sampling technique.

The research results of the results of analysis using statistical tests using the Unpaired T Test showed that the p-value was 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), so the p-value was < 0.05 so that there was an effect of progressive muscle relaxation on the anxiety level of hypertension sufferers at the Ponre Health Center.

Conclusions and Suggestions The effect of progressive muscle relaxation on anxiety levels in hypertension sufferers at the Ponre Community Health Center in 2024 can provide additional information for health workers to improve the quality of services provided, it is hoped that it will also be beneficial for the community local.

Keywords:

Anxiety, Hypertension, Progressive Muscle Relaxation



The Relationship Of Age And Gender With The Incident Of Cataracts In The Outpatient Installation (Eye Poly) Of The Batara Siang Regional General Hospital, Regency. Pangkep In 2023

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Abstract:

Cataract is a condition where the lens of the eye which is usually clear and transparent becomes cloudy (Ilyas, 2024). Factors that influence the occurrence of cataracts include intrinsic factors, namely age, gender and genetics, while extrinsic factors are work, education, smoking, environment and economic status (Irawan, 2023). WHO estimates that there are 45 million blind people in the world, of which a third are in Southeast Asia. It is estimated that 12 people become blind every minute in the world, and 4 of them come from Southeast Asia, while in Indonesia it is estimated that every minute one person becomes blind. Most of the blind (visually impaired) people in Indonesia live in poor areas with weak socio-economic conditions. The aim of the research is to determine the relationship between age and gender on the incidence of cataracts in the outpatient installation (Poli Mata) at Batara Siang Regional Hospital, Pangkep Regency in 2023. This research uses an analytical survey research method with a cross sectional approach with a population of respondents who visited the Eye Polyclinic using secondary data and a checklist measuring tool with a sample size of 48 respondents. From the results of the univariate analysis, it can be seen that 25 people (93%) were at risk for cataract sufferers according to age criteria, while for female gender there were 18 respondents (67%). From the statistical test results, p value = 0.065 ($p < 0.05$) for age and p value = 0.441 ($p < 0.05$) for gender, thus there is no significant relationship between age and gender and the incidence of cataracts. at the Outpatient Installation (Poly Mata) Batara Siang Regional General Hospital, Pangkep Regency in 2023. It is recommended for RSUD Batara Siang Kab. Pangkep. Intensive management or treatment of cataracts to reduce morbidity, especially in the elderly.

Keywords:

Age, Gender, cataract.



The Correlation Between Bleeding The Amount Of Bleeding and The Incidence Of Shivering in Sectio Caesarea Patients with Spinal Anesthesia

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Abstract:

Shivering is a problem that is often encountered in connection with spinal anesthesia, which usually occurs in the intraoperative period to the postoperative period. One of the factors that influence it is the amount of bleeding.

Aim: To determine the relationship between the amount of bleeding and the incidence of shivering in sectio caesarea patients with spinal anesthesia.

Method: This research is a quantitative observational analytical study with a cross sectional approach. The sample in this study were patients who underwent SC surgery who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling method with a total sample of 100 respondents. This research was conducted in the operating room at Pertiwi Mother and Child Hospital Makassar in February-June 2023.

Finding: Based on the results of the analysis of the Pearson Chi-Square test, the value of $p = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means there is a relationship between the amount of bleeding and the incidence of shivering in patients with sectio caesarea with spinal anesthesia at Pertiwi Mother and Child Hospital, Makassar.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the amount of bleeding and the incidence of shivering. The amount of bleeding in respondents who experienced shivering the most was patients with bleeding < 500 cc. The relationship between the amount of bleeding and the incidence of shivering has a strong degree of correlation.

Keywords:

Shivering, Amount of Bleeding, Spinal block Anesthesia, Sectio caesaran



Risk Factors Against Dengue Hemorrhagic Events In District General Hospital Labuang Baji Makassar South Sulawesi Province

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Nurlaelah

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Abstract:

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is one of the infectious disease caused by the dengue virus and is transmitted through the bite of aedes aegypti. These diseases often cause Extraordinary Events (KLB) / Epidemic and remains a public health problem that can lead to social and economic impacts.

Purpose of this study is to analyze the risk factors on the incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in the General Hospital of Makassar Baji Labuang South Sulawesi province.

This study is a non-experimental epidemiologic observational case control study using case control design (case-control) unpaired. Samples Dengue cases as many as 35 people and as many as 35 control samples.

Results of this research are knowledgeable person 2,361 times less risky than the one having sufficient knowledge, on the incidence of dengue hemorrhagic fever, one who does not carry the risk prevention activities 4.552 times compared to conducting prevention of Dengue Hemorrhagic events, people who do not carry out activities 3 M-risk prevention 3.273 times compared to conducting prevention 3 M on the incidence of Dengue Fever. Variable behavior of the people most at risk of the occurrence of events of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in the General Hospital of Labuang Baji Makassar South Sulawesi Province

Keywords:

Knowledge, Behavior society, efforts Implementation of 3M, Genesis Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever



Survival Analysis of Diabetes Mellitus Patients with Diabetic Ulcers at RSUP Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo and Ibnu Sina Hospital, Makassar City

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Abstract:

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease that occurs because the pancreas does not produce enough insulin or when the body cannot effectively use the insulin it produces. The general effects of uncontrolled diabetes can lead to serious complications over time. This study aims to determine the factors that influence the survival of diabetes mellitus sufferers with diabetic ulcers at RSUP Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo and Ibnu Sina Hospital, Makassar City.

Method: This research is an analytical observational study with a retrospective cohort design. The study population was all patients suffering from DM with diabetic ulcers and recorded in medical records. The research was carried out by tracing the medical records of 100 samples of DM sufferers with diabetic ulcers. Data were analyzed using Kaplan-Meier ($p, 0.05$) and Cox regression ($p < 0.25$).

Results: The results of research with Kaplan Meier show that the factors that influence the survival of diabetes mellitus sufferers with diabetic ulcers are total cholesterol levels ($p=0.000$), HDL levels ($p=0.004$), triglyceride levels ($p=0.011$), and duration of DM ($p=0.000$). From multivariate analysis using Cox Regression, the Hazard Ratio (HR) for total cholesterol levels = 11.441 and HR for long DM = 11.829.

Conclusion: Avoiding risk factors can influence the survival probability of diabetes mellitus sufferers with diabetic ulcers at RSUP Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo and Ibnu Sina Hospital, Makassar City.

Keywords:

Survival, Diabetes Mellitus, Diabetic Ulcer



The Influence of Maternal Stress on Breast Milk Production and Breastfeeding Experience in Primiparous Mothers: A Literature Review

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Abstract:

Exclusive breastfeeding is critical for the health of both mothers and infants, yet maternal stress in primiparous mothers can affect breast milk production and the breastfeeding experience. This study aims to examine the influence of maternal stress on the breastfeeding process through a systematic review using the PRISMA method. Literature was sourced from PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar databases, with inclusion criteria of articles in English and Indonesian from the last 10 years. A total of 9 articles were selected and analyzed. The results show that maternal stress hinders breast milk production and reduces the quality of the breastfeeding experience. Several interventions, such as Hypnobreastfeeding massage and relaxation therapy, have been proven effective in reducing stress levels and increasing milk volume. In conclusion, maternal stress affects breastfeeding success, and stress-reduction interventions are needed to support primiparous mothers. Further studies are required to evaluate the long-term impacts of these interventions and the role of socio-cultural factors.

Keywords:

Maternal stress; Breast milk production; Primiparous mothers; Breastfeeding experience



The Relationship Motivation of Knowledge Attitude of Nurses in Documentation of Nursing Care in Ward of Interna RSUD Syekh Yusuf Gowa

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Abstract:

Nursing Documentation is evidence recording and reporting of nurses that useful to the interest of clients, nurses, the health care team in providing health services with the basic of communication that accurate and complete in writing (Hutahaeen, 2010). The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between Motivation of Knowledge Attitude of Nurses in Documentation of Nursing Care in Ward of Interna RSUD Syekh Yusuf Gowa. This study is analytic observational with cross sectional method, the population in this study was the nurse in ward of interna of 42 people. The Sampling using simple random sampling technique, obtained 30 respondents in accordance with the inclusion criteria. Data collected by using questionnaires and observation. Then the collected data processed and analyzed used computer with Microsoft Excel and statistical program (SPSS) version 16.0. Data analysis includes univariate analysis by looking for frequency distribution, bivariate analysis with chi square test ($p < 0.05$) to determine the relationship of variables. Results of bivariate analysis available the relationship between motivation and documentation of nursing care ($p < 0.001$), there is a relationship between knowledge and documentation of nursing care ($p < 0.003$), there is a relationship between the attitude and the documentation of nursing care ($p < 0.001$). The conclusion of this study is the relationship between motivation, knowledge, attitudes of nurses in documentation of nursing care in Ward of Interna RSUD Syekh Yusuf Gowa, that motivation, knowledge, attitudes nurses have a dominant influence in documentation of nursing care.

Keywords:

Documentation of Nursing Care, Motivation, Knowledge, Attitude



Survival Analysis of Kaplan Meier Patients with Lung Cancer of Non-Small Cell Carcinoma at Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital Makassar

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Abstract:

Lung cancer mortality remains the highest health issue in Indonesia and globally. Factors affecting the survival ability of lung cancer patients are crucial in reducing this mortality rate. Objective: This study aims to determine the survival ability of advanced-stage Non-Small Cell Lung Carcinoma (NSCLC) patients based on age, gender, comorbidities, and chemotherapy history. This research is an observational analytic study with a retrospective cohort approach. A total of 142 data sets of advanced-stage NSCLC patients were taken as samples. Data collection was conducted by reviewing the medical records of advanced-stage NSCLC patients over a 6-month period according to the variables studied. Survival probability was analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method, followed by Cox Proportional Hazard regression analysis to determine the risk magnitude (hazard ratio) of the variables studied in relation to the mortality of advanced-stage NSCLC patients. The study showed differences in the survival probability of advanced-stage NSCLC patients based on comorbidities and chemotherapy history, with p-values of ($p=0.002$) and ($p=0.000$), respectively. In the Cox Proportional Hazard regression analysis, the hazard ratios for comorbidities and chemotherapy history concerning mortality were ($HR=4.80$) and ($HR=3.70$), respectively. Factors influencing lung cancer patient survival are expected to serve as a basis for the development of future health technologies.

Keywords:

NSCLC, lung carcinoma, survival



The Influence Of The Combination Of Dhikr Therapy And Benson Relaxation On Anxiety In Chronic Kidney Failure Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis

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Abstract:

Chronic kidney failure is a decline in kidney function that occurs for more than 3 months and has a continuously increasing prevalence, poor prognosis, and high treatment costs. Patients undergoing hemodialysis will experience anxiety due to situational crises, the threat of death, and fear stemming from the uncertainty of the final outcomes of the hemodialysis. One of the non-pharmacological therapies to reduce anxiety is the combination of dhikr therapy and Benson relaxation. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of the combination of dhikr therapy and Benson relaxation on the anxiety of chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis. This research method is quantitative with a one-group pre-post test design. The sample in this study consisted of 12 respondents using the purposive sampling method. The instrument used in this study is the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale questionnaire (HARS).

The research results show that the majority of hemodialysis patients experience severe anxiety, with 8 individuals (66.7%). After the intervention of a combination of dhikr therapy and Benson relaxation, this decreased to mild anxiety in 10 respondents (83.3%), with a significant p-value of $0.002 < 0.05$ using the Wilcoxon t-test. This indicates that there is an influence of the combination of dhikr therapy and Benson relaxation on the anxiety of chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis.

Keywords:

Dhikr Therapy; Benson Relaxation; Anxiety; Chronic Kidney Failure; Hemodialysis



The Relationship Between Family Support And Eating Patterns In Hypertension Patients In The Bontomarannu Community Health Center Area

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Abstract:

Hypertension is a leading cause of early death globally, and its prevalence continues to rise, while family support for hypertension patients remains relatively low. Managing hypertension often requires lifestyle changes, including dietary modifications, in which family support plays a crucial role in helping patients maintain healthy eating habits. This research aims to assess the relationship between family support and dietary patterns in hypertensive patients in the Bontomarannu Health Center area. The method used is quantitative with a correlational analytical design and a cross-sectional approach. The research sample consisted of 136 respondents from a total population of 926 people, selected using the purposive sampling method. The instruments used are a family support questionnaire and a Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ), and the data were analyzed using the Spearman rank test.

The results of the bivariate test showed a p-value of 0.000 with a significance level of <0.05 and a correlation coefficient of 0.941. The p-value (0.00) is smaller than α (0.05), indicating a significant and strong positive relationship between family support and the dietary patterns of hypertensive patients, meaning that the better the family support, the better the dietary patterns of the patients. This research suggests that future researchers include additional variables such as knowledge and emotional stress to better understand the impact of family support. This finding can also assist educational institutions and healthcare services in enhancing the knowledge and monitoring of families and communities regarding the impact of family support on the dietary patterns of hypertension patients.

Keywords:

Family support, diet, hypertension



Integrated Quality Management and Nurse Job Satisfaction: Unveiling the Non-Linear Relationship

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Abstract:

Job satisfaction is an essential aspect in hospitals that can increase the productivity of services. In achieving a good hospital image, minimizing negative perceptions of the hospital is necessary. However, the problem that often arises in human resource management is finding the best way to achieve employee job satisfaction. This study aims to determine the relationship between integrated quality management and the job satisfaction of nurses in hospitals. This study uses a quantitative research design with a cross-sectional study approach. The sampling technique uses Purposive sampling. The sample obtained was 144 respondents. Sampling using a questionnaire. Data analysis using Pearson correlation. The results of this study found that there was no significant relationship between integrated quality management and nurse job satisfaction. Many factors influence nurse job satisfaction. Integrated quality management does not directly affect nurses' job satisfaction but is mediated through other variables.

Keywords:

Hospital, Integrated Quality Management, Job Satisfaction, Nursing.



School Environment Affects Health Behavior in School-Age Children After the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract:

After revoking the COVID-19 emergency status, schools have held as before. However, the COVID-19 virus still exists around us, and it can attack at any time. This study aims to determine children's health behavior in schools after the Covid-19 pandemic. The design of this study is cross-sectional, involving 106 elementary school children as respondents. The determination of the sample begins by conducting random allocation to determine the research location, and the sample size is then determined based on the population of the research location. Data collection uses questionnaires. The data was analyzed using the chi-square test. This study found that children's health behavior in school after the COVID-19 pandemic is only around 50% in the good category. The school environment, both teachers and infrastructure, affects children's health behavior ($p < 0.05$). School is a factor that has a role in preventing post-pandemic COVID-19 in children. Therefore, schools need to adapt to the new normal to remain vigilant against the transmission of COVID-19 by maintaining healthy behavior.

Keywords:

Children, COVID-19, health behavior, school-age, school environment.



Evaluation Of The Impact Of Healthcare Facility Availability On Postpartum Maternal Mortality In Cases Of Hemorrhage And Infection

Literature Review

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Abstract:

Background: Postpartum maternal mortality due to hemorrhage and infection remains a critical global health issue, especially in developing countries. Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) indicates that postpartum complications significantly contribute to maternal deaths. In Indonesia, data from the Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) and the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI) reveal persistently high maternal mortality rates, with Riskesdas 2018 reporting 305 deaths per 100,000 live births. In major cities like Jakarta and Surabaya, despite improvements in healthcare facilities, challenges remain. Comparisons with other developing countries, such as India and Nigeria, show that limitations in healthcare facilities contribute to maternal mortality. Methods: This literature review employs the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) method to identify and analyze relevant studies. Out of 125 articles identified, 20 articles meeting inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected for analysis. These articles include clinical studies and epidemiological data on the impact of healthcare facility availability on postpartum maternal mortality, focusing on hemorrhage and infection. Results: The analysis indicates that adequate healthcare facility availability encompassing medical equipment, access to care, and trained healthcare personnel strongly correlates with reduced postpartum maternal mortality. In Indonesia, as well as in other developing countries such as Kenya and Ethiopia, improvements in healthcare facilities have contributed to decreased maternal mortality rates. Conclusion: Adequate healthcare facility availability significantly impacts the reduction of postpartum maternal mortality. Enhancing the quality and accessibility of healthcare facilities, along with training healthcare professionals, is crucial for reducing maternal death rates.

Keywords:

Healthcare facility availability, postpartum maternal mortality, postpartum hemorrhage



The Relationship Between Female Nurses' Dual Role Conflict And Work Motivation At RSUD Syekh Yusuf Gowa

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Abstract:

Nurses' work motivation is still a problem in nursing services in hospitals, which is the main key to the success of health service development. Nurses who feel dual role conflict is a severe problem that can affect work motivation, especially in women. This study aims to find out the relationship between dual role conflict of female nurses with work motivation at RSUD Syekh Yusuf Gowa. This research design is quantitative with a cross sectional study approach. A total of 134 respondents were obtained by cluster random sampling. Data collection used questionnaires of dual role conflict and work motivation. The results showed that the most female nurses' dual role conflict was in the low category of 74 respondents (55.2%) and the least was in the high category of 60 respondents (44.8%). Meanwhile, the most work motivation in the high category is 118 respondents (88.1%), and the least in the low category is 16 people (11.9%). Based on the cross tabulation results of the Continuity Correction test, the p-value is 0.001, so it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the dual role conflict of female nurses and work motivation at RSUD Sheikh Yusuf Gowa. Therefore, it is important for nurses, especially female nurses at RSUD Sheikh Yusuf Gowa, to manage psychological well-being so that the dual roles they carry out do not affect their work motivation.

Keywords:

Dual Role Conflict, Female Nurses, Work Motivation



Combined With Rose Aromatherapy And Progressive Muscle Relaxation Intervention To Maintain Stability Of Blood Pressure And Pain In Hypertensive Patients

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Abstract:

Introduction : The increase in hypertension cases is leading to an increase in premature deaths worldwide. Hypertension is a condition in which blood pressure increases due to a continuous increase in blood vessels. Globally, the prevalence of hypertension is as many as 1.13 billion people suffering from hypertension; Where 1 in 4 men and 1 in 5 women are at risk of developing hypertension. (WHO, 2023)
Objective: To determine the impact of the administration of rose aromatherapy and Progressive Muscle Relaxation on the reduction of hypertension in the working area of the Sabbangparu Health Center. **Method:** This study uses a descriptive method in the form of a case study using a nursing process approach starting from assessment, diagnosis, planning, nursing actions, and evaluation of nursing results. **Results:** That with the administration of rose aromatherapy and progressive muscle relaxation can lower blood pressure and relieve pain. **Conclusion:** The intervention was given 1x/day in the afternoon at 16:30 WITA for 15 minutes which was carried out for 3 consecutive days. After 3 days of intervention, there was an improvement in blood pressure and pain reduction in hypertensive patients. **Suggestion:** Can be used as a non-pharmacological therapy that can be applied at home.

Keywords:

Rose aromatherapy, progressive muscle relaxation, pain, hypertension.



Behavioral and Nutritional Analysis of Stunting Incidents During Pregnancy: Original article

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Abstract:

Introduction: Stunting is a disorder of growth and development of children due to chronic malnutrition and repeated infections, which is characterized by their length or height being below standard. Stunting can occur as a result of malnutrition, especially during the First 1000 Days of Life (HPK). One way to prevent stunting is to fulfill nutrition and health services for pregnant women. **Methods:** This study uses a qualitative research method through a phenomenological approach. Data collection using focus group discussion (FGD) techniques and in-depth interviews. FGD was conducted on 20 pregnant women. In-depth interviews were conducted on twenty-three key informants, namely pregnant women and three health workers. **Results:** Pregnant women still need to be given socialization and assistance related to understanding the substances and types of food that are good to consume during pregnancy, in addition, maternal knowledge must be increased, especially improving parenting patterns including nutritious food processing practices, personal and environmental hygiene practices, and utilization of health facilities if there are disorders or diseases during pregnancy. **Conclusion:** The importance of providing education to pregnant women regarding appropriate behavior patterns during pregnancy and providing assistance on nutritional needs, healthy foods and supplements that they must consume for the health of their fetus and conducting anthropometric measurements to monitor growth, development and nutritional status, to make the right decisions and plan health interventions for pregnant women.

Keywords:

Behavior, Pregnancy, Health, Nutrition, Stunting



Relationship Between Stress Levels And Menstrual Cycle Disorders In Adolescents In Baroko Village, Enrekang Regency

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Abstract:

Stress can affect health including hormonal imbalances that play a role in the menstrual cycle so that the menstrual cycle becomes irregular. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between stress levels and menstrual cycle disorders in adolescents in Baroko Village, Enrekang Regency in 2024. This type of research is descriptive-analytical with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were all adolescents in Baroko Village, totaling 33 respondents. The sample size was 33 respondents using the total sampling technique. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire sheet. Data analysis was carried out with the help of SPSS version 20 using the Chi-Square test with a degree of significance of $p < 0.05$. The results of the study, statistical tests between stress levels and menstrual cycle disorders obtained a significance value = 0.001 ($\alpha < 0.05$). This study concludes that is that there is a relationship between stress levels and menstrual cycle disorders in adolescents in Baroko Village, Enrekang Regency in 2024. It is hoped that adolescents can manage stress levels so that they can prevent.

Keywords:

Stress, Female Adolescents, Menstrual Cycle Disorders



Formulation And Physical Stability Test Sari Sarang Facial Serum Preparation White Swallow (Collocalia Fuciphagas) Origin Of Ciro-Ciroe Village

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Abstract:

Collagen is a type of fibrous and insoluble natural protein which is the most abundant in the human body. Although the body can produce collagen naturally, the amount of collagen can decrease with age. White swallow nest (Collocalia Fuciphagas) is a rich source of collagen. One of the cosmetic preparations that can be used for facial care is facial serum. This study aims to formulate a facial serum from the essence of the white swallow's nest (Aerodramus Fuciphagas). This type of research was conducted using experimental methods. The results of the research on the formulation of facial serum using white swallow's nest essence as an active ingredient, after being tested the results of the facial serum preparation of white swallow's nest essence were the organoleptic test results did not experience any changes, the pH test results ranged from 5.9 to 6.5 so it is safe for In use, the results of the facial serum homogeneity test have a homogeneous composition, the results of the spreadability test above 5 cm indicate that the facial serum preparation meets the requirements for a good spread test.

Keywords:

Serum, White Swallow's Nest Sari



Effectiveness Of Mirror Therapy Combination And Range Of Motion Exercises On Improving Basic Activity Of Daily Living In Post-Stroke Patients: Original Article

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Abstract:

Introduction: Stroke is a major cause of death and disability in many countries. Prolonged immobility due to stroke will result in muscle atrophy, joint contractures, and the risk of falls. The study aims to determine the effectiveness of the combination of mirror therapy and range of motion (ROM) exercises on improving basic activity of daily living (ADL) in post-stroke patients. Methods: Quasi-experimental research design, conducted in Makassar, South Sulawesi. Conducted on 40 respondents, purposive sampling technique is grouped into two groups. 20 respondents intervention group: combination of mirror therapy and ROM exercises and 20 respondents control group: ROM exercises. Barthel index measurement before and after intervention in both groups. The intervention was carried out for 6 weeks, 5 days/week, 30 minutes/exercise, 1 exercise/day, and 3 repetitions/exercise. Data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon and Mann-Whitney tests. Results: The Wilcoxon test results showed a significant difference ($p = 0.000$) in basic ADL before and after exercise in both groups. However, the Mann-Whitney test results obtained a Z value of -2.041 with $p = 0.041$, there was a significant difference between the intervention group and the control group where the combination of mirror therapy and ROM exercises proved to be more effective in improving basic ADL compared to ROM exercises in post-stroke patients. Conclusion: The combination of mirror therapy and ROM exercises has a greater influence on the recovery of daily activities in post-stroke patients, so mirror therapy is expected as an additional intervention in care both in hospitals and in the community.

Keywords:

Mirror therapy; ROM; Stroke; ADL



The Effect Of Counseling On Selfcare Behavior Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients At Lawawoi Community Health Center Sidrap Regency

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Abstract:

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic metabolic disease that occurs either when the pancreas does not produce insulin or when the body cannot effectively use the insulin it produces. Type 2 diabetes mellitus occurs due to progressive loss of beta cell insulin secretion along with insulin resistance. The prevalence of diabetes mellitus worldwide is increasing from year to year. According to data, around 422 million people worldwide suffer from diabetes mellitus. Diabetes is expected to rank in the top 10 causes of death globally by 2022, according to data released by the World Health Organization (WHO). The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of counseling on selfcare behavior in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus at the Lawawoi Health Center, Sidrap Regency in 2024. This type of research is quantitative research with the Quasy experiment method using a one group pre-posttest design approach where, after the first measurement (pre-test), then an intervention (treatment/action) is given, after which the next measurement (post-test) is carried out which occurs after the treatment is given. The results of the Wicoxon Test Distribution on the Self-care Behavior variable and Counseling Variable show that the significance value of the p-value is $0.05 < 0.000$, which means that the Null Hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the Alternative Hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and meaningful. There is a significant influence between counseling on the selfcare behavior of people with type 2 diabetes mellitus at the Lawawoi Health Center, Sidrap Regency.

Keywords:

Selfcare, Counseling, Diabetes Mellitus



"The Effect Of Promoting Playing Snakes And Ladder Method And Preventive Teeth Brushing On Elementary School Students' Knowledge"

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Abstract:

According to the Ministry of Health, (2018) Only 2.8% of the Indonesian population has behaved properly brushing their teeth at least 2 times a day. The population in Indonesia experiences dental and oral problems of 57.6% (Yulistina et al., 2024). Initial data was obtained from each of the 10 students in grades IV and V who were examined, there were 16 students with debris and 5 students with calculus. So the researcher wanted to improve the level of dental and oral hygiene in students through counseling on brushing teeth using snakes and ladders media which was carried out by learning while playing so that the material was easy to understand and not easily boring. The type of research used is quantitative with a one-group pretest-posttest research design. The sampling technique is total sampling with a sample size of 43 students. The results of the Wilcoxon difference test on the treatment before and after counseling with snakes and ladders playing media, student knowledge with a p-value of 0.00 ($p < 0.05$), student skills in prevention with a p-value of 0.00 ($p < 0.05$) which indicates that the hypothesis in this study can be accepted. There is an effect of providing preventive counseling using the snakes and ladders playing method on knowledge and providing preventive care in tooth brushing skills in grades IV and V of SDN 7 Baranti, Sidenreng Rappang Regency in 2024.

Keywords:

Promotive, Snakes and Ladders, Preventive, Brushing teeth, Knowledge



Nurses Fatigue During The Pandemic Covid-19 (A Literature Review)

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Abstract:

Background: corona viruses are two types of viruses that cause severe symptoms such as Middle East Respiratory syndrome (MERS) and Saver Acute Respiratory (SARS). The period of transmission of this corona virus usually appears 2 to 14 days after exposure. Since the first case was announced by WHO, there have been more than 23 million positive cases of Covid-19 in the word, Meanwhile, in April 2021, WHO has recorded cases of Covid-19 infection Worldwide, which has reached 136 million cases and continues to grow. Objective: This study was to determine the fatigue of nurses during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Research Method: this study uses a research design by searching for literature according to keywords or Literatur review using 4 databases Scopus, Pudmed, science direct, and EBSCO. The Result: of this study indicate that the fatigue experienced by nurses is mostly at a medium and moderate level of fatigue wich is influenced by emotional and physical effects due to high wordkloads.

Keywords:

Fatigue, Covid-19 Nurse



“The Relationship Between Family Support And Adherence To Taking Medication In Hallucination Patients In The Working Area Of The Toili 1 Health Center”

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Abstract:

Mental disorders are one type of behavioural deviation due to emotional distortion characterized by disruption of thought processes, behaviour, and perception. Mental disorders that are common in society include depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, personality disorder, epilepsy, etc. This study aims to determine the relationship between family support and adherence to taking medication for hallucination patients in the Toili 1 Health Center Working Area, Moilong District. This type of research uses a Cross-Sectional Study design, which studies the dynamics of correlation and association between the independent variable and the dependent variable and uses the Chi-square test. The research was conducted from from July 17 to August 17, 2024. This type of research is an observational method with a Cross-Sectional Study approach. This study consisted of all hallucination patients, totaling 30 respondents, using the Accidental Sampling technique. It was carried out in the Toili 1 Puskesmas Work Area, Moilong District. Based on statistical tests, using the Chi-Square test, the p value = 0.030 is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$, so H_0 is rejected, and H_a is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between family support and adherence to medication for hallucination patients in the Toili 1 Health Center Working Area, Moilong Kec. Moilong. Family support is a significant factor in improving adherence to taking medication because individuals with good family support have a higher motivation to recover. One of the ways that patients do in order to recover and be productive again.

Keywords:

Hallucinations, Family Support, Adherence



Analysis Of Leadership Style And Job Satisfaction Of Hospital Heads In Makassar

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Abstract:

Leadership style and job satisfaction are two important things in an organization. One of the achievements of leadership style is job satisfaction. Some studies say that different leadership styles will affect job satisfaction. Therefore, this is of interest to conduct research by analyzing the leadership style and job satisfaction of room heads in various hospitals with different types and ownership status in Makassar city. Objective of study knowing the comparison of leadership styles and job satisfaction of room heads in several hospitals with different types and ownership status in Makassar city. This study used a descriptive analysis approach with a cross-sectional survey method. The instruments used were MLQ-5X (Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire) and JSS (Job Satisfaction Survey). Sampling technique using exhaustive sampling with inclusion and exclusion criteria. The number of respondents in this study was 99 respondents. The research location is in type A hospitals, type B hospitals, type C hospitals, private hospitals, TNI / POLRI government hospitals, and teaching hospitals. Results of the study the most dominant leadership style applied by the head of the hospital room in Makassar city is the transformational leadership style with a mean (SD)=2.74 (0.35) and job satisfaction of the head of the room in Makassar city in the moderately satisfied category, of the six hospitals the transformational leadership style is most dominant in type A hospitals with a mean (SD)=2.81 (0.29), Transactional leadership style is dominant in private hospitals with a mean (SD)=2.27 (0.53), and laissez faire leadership style is dominant in type C hospitals with a mean (SD)=0.81 (0.54), while the highest percentage of room head job satisfaction is in private hospitals with a mean (SD)=132.4 (10.40) and the lowest in TNI / POLRI government hospitals with a mean (SD)=125.5 (13.24). The highest dimension of job satisfaction is satisfaction with coworkers with a mean (SD)=4.50 (0.51) and the lowest is satisfaction with salary with a mean (SD)=3.42 (0.39).

Keywords:

Leadership style, job satisfaction, head of the room, Hospital



Factors Influencing The Severity Of Diabetic Foot Ulcers In The Hospital: A Scoping Review

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Abstract:

Introduction: One of the most common, expensive, severe and leading cause of hospitalization in the world is Diabetic Foot Ulcer (DFU). DFU is a result of peripheral neuropathy and vascular disorders..DFU impacts on physical function, psychosocial and risk of amputation. It also results in significant morbidity and mortality. These DFU complications have many economic impacts on patients and the health system. **Objective:** To examine and map the factors that influence the severity of DFU in the hospital. **Method :**In this case, the review focused on factors that influence the severity of DFU in hospitals. Literature search using electronic databases such as (PubMed, Wiley, ProQuest, Science Direct, and Garuda). **Results :**From the review results of five articles obtained in this study showed that there are nine factors that affect the severity of DFU. Recurring factors from various studies, namely age, ulcer duration, poor glycemic control and peripheral neuropathy are factors in the severity of DFU. **Conclusion :**This study concludes that the importance of knowing the factors that influence the severity of DFU can help nurses develop comprehensive nursing care plans, improve quality of life and reduce DFU complications.

Keywords:

Diabetic Foot Ulcer, Severity Factors. Hospitalized Patients, Risk Factors, Wound Assessment



Prophylactic Oral Education to Increase Mother's Knowledge About The Prevention of Dental Caries in Children with Down Syndrome in Sekolah Luar Biasa (SLB) Gorontalo

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Abstract:

Children with Down syndrome have developmental differences with normal children due to delays and limitations in all areas of development. This is one of the factors that children with Down syndrome have difficulty maintaining the cleanliness of their teeth, increasing the risk of plaque formation. The aim of this study to increase maternal knowledge about the prevention of dental caries in children with Down syndrome in the State Special School (SLB) of Gorontalo City. This case study research is descriptive which is carried out by means of quantitative research. This study involved mothers with children with Down syndrome aged 7-9 years as the criterion, and observation of three respondents was used to assess the difference in knowledge about the prevention of dental caries before and after using print media and lectures. The measuring tool used to measure knowledge uses a questionnaire consisting of 12 objective question items. The implementation of oral prophylactic education intervention, there was an increase in maternal knowledge about the prevention of dental caries in children with Down syndrome, a significant increase occurred where all three subjects experienced an increase in knowledge about oral prophylaxis with a score of 50%. Based on the results of the case studies that have been carried out, it can be concluded that the application of oral prophylactic education is effective in increasing maternal knowledge about the prevention of dental caries in children with Down syndrome in Special Schools (SLB) Gorontalo City.

Keywords:

Down Syndrome, Prophylactic Oral Education, Maternal Knowledge



Utilization of Organic Waste for Making Liquid Compost in Elementary Schools in Palopo City, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia

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Abstract:

Organic waste is a type of waste that comes from materials that are easily decomposed naturally by microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The types of organic waste are: food scraps, vegetables, dry leaves, and fruit peels. Organic waste has properties that are easily decomposed, so it is often used to make compost as a natural fertilizer for plants, and is environmentally friendly. The purpose of this study was to increase the knowledge of school residents in utilizing organic waste to make liquid compost. The study was conducted at SD Negeri 54 Salupikung, Rampoang Village, Palopo City, involving 22 school residents consisting of teachers, education staff, school boys, and canteen guards. The research method used in this study was a quasi-experiment with pretest-posttest and N-gain score analysis. The results of this study indicate that there was an increase in the average score from 50.68 to 88.18, with an average increase in the score of 37.50 which is classified as a high category of 0.77, with a percentage value of 77.30%. So that the educational method provided is effective in increasing the knowledge of school residents about the use of organic waste for making liquid compost.

Keywords:

Education; Knowledge; Organic Waste; Liquid Compost



The Implementation of Integrated Discharge Planning Model in Hospitals: A Systematic Review

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Abstract:

The aim of this review is to find out an implementation model of integrated discharge planning on the occurrence of readmission events in hospitals. This review used a systematic review method with PRISMA guidelines. The articles were searched using PICO keywords in several databases such as PubMed, Garuda, Cochrane, ProQuest and Ebsco. The five identified articles were then screened according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The results in this review that there are five articles that match the inclusion criteria with different integrated discharge planning implementation models, namely the Integrated Practice Unit (IPU) model, implementation of a comprehensive discharge bundle, Project ReEngineered Discharge (RED), Post Discharge Transition Care (PDTC) and Transition Plan. The integrated discharge planning implementation model is carried out by a multidisciplinary team when the patient enters the hospital until they return home by making the patients' discharge schedule, patients' care education, drug management and home care follow-up, follow-up by phone, and the use of patients' discharge lists/letters. Several effective models reduce the 30 days readmission rate in hospitals, namely the IPU, RED, PDTC and transition plan models. However, the model implementation of a comprehensive discharge bundle was not effective in reducing the 30 days readmission rate in the hospital. When viewed from the level of evidence base and quality of articles, the IPU implementation model has the highest level of evidence base in the implementation of integrated discharge planning in hospitals.

Keywords:

Integrated discharge planning model, 30 days hospital readmission.



Diabetes Self-Management Education and Messages Reminder Improve Knowledge and Control on Blood Glucose Levels in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patient

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Abstract:

Background: Diabetes mellitus is a disease caused by increased blood sugar levels, where the pancreas is unable to produce insulin or use insulin effectively. Diabetes Self-Management Education (DSME) is health education carried out to facilitate the knowledge and skills of diabetes mellitus patients regarding independent management of the disease. Message reminder is an activity to remind, motivate, and educate patients to carry out routine examinations. Objective: To implement nursing intervention in the form of Diabetes Self-Management Education and messages reminder to increase knowledge and control on blood glucose levels in a patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Method: This study used a case study approach on Mr. A.T with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Pre-test and post-test were conducted before and after intervention. The blood glucose levels were measured for seven days. The instruments used were Diabetes Knowledge Questionnaire and observation sheet. Booklet and educational calendar were utilized as educational media. The provision of DSME was divided into several stages, namely stage 1 discussed the concept of diabetes mellitus, stage 2 discussed the management of diabetes mellitus, stage 3 discussed controlling stress, stage 4 discussed complications of diabetes mellitus, and stage 5 discussed diet. Results: There was an increase in patient's knowledge about diabetes mellitus after given DSME and messages reminder as proved by the increased number of correct answers from 6 to 11 out of 15 questions in Diabetes Knowledge Questionnaire when post-test. Furthermore, the patient showed a decreased blood glucose levels after given the intervention for seven days. Conclusion: The implementation of DSME and messages reminder increases the patient's knowledge about diabetes mellitus and decreases blood sugar levels.

Keywords:

Diabetes Self-Management Education, Blood Sugar Levels, Knowledge, Reminder Messages



Knowledge-Based Performance Management Focused on Staff and Process Management with the Implementation of Patient Safety in Hospital

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Abstract:

The implementation of patient safety in hospitals is not yet optimal. Many factors can influence the implementation of patient safety, including knowledge-based performance management focused on staff and process management. This study aims to understand the relationship between knowledge-based performance management focused on staff and process management. This research is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, resulting in 76 samples. Data analysis was performed using the Spearman rho test. The study results showed that the better the knowledge-based performance management focused on staff and process management, the better the implementation of patient safety in hospitals, with correlation values of 0.010, 0.001, and 0.004, respectively, indicating weak but positive correlations. The conclusion of this study is that knowledge-based performance management focused on staff and process management is related to the implementation of patient safety in hospitals.

Keywords:

Knowledge-Based Performance Management, Staff Focus, Process Management, Patient Safety



The Effect of Aerobic Gymnastics Combined with Ergonomic Gymnastics on Changes in Blood Pressure and Cholesterol Levels in Hypertension Patients

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Abstract:

Hypertension is an increase in blood pressure in the arteries that exceeds normal limits. One of the factors that causes increased blood pressure is excessive cholesterol in the walls of blood vessels which can cause atherosclerosis, namely narrowing of the blood vessels. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of aerobic exercise combined with ergonomic exercise on changes in blood pressure and cholesterol levels in hypertensive patients in the Caile Health Center work area. This study is a quantitative study with a pre-experimental method with a one group pre-test post-test design approach, the number of respondents was 31 people. The sampling technique was carried out by non-probability sampling using a purposive sampling technique. The results of the statistical test using the Wilcoxon test with a value of $p = 0.002$ ($p < \alpha = 0.05$). There is an effect of aerobic exercise combined with ergonomic exercise on changes in blood pressure and cholesterol levels in hypertensive patients in the Caile Health Center work area. This activity can be used as a routine program for health services in lowering blood pressure and cholesterol levels.

Keywords:

Aerobic, Ergonomic, BP, Cholesterol, Hypertension



RUNDOWN IBN BATUTA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

September, 27th - 28 th, 2024

Time (WITA)	Friday, 27th September 2024	Person In Charge
07.30 – 08.00	Registration	All delegates
08.00 – 08.30	Arrival of participant, delegates, speakers and guests	All delegates
08.30 – 08.35	Opening Ceremony	MC
08.35 – 08.45	Dance Performance	Sanggar Rufaidajh
08.45 – 08.50	Prayers	Dr. Baso Pallawagau
08.50 – 09.15	Report and Welcoming Speech of Founder YPMIC Opening By Gong	Prof. Dr. Hj. Nur Hidayah, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kes
09.15 – 09.30	Messages from The Sixth President of Mauritius Musaliar King: Decolonial Histography of Malabar's Resistance Book Launching (Video Launching)	Prof. Ameenah Firdaus Gurib Hakim
09.30 – 09.45	Keynote Speaker Ibn Batuta's Accounts of Integration and Indigenization in South and Southeast Asia	Prof. Abbas Panakkal., Ph.D
09.45 – 10.00	Coffee Break	
10.00 – 10.15	Keynote Speaker From The Past to Future: Ibn Battuta's Insights on Health, Culture and Sustainability in the Age of Global Crises	Prof. Dr. Hj. Nur Hidayah, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kes



10.15 – 10.25	Plenary Session I	Moderator: Dr. Rasmah Tami, S.Ag.,M.Sc.,M.A
10.25 – 10.40	Spread of Zayn al-Din al-Malibari's Fath al-Mu'in through Indian Ocean:	Dr. Yuki Shiozaki (School of International Relations, University of Shizuoka, Japan)
10.40 – 10.55	Islamic Connection between India and Southeast Asia in the 17th and 18th Centuries	Dr. Kanchan Chandan (Centre for Study Of Social Exclusion and Inclusive smah Tami, S.sPolicy, Panjab University, India)
10.55 – 11.10	The Impact Ibn Battuta on Malaysian legal, socio, cultural, economy and business	Khalek Bin Awang (Governor, Malaysian Social Research Institute (MSRI), Malaysia)
11.10 – 11.25	Women, Culture, and Religion in Ibn Battuta's Chronicles of India: An Analysis from Historical and Contemporary Perspectives The System of Zawayas and Schools in Ibn Battuta's Tuhfat al Nuzzar fi Ghara'ib al-asfar wa "ajayib al afkar Afkar (The Gift of Observes Concerning the marvels of Cities and Wonders of Travels) (Online)	Prof. Dr. Kareema Nour Aissaoui (President of the Enlightenment Center for the Alliance of Civilizations, Social, and Cultural Development in Fez, Morocco)
11.25 – 12.00	Discussion	Moderator
12.00 – 13.00	Break Time for Jumat Prayer and Lunch	
13.00 – 13.15	Keynote Speaker Historical Echoes: Ibn Battuta's Observation and the Evolution of Islamic Finance in The Maldives (Online)	Prof. Dr. Aishath Muneeza (Ex-Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs in Maldives and Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury in Maldives)
13.15 - 13.20	Plenary Session II	Moderator: Dr. Rika Dwi Ayu Parmitasari, SE, MBA, M.Comm



13.20 - 13.35	Analysis of Digital Product Trade between China and ASEAN countries	Zhang Yuanpeng, Ph.D (Director of Institute of World Economy, Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, China)
13.35 - 13.50	Ocean of Slaves Practice, Markets and the Slavery-Laws in Malabar from Batuta to Makdhum II	Dr. P.K. Yasser Arafath (Department of History, University of Delhi, India)
13.50 - 14.05	Forced Travel and Exile as a Vindication of Faith: The Case of the Nation of Islam	Prof. De-Valera N.Y.M Botchway (Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, India)
14.05 - 14.20	Haj Travel and Networks of Interconnection in Madieval South Asia: Interrogating the Writings of Shaikh Abdul Haq Muhaddits Dehlawi (online)	Dr. Sana Aziz (Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, India)
14.20 - 14.30	Discussion	Moderator
14.30 - 14.45	Keynote Speaker: Ibnu Battuta as an African Historian	Prof. Dr. Elsadig Elfaqih (Secretary General of the Arab Thought Forum, Amman, Jordan)
14.45 - 14.50	Plenary Session III	Moderator: Dr. Andi Nurbaethy, M.A.
14.50 - 15.05	Textual Travel of the Ramayana from India to Indonesia	Dr. Abdul Azeez. P (Department of Malayalam, Farook College Kerala, India)
15.20 - 15.35	The Synergy of Spirituality and Trade: The impact of the Sayyids and The Traders From Arabia on The Social Lanscape of Malabar	Dr. Musthafa Farook P and Dr. Haskerali E.C (Sullamussalam Science College, India)
15.35 - 15.50	The Historical impacts od trade, travel, and Cultural Traditions (Islam/Christianity/Island Culture) on Pacific Region	Muhammad Noor Hassan (Australia)
15.50 - 16.05	The <i>Wandermusikant</i> (German Traveling Musician) Meets the Indian Acrobats: Michael Gilcher and His Encounter with Mahomet Cassim and Mahomet Abdallah in the Australia of the 1860s (online)	William Gilcher, Ph.D (Harmonia Band Communications, LLC., Maryland, USA)



16.05 – 16.30	Discussion	Moderator
16.30 - 17.00	Closing Day 1	MC
Saturday, 28th September 2024		Person In Charge
08.30 – 09.00	Opening Day 2 Dance	Sanggar Tari Rufaidah
09.00 – 09.30	Keynote Speaker: Travel, Pilgrimage And Revivalism In Islam: The Case Of West Africa	Prof. Dr. Mustapha Abdul Hamid (Ex-Former Minister of Information the Republic of Ghana)
09.30 – 09.45	Presentation from Institution MOU Majlis Arts and Science College (Autonomous) Kerala India	Mohamed Ali Palliparambil
09.45 – 10.00	Appreciation for Joint Conference Committee – Sign MOU with Majlis Arts and Science College (Autonomous) Kerala India	1. UIN 2. UNM 3. Yapika 4. Itkes Sidrap 5. KJP Palopo 6. Akper Bhayangkara 7. Stikes Panrita Husada Bulukumba
10.00 – 10.15	Coffee Break	Committee
10.15 – 12.00	Oral Presentation	Participants
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch Break	
13.00 – 14.00	Closing Ceremony	MC
Saturday, 28th September 2024		Person In Charge
07.30 - 08.00	Gathered at the Santika Hotel	Participants
08.05 - 08.35	Explore CPI and Pantai Losari	Participants
08.35 - 08.40	Go to Fort Rotterdam	Participants
08.40 - 10.10	Explore Fort Rotterdam	Participants
10.10 – 10.15	Go to Paotere port	Participants
10.15 – 10.45	Explore the port of Paotere	Participants
10.45 – 11.30	Go to Bili-Bili Restaurant	Participants
	Break time/Lunch at Bili – Bili Restaurant	Participants

