

Fakes Hadith: A Review on the Awareness of It in the Society

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ABSTRACT: *This study reviews on the awareness of fake hadith in the society. In this paper, the proposed solution is to implement a new algorithm created based on the traditional way to identify fake hadith by Muslim scholar. By adopting the interviewing technique for data collection, most of the data collected shows that the awareness of fake hadith that have been around the internet is still low and some of the people believe the fake hadith. Certainly, this cause a massive issue within the society as the effect of spreading fake hadith as much as same as spreading lies and can cause trouble.*

KEYWORDS: *Hadith; IoT; Society; Interview; Fake*

Date of Submission: 26-06-2019

Date of acceptance: 11-07-2019

I. INTRODUCTION

As we looked upon the current days effort to spread the awareness of fake hadith through official writing and in social media by Muslim's scholar in Malaysia, it is apparent that the effort has increase significantly every year. For example, the traditional event to do 'Mandi Safar', meaning that bathing in the month of Safar (Muslim calendar) for a specific purpose based on a Hadith has been is no longer practiced in Malaysia as it has been proven by the authority and Muslim's scholar that the hadith does not directing for the Muslim to do 'Mandi Safar'. It is proven that the practice is loosely based on the previous 'Arab Jahiliya', before Islam. It is shown that without proper enlightenment from the Muslim's scholar on the fake hadith, it can cause some serious issue on the way of life of a Muslim that believe on the spreading of fake hadith and practicing it. In the effect of the stated situation above, it is crucial for the authority, Muslim's scholar and society itself to stop the spreading of fake hadith and find a way to ensure that the information of hadiths is easily available to access by the society.

II. RELATED WORKS

Studies on awareness and implication are the most popular type of research in the field of social science (Shamsuddin et al., 2013). It is frequently used by researchers to understand the point of view of the targeted users so that the proposed solution can be created and to understand how important it is to enhance the current way being used especially on identifying fake hadith. A research also being conducted to studies the level of awareness of society on the topic of fake hadith and are they believed on the hadith that is not true they listen or read in social media. The wonder of hadith fabrication had encouraged Muslim researchers to build up a deliberate scholarly device to decide the nature of a hadith; regardless of whether it is a real report that started from the Prophet himself or something else (Ayub, 2018). The present operation when distinguishing the fakes hadiths is the point at which the Scholars ordered the hadith into a few classes with all the quality and shortcomings of different viewpoints, they likewise need to recognized the indications of phony in hadith of views on the text (matn) and transmission (isnad) which can be abridged less than two headings (USMAN et al., 2016). Investigation of Hadith is a set up field of study (Reinhart, 2014). It involves the discourses, historical word references, phrasings, facticity, explicitness or the examination is fundamentally on two basic components, the report (matn) and the lines of transmission (isnad)(Shamsuddin et al., 2013).

III. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The increase and the existence of the latest technology and developed rapidly from time to time have contributed to the symptoms - symptoms that are less healthy and which are also to be contributors to the fakes Hadiths significantly in the Internet environment, for example, the expanding utilization of devices that are so huge in the region of public life prompted numerous hadith incarnated without knowing the source.

Traditionally, the ways to identify the fakes hadith takes a longer time to be told by the trusted Hadith's scholar, as the increasing usage of internet have caused the widespread of new and old hadiths that needs to be clarify whether it is weak, false or true. Thus, the society whether the Muslims or the non - Muslims might

believe the status of the hadiths that are being spread to be true and it somehow affect the image of Islam if the hadiths is fake. Fakes hadith is far from the right path of Islam's ways of teaching and faith.

Current model and techniques being used to process the fake hadith takes longer time to detect. This cause society around the world already being exposed to the fake hadith, before they got to know the truth; thus, the society already done the damage or practicing the wrong way before they know the real hadith. This is some of the cause of the so called 'Muslim terrorism' that makes people around the world branding Islam as a terrorism, even though the terrorist is learn from the fake's hadith.

Currently, there are too many issues regarding the fake hadith within the community in Malaysia. The gap between related parties with the community to explain which hadith is true is too far. This issue requires innovative solutions. One innovative solution to help minimize this problem is the usage of modern technology such as Internet of Things (IoT) to close the gap between the community with the related parties such as religious department and Tahfiz's school in Malaysia.

IV. METHODOLOGY

This study is based on the case study research. It is used to examine the awareness level in society on the fake hadith that have been spreading around them. The research used case study approach by using interviewing technique for data collection. In this phase, 70 data sampling are being collected consists of regular Muslim's people in Malaysia.

3.1 Data Collection Methods

The researchers conducted the collection of data by implementing the sequence of procedures that will be stated below. A detailed procedure of the collection process in methodology stage is shown below:

- 1) Participants were chosen among Muslim's regular in Shah Alam. All people have different type of background but have basic understanding on the issue with fake hadith and the importance of its authentication.
- 2) An online survey tools being used which is Google Forms.
- 3) The questions given through the online survey platform with the questions are tested and prepared structurally.
- 4) The form submit by the user will be save online through Google Account.
- 5) The data collected then will be analyse using quantitative method.

All the questions that have been constructed through online survey are developed to help answer the research questions. The questions designs are all the same being given to the participants. The questions forms are divided into three parts which the first part is the demographic part. This part will collect participants information such as age, jobs and their hometown.

This part is to understand the demographic of the participants to understand which society category that have the highest awareness and the lowest one. The second part was about participants knowledge on Hadith and their usage on the Internet. This part is to gather the information of the knowledge of participants regarding the awareness issue and their understanding of the topics and the knowledge of them to use the computer and internet to get information. Some of the questions in this part are: What is your daily frequency of usage on the Internet? How frequently do you use internet to get the reliable information on hadith when there are raise issue within the society? Do you believe that by implementing technology to identify fake hadith with the true one can be greatly help the society? The last part is to get the participants view on the current ways of the information given on fabrication of hadith. Some questions are: Do you satisfy with the current implementation of giving the knowledge of fake hadith by the religious body? Do you think that the information given on the internet are reliable enough? Do you have any concern with the spreading of fake Hadith on the internet? All respondents have given full cooperation to answer the questions honestly that have been spread out on the social media such as Whatsapp and Facebook platform. It is good ways to implement the online survey as Malaysia have one the highest rate of social media usage in the world.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Background of the respondents

The respondents encompassed of government workers, housewife, private sector workers and university students in Malaysia age range from 23 – 30. As the online survey are being made to the public, the filtration of data collected are being implemented to separate the targeted characteristics of the data sampling. The most important criteria for the data to be able to use is that the participants need to have basic knowledge of the participants on the hadith and at least know what hadith is.

4.3 Sources of Information on Hadith

Table 4.2 provides data on the sources of information of hadith that participants used when using the internet. 30 participants used social media as their sources, 4 participants used blog, 25 participants used website and 6 referred to the book about Hadith and the rest asked people that they believe in to be referred. This indicates that most of the participants used social media to get their information especially on the hadith related.

Sources	Response from participants	Percentage (%)
Social Media	30	42.86
Website	25	35.71
Blog	4	5.71
Written Book	6	8.57
Other	5	7.14

Table 4.2: Distribution of Responses according to Sources of Information on Hadith hadith on the internet.

4.5 User's Satisfaction

From our survey, the overall assessment shows that the awareness of participants on the issue with fake Hadith are high and how the information can be gathered on the internet. Table 4.4 will provide data on the satisfaction of participants on the current way of getting the reliable information of authenticity of fake hadith. As the internet are the major hub being used by the user everywhere in the world, this indicates that the users have a great awareness on the information and contents of Hadith on the internet and its authenticity.

Satisfaction	Responses	Percentage (%)
Very satisfied	0	0
Satisfied	2	2.86
Moderate	13	18.57
Not too satisfied	40	57.14
Not satisfied	15	18.57

Table 4.4: Distribution of Responses to the Satisfaction of Users on the Authenticity of Hadith on the Internet

VI. CONCLUSION

This contextual investigation gives understanding data about the use of the Internet and usermindfulness on Hadith among Muslims. Even though Internet have been utilized by practically all the members in the investigation, they have all things aware that specific criteria should have been connected to guarantee the Hadith and its data obtained is exact and solid. Among the significant criteria should be considered by the user about information of Hadith on Internet are: the need to know the wellsprings of data utilized, the need to check the substance of Hadith, the need to legitimize the validness of Hadith, the realness of hadith can be alluded to or counseled with the more learned individuals in the field of Hadith. This investigation should profit users of the Internet in the evaluation of awareness on legitimacy of Hadith on the Internet. With certain criteria brought about this investigation, awareness esteems can be expanded and the danger of utilizing false data can be diminished.

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Luqman Arif Bin Mohamed Najib" Fakes Hadith: A Review on the Awareness of It in the Society"
International Refereed Journal of Engineering and Science (IRJES), vol. 08, no. 03, 2019, pp 13-15