

# CHAPTER

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## CHAPTER 4

### ANALYSIS AND QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings of the research that has been carried out at four different mosques. They were Kampung Hulu Pangsun Mosque, Sungai Sikamat Mosque, Taman Sejati Mosque and Taman Mesra Surau. There were a total of 120 respondents. The research was done to find out how much understanding do the society has towards jihad whereby the Islamic State (IS) has become a topic greatly discussed and scrutinized among politicians locally and internationally.

In order to achieve the objective of the research, the researcher had chosen an appropriate time to ensure that the respondents could cooperate willingly. Therefore the best time was during maghrib kulliyah carried out at the mosque. After getting permission from the mosque, the questionnaires were distributed before the maghrib kulliyah begun.

Analysing the data is one of the processes done in research methodology. Thus, the researcher used IBM SPSS Statistics 20 software as one of the research instrument. The researcher also focused in analyzing the frequency to identify the background of the respondents. Besides, the researcher also used the Pearson Correlation method to identify the relationship between two variables whether they are positive or negative. The results of the research are attached in the suggestion and followed with the conclusion.

## 4.2 Frequency Analysis of the Respondents' Background

Frequency analysis is used to identify the categorical variable. This could help the researcher to identify the frequency of the respond in each category<sup>1</sup>. For example, the frequency of male and female, the frequency of age, education level and etc. The frequency of the variable gender is as below:

Frequency of Distribution According to Gender N= 120

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	73	60.8
Female	47	39.2
Total	120	100

Table 1

Table 1 shows the respondent frequency according to gender. Base on Table 1, there are more male respondents which are 73 of them (60.8%) as compared to 47 female respondents (39.2%) only. This shows that the frequency of male coming to the mosque is greater as compared to the female.

Frequency of Distribution According to Age N= 120

Age	Frequency	Percentage
25 and below	15	12.5
26-35	10	8.3
36-45	21	17.5
46-55	42	35.0
56 and above	32	26.7
Total	120	100.0

Table 2

Table 2 shows the frequency of the respondents according to their age. The highest frequency for the respondents' age is between the ages of 46 to 55, which is a total of 42 person (35.0%). This is followed by the second frequency of respondents which are 56 years old and above with a total number of 32 ( 26.7 %). The next frequency of respondents is among those of 36 to 45 years old whereby there were 21 of them which is 17.5%. Meanwhile for the respondents among 25 years and below and 26 to 35 years of age there were 15 respondents (12.5%) and 10 respondents (8.3%) respectively. This shows that the respondents within the ages of 26 to 35 were the least. However the table also shows that those 46 and above has the highest number at 75 people (61.7%) as compared to the respondents at the age of 45 and below having only 45 people which is 38.3%.

Frequency of Distribution According to Academic Level N= 120

Academic Level	Frequency	Percentage
SPM	48	40.0
Pondok Institution	5	4.2
Diploma	27	22.5
Degree	37	30.8
Master degree and above	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 3

Table 3 shows the frequency of the academic level of the respondents. Base on Table 3, education level at the SPM level is the highest. The SPM level has 48 respondents which is 40% out of the total number of respondents. This is followed by those respondents having first degree, which are 37 people at 30.8%. The next level of

respondents is followed by those having a diploma, with 27 of them at 22.5%. Meanwhile those having education at “Pondok Institution” and those having Masters and above are among the lowest. Those at “Pondok Institution” has 5 people which 4.2% and those at Masters and above has 3 people which is only 3%. This shows that the respondents were dominated by those having SPM as compared to other education level.

Frequency of Distribution According Major of Studies N= 120

Background of Studies	Frequency	Percentage
Islamic studies	13	10.8
Medicine and Health Science	1	0.8
Language and Literature	54	45.0
Pure Science	1	0.8
Others	51	42.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 4

Table 4 shows the frequency that is related to the Major of Studies among the respondents. Base on Table 4, the Major of Studies of the respondents were dominated by those in the Language and Literature Studies, which has a total number of 54 at 45%. It is followed by Other field of Studies, having 51 people at 42.5%. Meanwhile for those respondents having a background in Islamic Studies, there were 13 people which are 10.8%. Besides, for those respondents majoring in Medicine and Health and also Pure Science both have only 1 respondent which is 0.8%. Therefore, this shows that the respondents of this research were monopolized by those majoring in Language and Literature and others, with a total number of 105 which is 47.5%

## Frequency of Distribution According to The Source of Information Acquired N= 120

The Sources of Information	Frequency	Percentage
Television (TV)	10	8.3
Internet	48	40.0
Newspaper	51	42.5
Islamic speech / talk	1	0.8
Islamic discussion (usrah)	10	8.3
Total	120	100.0

Table 5

Table 5 shows that the source of information acquired by the respondents about the development of Islamic State (IS). Base on the table above, it is found that the highest number of respondents from which they got their information regarding Islamic State (IS) is through the newspapers which are 51 people at 42.5%. This is followed by through the internet, which are 48 people at 40.0%. Meanwhile information received through television and through "usrah" (Islamic discussion) have the same numbers, which are 10 people being 8.3%. Besides, information that is received through Islamic speeches or talks is the lowest, which only has 1 people each at 0.8%. This proves that respondents were more likely to have trust to the information regarding Islamic State (IS) which they received through the newspapers and internet as compared to those from the television, usrah (Islamic discussion) and Islamic speeches or talks.

Frequency of Distribution According to Venue of Education N= 120

Venue of Education	Frequency	Percentage
Local Education	115	95.8
International Education	5	4.2
Total	120	100.0

Table 6

Table 6 shows the background of the respondent base on their venue where they received their education. Base on the table above, the frequency of respondents who had their education locally meaning in Malaysia itself were 115 people at 95.8%. This is the highest as compared to those who had their education at International level, which is only 5 people at 4.2%. This shows that the respondents were monopolized by those having their education locally – in Malaysia itself.

Frequency of Distribution According to Professions N= 120

Professions	Frequency	Percentage
Self-employees	23	19.2
Government staff	64	53.3
Retiree	20	16.7
Student	12	10.0
Others	1	0.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 7

Table 7 shows the frequency of respondent base on their professions. From the table above, government employees are the highest number, which are 64 at 53.3%. This is followed by self-employees with 23 people at 19.2%. It is then followed by retirees and students with 20 people (16.7%) and 12 people (10.0%) respectively. Meanwhile the respondent in the “Others” category was only 1 person (0.8%). This shows that the respondents’ professions were dominated by those in government sectors.

#### 4.3 Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis is used in order to identify the frequency and the strength of the relationship between two variables, which are categorical variable and continuous variable. Besides that, there are two parts of correlation analysis namely the bivariate correlation and partial correlation.

Therefore, the researcher used bivariate correlation analysis method with the help of Pearson Correlation Coefficients method. The correlation value ( $r$ ) found in the Pearson analysis is within the range of 1 and -1. If the value ( $r$ ) is closer to the value 1 or -1, this shows that the relationship between 2 variables is getting stronger. Nonetheless, if the value ( $r$ ) is closer to 0, it means that the relationship between two variables gets weak. Meanwhile, Julie Pallant stated that Cohen (1988) classified the value ( $r$ ) as follows :

$r = .10$ to $.29$ or $r = -.10$ to $-.29$	weak/ very weak
$r = .30$ to $.49$ or $r = -.30$ to $-.49$	average
$r = .50$ to $1.0$ or $r = -.50$ to $-1.0$	strong/very strong

In addition, the reliability that is acceptable between the two variables is  $p < .05$ .<sup>3</sup> Moreover, researcher also classified the correlation analysis to two parts basing on the parts that are found in the questionnaire; which are knowledge about jihad and Islamic State (IS) and also the understanding of the influence that is found in the movement of Islamic State (IS). The findings of the survey were further detailed according to variable categorical.

#### 4.4 Knowledge of Jihad and Islamic State (IS)

Before the process of data analysis using the bivariate correlation method was done, first and foremost the researcher analyses the descriptive statistics which involved two variables either the categorical variable or the continuous variable which included mean and standard deviation. Thus, the process of analyzing the data is based on Table 8, whereby the value  $N=120$  is as follows:

Distribution of Frequency as in Descriptive Statistics  $N= 120$

Descriptive Statistics				
No.	Variable	Min (mean)	Std. Deviation	N
1.	Gender	1.39	0.49	120
2.	Age	3.55	1.30	120
3.	Academic level	2.51	1.35	120
4.	Field of Studies	3.63	1.33	120
5.	Education Venue	1.04	0.20	120
6.	Jihad is war	4.94	0.23	120
7.	Islam spreads through war	4.92	0.26	120
8.	Today there is a need for jihad in Islam	4.92	0.26	120
9.	Jihad is the best way to spread Islam	4.92	0.26	120

10.	The easiest way to get to heaven is through Jihad	4.90	0.30	120
11.	I know very much about (IS)	3.96	0.77	120
12.	(IS) is a jihad movement to uphold Islam	3.99	0.83	120
13.	(IS) is part of the Taliban group	2.69	0.82	120
14.	(IS) is a group sponsored by the Americans and Jews	2.68	0.97	120

Table 8

Base on Table 8 above, it is seen that the categorical variable value for mean and standard deviation for gender are 1.39 and 0.49 respectively. As for the variable age between 25 and 56 years of age and above the mean is 3.55 and standard deviation is 1.30. While for education level the mean is 2.51 and the standard deviation is 1.35. For field of major in the studies of the respondents it is found that the mean is 3.63 and the standard deviation is 1.35. Next, it is found that the mean and standard deviation for place of education they are 1.04 and 0.20 respectively.

Meanwhile the value of continuous variable mean and standard deviation that involves knowledge about jihad and Islamic State (IS) for which Jihad is war are 4.94 and 0.23 respectively. As for the means and standard deviations for the variables Islam is spread through war, currently Islam needs Jihad and Jihad is the best way to spread Islam, their values are of the same which are 4.92 and 0.26 respectively. Besides that, the values for mean and standard deviation for the variable 'I know very much about IS' are 3.96 and 0.77. For the variable The Jihad movement uphold Islam the mean is 3.99 and the standard deviation is 0.83. It is found that the mean and standard deviation for the variable IS is part of the Taliban group are 2.69 and 0.82 respectively. Lastly for the variable IS is a group that is sponsored by the Americans and Jews the mean is 2.68 and standard deviation is 0.97.

#### 4.5 Analysis on the Knowledge about Jihad and Islamic State

The process of bivariate correlation is based on Table 9 where by  $N=120$ . The correlation value involves the relationship between two variables, which are categorical variable and continuous variable base on Table 9.

Base on Table 9, the findings found that the relationship between gender with jihad is that war is weak or very weak in which the value (r): -0.19, the reliability is 0.838 more than the value of reliability that had been suggested which was 0.05. Meanwhile the relationships between gender with three other variables which are Islam is spread through war, There is a need of war for Islam and Jihad is the best way to get to heaven show that they are weak or very weak. All three have the same value (r) -0.031 and reliability 0.739

Meanwhile these are the relationship of gender with several other variables. The relationship of gender base on the knowledge of Islamic State as shown in Table 9 is weak or very weak. It is shown that the relationship with I know very much about (IS) the value (r) is -0.179 and reliability is 0.051. As for with the variable (IS) is a Jihad war to uphold Islam (r) is -0.218 and reliability is 0.017. The value (r) is 0.052 and reliability is 0.571 with the variable (IS) is part of the Taliban group. It is also found that the value (r) is -0.037 and reliability is 0.683 with the variable (IS) is a group sponsored by the Americans and Jews. This research has shown that the significant value of reliability that is acceptable is (IS) is a Jihad war to uphold Islam.

In addition, the relationship of the variable category age with regard to their knowledge about jihad with the variable Jihad is war the value (r) is -0.113 and reliability is 0.218. While it is found with the variable Islam is spread through war the value (r) is -0.098 and reliability is 0.285. As for the variable Islam needs to have Jihad the value (r)

is -0.098 and reliability is 0.285. The same goes with the variable Jihad is the best way to spread Islam, the value (r) is -0.098 and reliability is 0.285. However, with the variable Jihad is the best way to get to heaven the value (r) is -0.094 and reliability is 0.308; it is found that the relationship is weak or the weakest because the value for reliability is more than .05. Base on Table 9, there are three continuous variables that have the same value. These three variables are Islam is spread through war, Islam needs to have Jihad and Jihad is the best way to spread Islam. Their values for (r) are -0.098 and reliability are 0.285 respectively.

Besides, Table 9 also shows that the role of age in determining the knowledge on Islamic State (IS) is weak or very weak. This research has been proven through the value (r) in I know about (IS), whereby the value (r) is -0.060 and the reliability is 0.512. Subsequently, the value (r) for (IS) is a movement to uphold Islam the value (r) is -0.205 and the reliability is 0.006. As for the variable (IS) is part of the Taliban group the value (r) is 0.042 and its reliability is 0.649. The value (r) for the variable (IS) is a group sponsored by the Americans and Jews is -0.014 and its reliability is 0.0880. Last but not least it is found that there is a value less than 0.05 for reliability for the variable Jihad is a movement to uphold Islam, the value is 0.006.

Next, for the relationship of academic level with the continuous variable it is also considered weak or very weak. Base on Table 9, the relationship of academic level on knowledge of jihad, which is jihad is way and it is an easy way to get to heaven both have values that are weak or very weak with the value (r) 0.122 and its reliability 0.185; and (r) 0.045 and reliability 0.625 respectively. Meanwhile the relationship between Islam is spread through war, Islam needs to have Jihad, and Jihad is the best way to spread Islam; all three have the same values : (r) 0.133 and reliability 0.149

Besides, relationship of academic level regarding Islamic State (IS) is considered average and weak. Table 9 shows that the average relationship between academic levels with I know about jihad has the value (r) 0.383 and the reliability is 0.001. This shows that the reliability for this particular finding is acceptable base on the reliability which is less than 0.05. Meanwhile, the relationship between (IS) is a jihad movement to uphold Islam the value (r) is 0.19 and the reliability is 0.038. Whereas for the variable (IS) is part of the Taliban group it is found that the value for (r) is -0.007 and the reliability is 0.942. For (IS) is a group sponsored by the Americans and Jews the value (r) is -0.022 and the reliability is 0.815. Only for the variable (IS) is a jihad movement to uphold Islam is considered has a reliability because it is less than 0.05.

Furthermore, the relationship between majoring in education with continuous variable of knowledge towards jihad can be considered as weak or very weak. As seen from Table 9, it is proven that the relationship of the variable majoring in education with Jihad is war the value (r) is -0.096 and the reliability is 0.297. As for the variables Islam is spread through war, Islam needs to have jihad and also jihad is the best way to spread Islam, it is found that they have the same values for (r) which is -0.103 and reliability is 0.264. Meanwhile for the variable jihad is the easiest way to get to heaven the value for (r) is -0.008 and reliability is 0.927.

It is also found that the relationship between majoring in education and the knowledge towards Islamic State (IS) is considered as average or very weak. Base on Table 9, the relationship between I know very well about (IS) is considered average, whereby the value (r) is -0.335 and the reliability is 0.001. This research shows that the value for reliability is below 0.05. Meanwhile the relationship between (IS) is a jihad movement to uphold Islam the value (r) is -0.130 and the reliability is 0.130. For the variable (IS) is part of the Taliban group the value for (r) is -0.119 and the reliability is 0.194. As for (IS) is a group sponsored by the Americans and Jews it is found that the

relationship is weak or very weak as the value for (r) is -0.105 and the reliability is only 0.225.

Place of education also plays an important role in determining the relationship within an organization. This research shows that the role of place of education has a weak or very weak relationship with regards to knowledge about jihad and the Islamic State (IS). For example, the relationship between place of education with the knowledge towards jihad shows that the value (r) that is found with jihad is war is 0.052 and the reliability is 0.573. It is found that the value (r) and reliability for the following variables are the same. The variables are Islam is spread through war, Islam needs to have jihad and jihad is the best way to spread Islam; in which the value (r) is 0.059 and reliability is 0.519. Meanwhile for jihad is the easiest way to get to heaven the value (r) is 0.070 and reliability is 0.451. Thus, this research can be proven base on the Table 9 shown below.

Meanwhile base on Table 9 the example for the relationship place of education and knowledge about (IS), it states that the value (r) for I know very well about (IS) is 0.175 and the reliability is 0.057. The value (r) for the variable (IS) is Jihad movement to uphold Islam is 0.153 and its reliability is .096. As for the variable (IS) is part of the Taliban group, it is found that the value (r) is 0.079 and the reliability is 0.391. The value (r) for (IS) is a group sponsored by the Americans and Jews is -0.104 and the reliability is 0.257. The reliability that is found in the relationship between place of education with knowledge about (IS) is more than the normal reliability value, which is 0.05.







	Islam	Sig. (2-tailed)	.017	.006	.038	.130	.096	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000			
		N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120		
13.	(IS) is part of the Taliban group	Pearson Correlation	.052	.042	-.007	.119	.079	-.080	.048	.048	.048	.078	.126	.144	1	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.571	.649	.942	.194	.391	.383	.606	.606	.606	.394	.170	.117		
		N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	
14.	(IS) is a group sponsored by the Americans and Jews	Pearson Correlation	-.037	-.014	-.022	.105	-.104	-.229*	-.224*	-.224*	-.224*	-.167	-.085	-.086	.702**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.685	.880	.815	.255	.257	.012	.014	.014	.014	.069	.355	.349	.000	
		N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
* Correlation (IS) significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).																
** Correlation (IS) significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).																

Table 9

#### 4.6 Analysis of the factor that influences the society to be involved in Islamic State (IS)

Correlation method is used in analyzing the data between categorical variable and continuous variable to find out the relationship between two variables. Therefore a thorough look towards descriptive statistics is needed to ease in the identification of the value for mean and standard deviation for every variables that are used. The observations of the descriptive statistics are as in Table 10 below, whereby N=120 :

Distribution of the Frequency as in the Descriptive Statistics N= 120

Descriptive Statistics				
No.	Variable	Min (mean)	Std. Deviation	N
1.	Gender	1.40	0.49	120
2.	Age	3.55	1.31	120
3.	Academic level	2.52	1.35	120
4.	Field of Studies	3.63	1.33	120
5.	Career	2.20	0.89	120
6.	(IS) is fi sabilillah jihad	4.71	0.54	120
7.	(IS) are Mujahidin fighters who uphold the Islam Caliphate in Syria	4.28	0.73	120
8.	(IS) fights are true and similar to the fights or struggle of the Prophet s.a.w.	3.06	0.54	120
9.	The struggle or fights of (IS) need to get aids from Malaysia	3.24	0.82	120
10.	Muslims in Malaysia need to support and give aids to (IS)	3.33	0.88	120
11.	Information about the movements of (IS) are broadcast in the media accurately	3.26	0.75	120

12.	Friday sermons focus a lot on the topic of jihad	1.01	0.09	120
13.	The topic jihad is often discussed during fajr and maghrib kulliyahs	1.04	0.37	120
14.	The true meanings of jihad is not understood because it is not being exposed at schools	4.96	0.30	120
15.	IHL students are involved with (IS) due to culture shock at universities	4.02	0.55	120
16.	Reward factor is the reason to be involved with (IS)	3.90	0.55	120
17.	No learned person that guides the society is the reasons for the misconceptions of jihad	4.80	0.46	120
18.	The role of Islam enemies as the mastermind for the misconceptions about jihad	3.92	0.60	120
19.	Islamic group discussions (Usrah) led by foreign students influenced others to be involved with (IS)	4.07	0.47	120
20.	Important figures in Extreme groups are the role models to join jihad	4.26	0.46	120
21.	Monetary factor is the reason to join (IS)	4.02	0.51	120

Table 10

Base on Table 10 above, the value of mean for categorical variable and the standard deviation for gender is 1.40 and 0.49 respectively. Whereas the value for mean and standard deviation for age is 3.55 and 1.31 respectively. The mean and standard deviation for education level is 2.52 and 1.53 respectively. As for the variable field of studies the mean is 3.63 and the standard deviation is 1.33. And it is found that the mean for career or jobs is 2.20 and the standard deviation is 0.89 .

Besides, the mean and standard deviation for the continuous variable for (IS) is jihad fi sabilillah is 4.71 and 0.54 respectively. As for the variable (IS) is Mujahidin fighters who want to uphold the Islam Caliph in Syria, the mean is 4.28 and the standard deviation is 0.73. It is noticed that the mean is 3.06 and standard deviation 0.54 for the variable the fight of (IS) is true and similar to the fight by the Prophet s.a.w. For the variable the fight of (IS) needs to have aids from Malaysia the mean is 3.24 and the standard deviation is 0.82. The variable Muslims in Malaysia must support and give aids to (IS) has the mean 3.33 and the standard deviation 0.88. It is seen that the variable information about (IS) movement are reported accurately by the media has a mean of 3.26 and 0.75. The mean and standard deviation for Friday sermons mostly focuses on the topic jihad is 1.01 and 0.09 respectively. For the variable the topic of jihad is often being discussed during fajr and maghrib kulliyahs the mean is 1.04 and as for the standard deviation it is 0.37.

Further findings found that for the variable the meaning of jihad is not understood because it was not exposed at school, the mean is 4.96 and standard deviation is 0.30. For the variable IPTA (Government aided higher institution) students are involved with (IS) due culture shock at universities the mean is 4.02 and standard deviation is 0.55. The variable the factor of reward is one of the reasons to be involved with (IS) has a mean of 3.90 and standard deviation 0.55. As for the variable there is no intellectual or knowledgeable person that guides the society is one of the reasons for the misunderstanding towards jihad, the mean is 4.80 and the standard deviation is 0.46. Meanwhile for the variable the role played by the enemies of Islam behind the misconceptions about jihad the mean is 3.92 and the standard deviation is 0.60. The mean and standard deviation for the variable religious studies (usrah) that are led by foreign students influenced others to be involved in (IS) are 4.07 and 0.47 respectively. It is found that for the variable eminent persons of extreme groups are role models to join jihad has a mean of 4.26 and s standard deviation of 0.46. Finally for the monetary factor as one of the reason to join (IS) the mean is 4.02 and the standard deviation is 0.51.

#### 4.7 Correlation Analysis between Factors that Influence the Society to Be Involved in Islamic State with categorical variable

To ensure that the correlation relationship between two variables (categorical variable and continuous variable), the researcher has chosen several categorical variables to match with the continuous variables so as to identify the correlation relationship such as gender, age, education level, field of studies and career. Therefore, the analysis of the research is according to the appropriate procedure to ease the process of understanding base on the value  $N=120$ .

##### i. Gender

Base on Table 11, it is found that the correlation relationship between the categorical variable gender and Islamic State (IS) is fi sabilillah jihad has weak or very weak correlative, whereby the value ( $r$ ) is 0.295 and its reliability is 0.01 which is less than 0.05. Meanwhile the relationships with the following three continuous variables are weak or very weak, namely Islamic State (IS) is the fight of the Mujahidin to uphold the caliphate of Islam in Syria, (IS) fights are true and similar to that of the Prophet s.a.w. fights and the fights of the (IS) need to have help from Malaysia. Each of them has the value ( $r$ ) 0.194 and the value for standard deviation is 0.034, ( $r$ ) 0.193 and standard deviation 0.035 and ( $r$ ) 0.196 and standard deviation 0.32 whereby it has a reliability below than that of 0.05. Besides, the correlation relationship that is weak or very weak for these continuous variables: Muslims in Malaysia must support and give aids to (IS), information regarding the movements of (IS) were mostly broadcasted by the media accurately, there was no educated or learned figure to guide the society leads to the misconceptions of jihad, monetary factor is one of the reasons to join (IS), these variables have the value ( $r$ ) less than 0.29 which are 0.246, 0.209, 0.238 and 0.230 respectively. While the values for reliability are less than 0.05 at 0.007, 0.022, 0.009 and 0.012 respectively.

Besides, there is a correlation relationship that is considered very weak whereby the value ( $r$ ) is less than 0.10 and the reliability value is more than 0.05. This can be seen in the following variables. The first one being Friday sermon mostly focuses on the topic of jihad, which value ( $r$ ) is 0.074 and reliability value is 0.425. This is followed by the variable jihad is often discussed during maghrib and fajr kulliyahs whereby the value ( $r$ ) is 0.093 and reliability value is 0.311. As for the variable the true meaning of jihad is not understood because it is not being exposed as in schools, the value ( $r$ ) is 0.055 and its reliability is 0.554. In the variable students at our local universities (IHL – Institution of higher learning) are involved with (IS) because of the culture shock at universities the value for ( $r$ ) is 0.007 and reliability is 0.942. Meanwhile the reward factor as one of the reasons to be involved in (IS) has a value of 0.066 for ( $r$ ) and 0.477 for reliability. The role of Islam enemies behind the misconceptions about jihad has a value of 0.015 for ( $r$ ) and 0.870 for reliability. Next, for the variable Ustahs (religious group discussions) which are led by foreign students influenced others to get involved in (IS) the value for ( $r$ ) is 0.054 and the reliability is 0.560. And finally for the variable extremist role figures are models to join jihad the value ( $r$ ) is 0.118 and the reliability is 0.201.

i. Age

Base on Table 11, the findings of the correlation relationship between the variable age as a categorical variable with other continuous variables, they show that the relationships are considered weak or very weak and have reliability values of more than 0.05. This is proven by the relationship between ages with Islamic State (IS) is a fi sabilillah jihad, whereby its value for ( $r$ ) is 0.175 and the value for reliability is 0.56. Whereas with the fight of (IS) is true and similar to the fights by our Prophet s.a.w. has a value of 0.134 for ( $r$ ) and 0.144 for reliability. With the variable the fights of (IS) need aids from Malaysia the value for ( $r$ ) is 0.062 and the value for its reliability is 0.499. Next, for the variable Muslims in Malaysia must support and give aids to (IS) the value for ( $r$ ) is 0.036 and the value for reliability is 0.693.

This continues with the following variable, information about (IS) movements have been much spread by the media accurately, it has 0.129 value for (r) and 0.161 value for reliability. With the variable Friday sermons focus a lot on the topic jihad, the value for (r) is 0.039 and the value for reliability is 0.675. For the variable the topic on jihad is often discussed during fajr and subuh kulliyahs, the value for (r) is 0.021 and the reliability is 0.817. With the variable students in IHL (Institution of Higher Learning) are involved with (IS) because of culture shock the value (r) is 0.034 and the value for reliability is 0.713. Whereas for the next variable, reward factor is one of the reason to be involved with (IS) the value (r) is 0.096 and the reliability value is 0.298. With the variable there are no learned person to guide the society has caused the misconceptions about jihad it is found that the value for (r) is 0.144 and the reliability value is 0.213. The role of Islam enemies behind the misconceptions about jihad has a value of 0.161 for (r) and 0.079 for reliability. Meanwhile usrah or Islamic discussion groups led by foreign students influenced members to be involved with (IS) the value (r) is 0.069 and the reliability is 0.45. Finally for the monetary factor is the reason to join (IS), the value for (r) is 0.105 and reliability is 0.253.

At the same time there is a correlation relationship between two variables that is or very weak and has a reliability value less than 0.05. This is proven through the relationship of the categorical variable of age with Islamic State (IS) are Mujahidin fighters who uphold the Islam Caliphate in Syria. It is found that the value (r) for this is 0.207 and the reliability is 0.023. With the variable the true meaning of jihad is not understood because it is not exposed at schools the value (r) is 0.208 and the reliability is 0.023. And finally with the variable important figures in extreme groups are role models to join jihad the value (r) is 0.197 and reliability is 0.031.

ii. Academic level

Base on Table 11, the findings of the correlation analysis between education levels as a categorical variable with other continuous variables show that there is one relationship that is found to be average whereby it has the value ( $r$ ) more than 0.290 and reliability less than 0.05. The relationship which is considered average between education level and Islamic State (IS) is fi sabilillah jihad in which the value for ( $r$ ) is 0.322 and value for reliability is 0.001.

Besides, there is a weak or very weak relationship and has a reliability value less than 0.05. For example, the relationship between education level with Islamic State (IS) is that Mujahidin fighters who want to uphold the Caliphate of Islam at Syria has a 0.282 value for ( $r$ ) and 0.002 value for reliability. Meanwhile for the variable (IS) fighters need to get aids from Malaysia has the value of ( $r$ ) at 0.250 and the value for reliability at 0.006. As for the variable Islam people in Malaysia must support and give aid to (IS), it has the value 0.263 for ( $r$ ) and value 0.004 for reliability. As for the variable information about the movements of (IS) is mostly being broadcast by the media accurately, it has 0.256 value for ( $r$ ) and 0.005 value for reliability. In the variable monetary variable as the reason to join (IS), it is found that the value for ( $r$ ) is 0.273 and the value for reliability is 0.003.

Furthermore, there is a weak or very weak relationship between two variable and has a reliability value more than 0.05. Such as the relationship between education level with the fights or struggle of (IS) is similar to the fights done by the Prophet s.a.w that has the value ( $r$ ) at 0.138 and the value for reliability at 0.133. With the variable Friday sermons mostly focus on the topic of jihad, the value for ( $r$ ) is 0.103 and the value for reliability is 0.262. And as for the variable Islamic discussion groups (usrah) that are led by foreign students influenced others to be involved with (IS) has a value for ( $r$ ) at 0.137 and value for reliability at 0.075.

Besides, there is also a weak or very weak relationship whereby the value for (r) is less than 0.10 while the value for reliability is more than 0.05. The continuous variable with this relationship is for the variable: The topic of jihad is often being discussed during fajar and maghrib kulliyahs. In which it has 0.007 value for (r) and 0.94 value for reliability. As for the next variable, the true meanings of jihad are not understood because it was not exposed in school, the value for (r) is 0.095 and the reliability is 0.305. For the variable students of IHL (Institutes of higher learning) are involved in (IS) due to culture shock at universities has a value (r) at 0.001 and reliability value of 0.997. As for reward factor is the reason to be involved in (IS), the value for (r) is 0.031 and the value for reliability is 0.738. For the factor there is no learned person to guide the society, thus there is a misconception in the understandings of jihad; it is found that the value for (r) is 0.073 and the value for reliability is 0.429. Meantime as for the role of the enemies of Islam behind the misunderstandings or misconceptions about jihad the value for (r) is 0.038 and the value for its reliability is 0.68. And finally figures in extreme group are the role model to join jihad has the value (r) at 0.054 and its reliability value at 0.555.

### iii. Field of Studies

Base on Table 11, the findings of the correlation analysis of the relationship between the categorical variable for field of studies as the categorical variable with the continuous variable shows that there is a relationship which can be considered average where by it has the value (r) more than 0.29 and value for reliability less than 0.05. The average relationship between fields of studies with the variable: most information about (IS) is mostly broadcast in the media accurately, the value for (r) is 0.301 and the value for reliability is 0.001.

Besides, there is a relationship that is weak or very weak and has the reliability value less than 0.05. For example the relationship of field of studies with (IS) is fi sabilillah jihad is Islamic State that has the value for (r) at 0.256 and its reliability is

0.005. Meanwhile (IS) is Mujahidin fighters who uphold the Islam Caliphate in Syria the value for (r) is 0.254 and the value for reliability is 0.005. As for the variable: The fights or struggle of (IS) need to get aids from Malaysia the value for (r) is 0.234 and the value for its reliability is 0.01. For the variable Muslims in Malaysia must support and give aids to (IS) the value for (r) is 0.225 and the reliability value is 0.014. Next, for the variable monetary factor is the reason to join (IS), it is found that the value for (r) is 0.222 and the value for reliability is 0.015.

Simultaneously, there is a weak or very weak relationship between two variables and have the value for reliability which is more than 0.05. For example the relationship between the fields of major studies with the fights of (IS) is similar to the fights and struggle of the Prophet s.a.w, the value for (r) is 0.104 and the value for its reliability is 0.26. As for the variable: The true meaning of jihad is not understood is because it is not being exposed at school, the value for (r) is 0.102 and the reliability value is 0.27. And for the variable Islamic discussion groups (Usrah) are led by foreign students influenced members to be involved in (IS) have the value (r) at 0.104 and its reliability value at 0.26.

Besides, there is a weak or very weak relationship where the value for (r) is less than 0.10 and the value for its reliability is more than 0.05. This continuous variable is Friday sermons mostly focus on the topic of jihad, where the value for (r) is 0.095 and the value for reliability is 0.303. As for the variable: The topic jihad is often discussed during fajr and maghrib kulliyahs, the value for (r) is 0.020 and the reliability is 0.831. The next variable, IHL (Institutes of Higher Learning) are involved with (IS) due to the culture shock at the universities it is found that the value for (r) is 0.031 and its reliability value is 0.733. The factors of reward are the reason to be involved in (IS) has the value (r) at 0.044 and the reliability value at 0.636. And finally for the variable: There is no learned person to guide the society has led to the misunderstandings of jihad, the value for (r) is 0.094 and the value for reliability is 0.31.

## iv. Career

Base on Table 11, the correlation relationships between categorical variable for career with the continuous variables, they are found to be weak or very weak. This can be proven through the results of the correlation analysis whereby the value for (r) is less than 0.29 while the value for reliability is less than 0.05. For example the correlation relationship between careers with Islamic State (IS) is that the Mujahidin fighters want to uphold the Islam Caliphate in Syria has 0.245 value for (r) and 0.007 value for reliability. Meanwhile as for the Muslims in Malaysia must support and give aids to (IS) has 0.202 value for (r) and 0.027 value for reliability. For the variable the true meanings of jihad are not clearly understood because it is not being exposed in schools the value for (r) is 0.218 and the value for reliability is 0.017.

Besides there is a correlation relationship between categorical variable for career with continuous variable that is weak or very weak in which the value (r) is less than 0.29 while the value for reliability is less than 0.05. For example, the correlation relationship of career with Islamic State (IS) is that fi sabilillah jihad has 0.139 value for (r) and 0.130 value for reliability. As for the variable The lights or struggle of (IS) need to have aids from Malaysia, the value for (r) is 0.117 and the value for reliability is 0.204. Meanwhile for the next variable which is: Information about the movements of (IS) are mostly broadcast by the media accurately has 0.123 for the value of (r) and 0.182 for the value of its reliability. As for Friday sermons mostly focus on the topic of jihad, this has the value (r) at 0.124 and the value of its reliability at 0.179. The next variable, Students at IHL (Institutes of Higher learning) are involved with (IS) because of the culture shock at the universities, the value for (r) is 0.144 and the value for reliability is 0.118. This is followed by the variable: The role of the Islam enemies being the mastermind in creating the misunderstanding about jihad which has the value (r) at 0.113 and the reliability value at 0.217. Where as in the variable Islamic Discussions (Usrah) that are led by foreign students influenced others to be involved is (IS) has the value (r) at 0.156 and its reliability value of 0.089. Finally for the variable:

Figures in extreme group are the role model for them to join jihad, the value for (r) is 0.119 and the value for reliability is 0.196.

Besides there is a correlation relationship with the value (r) less than 0.10 while its reliability is more than 0.05. This can be proven by the relationship value of career with the variable: The fights by the (IS) is true and similar to those fights or struggle did by the Prophet s.a.w, where by the value for (r) is 0.076 and the value for reliability is 0.411. Meanwhile the fights of the (IS) is similar to the fights by the Prophet s.a.w has the value of (r) at 0.050 and its reliability value is 0.587. Factors of reward are the reason to be involved in (IS) has 0.041 value for (r) and 0.655 value for its reliability. As for there is no learned person to guide the society has led to the misunderstandings of jihad the value for (r) is 0.086 and the value for reliability is 0.352. Finally for the factor that money is the reason to join (IS) the value for (r) is 0.081 and the value for reliability is 0.379.











	freque ntly discus sed during fajr & magri b kulliy ahs	(2- tailed )															
			N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120		
14.	The true mean ing of jihad is not under stood becau se it is not being expos ed at school	Pears on Corre lation	.055	.208*	.095	-.102	-	-.075	-.136	-	-.027	-.074	-.138	.013	.015		
		Sig. (2- tailed )	.554	.023	.305	.270	.017	.414	.139	.001	.770	.423	.133	.890	.867		
		N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	
15.	Stude nts of IHL are involv ed in jihad	Pears on Corre lation	.007	.034	.000	.031	-.144	.016	-.136	.228*	.307	.219*	.194*	.165	.200*	.360*	1
		Sig. (2- tailed )	.942	.713	.997	.733	.148	.858	.137	.012	.001	.016	.034	.072	.028	.000	
		N	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120

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#### 4.8 Suggestions and Recommendations

In order to come up with solutions, the researcher had asked for the respondents to give their suggestions and recommendations to the understandings of the society regarding jihad and their opinions regarding the movement of Islamic State (IS). Therefore, the findings base on the frequency analysis of the suggestions and recommendations is based on the distribution table below:

Distribution Table for the Suggestions and Steps to Overcome Represented by N=120

Statistics		Do you agree with the steps taken by the government in introducing POTA recently would solve the (IS) problem.	Do you think that it is necessary to have a thorough check on those students studying overseas	The role of the Islamic Department in preparing the Khutbah texts focusing on the topic of jihad need to be step up	The role of the electronic media in broadcasting programs related to jihad must be prioritized
N	Valid	120	120	120	120
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Min (mean)		4.25	4.24	4.28	4.32
Std. Deviation		0.882	0.879	0.852	0.830

Table 12

Table 12 shows that the distribution for the suggestions and recommendations to overcome the problems regarding the understandings towards jihad and society perceptions towards Islamic State (IS) whereby it is represented by N=120. The mean and standard deviation for the variable: Do you agree with the steps taken by government in introducing POTA recently could solve the (IS) problem are 4.25 and 0.882 respectively. Whereas for the variable : Do you think that it is necessary to go through carefully the names of students furthering their studies overseas the mean is 4.24 and the standard deviation is 0.882. For the next variable: The role of the Islamic

Department in preparing texts for Friday sermon focusing on the topic jihad should be intensified the mean is 4.28 and the standard deviation is 0.852. As for the variable : The role of the electronic media in broadcasting programs regarding jihad should be prioritized, it is found that the mean is 4.32 and standard deviation is 0.830.

Distribution of Frequency and Percentage Agreeing on Steps Taken by the Government N=120

Do you agree with the steps taken by the government in introducing POTA recently would solve the (IS) problem.	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	2	1.7
Disagree	4	3.3
Not sure	11	9.2
Agree	48	40.0
Strongly agree	55	45.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 13

Table 13 shows the findings base on the frequency and percentage for the variable Do you agree with the steps taken by the government to introduce POTA recently could solve the problems with (IS). Base on the table above, the highest frequency and percentage that represents the respondents is **strongly agree** which is 55 and 45.8% respectively. This is followed by **agree** with 48 respondents at 40%. It is then followed by **not sure** with 11 respondents at 9.2%. Finally the second lowest is **disagree** with 4 respondents at 3.3% and the lowest being **strongly disagree** with 2 respondents at 1.7%. This research shows that the steps taken by the government to introduce POTA would help in solving the (IS) problem is found to be agreeable and strongly supported by the respondents with the highest overall percentage, which is 85.8%; 103.

Distribution of Frequency and Percentage Agreeing and Disagreeing on Having a Thorough Check on those Students Studying Overseas N=120

Do you think that it is necessary to have a thorough check on students who are studying overboard	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	2	1.7
Disagree	4	3.3
Not sure	11	9.2
Agree	49	40.8
Strongly agree	54	45.0
Total	120	100.0

Table 14

Table 14 above shows the respondents frequency towards: Do you think that it is necessary to go through carefully the names of students furthering their studies overseas? Base on the table the highest frequency and percentage is **strongly agree** with 54 who responded at 45.0%. This is followed by 49 respondents who **agree**, which is 40.8%. For the frequency and percentage of **not sure**, it has 11 respondents at 9.2%. This is followed by 4 or 3.3% respondents who **disagree**. Finally for **strongly disagree** there were 2 or 1.7% respondents, which is the least of all.

Distribution of Frequency and Percentage Base on The Role of the Islamic Department in Preparing Khutbah Texts N=120

The role of the Islamic Department in preparing the Khutbah texts focusing on the topic of jihad need to be step up	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	2	1.7
Disagree	4	3.3
Not sure	7	5.8

Agree	52	43.3
Strongly agree	55	45.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 15

Table 15 above shows frequency of the respondents towards: The role of the Islamic Department in preparing texts for Friday sermon focusing on the topic jihad should be intensified. Base on the table, it is found that **strongly agree** has the frequency and percentage having 55 people or 45.8%. This is followed by **agree** with 52 respondents at 43.3%. The frequency and percentage for **not sure** is 7 respondents at 5.8%. The next value which is the second lowest is **disagree** with 4 respondents or 3.3%. Finally the lowest is **strongly disagree** with 2 respondents or 1.7%.

Distribution of Frequency and Percentage The Role of the Electronic Media N=120

The role of the electronic media in broadcasting programs related to jihad must be prioritized	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	2	1.7
Disagree	3	2.5
Not sure	7	5.8
Agree	51	42.5
Strongly agree	57	47.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 16

Base on Table 16 above, the frequency of the respondents reflects that the role of the electronic media in broadcasting programs regarding jihad should be prioritized. The frequency and percentage that is the highest is **strongly agree** with 57 respondents or 47.5%. This is followed by **agree** with 51 respondents at 42.5%. The next frequency and percentage is for **not sure** having 7 respondents at 5.8%. The second lowest is for **disagree** with 3 respondents or 2.5%. Finally the lowest is for **strongly disagree** which has 2 respondents at 1.7%.

Besides, there were several respondents who gave a few suggestions as how to overcome the problems that arises with the involvement of Malaysians in the Islamic State (IS) movement. One of the suggestions stated was that the Malaysian Government should take serious actions towards those who are found guilty either they are involved directly or indirectly. The government should also introduce back the Internal Security Act (ISA). Besides, the consolidation of introducing a new subject such as subject that concentrates to matters pertaining to the state or nationalism that has been done in the universities should be continued and expanded. This is to instill love and devotion for our nation. Besides a focus in the school syllabus needs to be studied in line with the current situation so that the government can closely monitor schools that are run either by the government or privately.

### Conclusion

Exposure and a deep understanding on the meanings of jihad need to be stressed thoroughly so that the meanings of jihad are not being exploited by any irresponsible people or groups. This is because the term jihad among the community especially in Malaysia is solely used in the teachings of Islam.

As a conclusion, based on the findings from the analysis of the research which used the correlations between two variable with the help of IBM SPSS statistic 20 as one of the research instruments, the researcher found that the relationships between the categorical variables and continuous variables most of them have a weak or very weak relationship which have the reliability value less and more than 0.5. A total number of 120 respondents had cooperated willingly which involved 4 mosques, which were Kampung Hulu Pangsung Mosque, Sungai Sikamat Mosque, Taman Sejati Mosque and Taman Mesra Surau.