

VOL. 26 NO. 2 (DECEMBER, 2018)

ISSN: 2442-3289  
E-ISSN: 2442-4285

# KARSA

**Journal of Social and Islamic Culture**  
[Jurnal Sosial dan Budaya Keislaman]

## **Editor in Chief**

Eko Ariwidodo

## **Editor**

Anke Niehof, Shofian Hj Ahmad, Moh Kosim, Abdul Latif Bustami,  
Helena Bouvier, Idri, Mien A. Rifai, Edi Susanto, Mohammad Subhan Zamzami,  
Fithriyah Rahmawati, Erie Hariyanto, Mashur Abadi, Mulyadi,  
Ainurrahman Hidayat, Umar Bukhory, Jamal Abd Nasir, Ah. Fawaid

KARSA (ISSN 2442-3289 and E-ISSN 2442-4285) is a peer-reviewed national journal published by Institut Agama Islam Negeri Madura. It has been nationally accredited since December 2012 (printed) by the General Director of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture Affairs, and Karsa also has got online accreditation (SINTA 2) since April 26<sup>th</sup>, 2017 by Ministry of Research Technology and Higher Education of Republic Indonesia. It is published twice a year (June and December). It publishes articles of research results, applied theory studies, social and Islamic culture issues.

Address : IAIN Madura Jl. Pahlawan km. 4 Pamekasan, Telp. (+62-324) 322551  
Fax. (+62-324) 322551. Homepage: <http://ejournal.iainmadura.ac.id/index.php/karsa/>;  
e-mail: [jurnalkarsa@gmail.com](mailto:jurnalkarsa@gmail.com).

## TRANSLITERATION GUIDE

|   |            |   |      |
|---|------------|---|------|
| ا | = a        | ط | = th |
| ب | = b        | ظ | = zh |
| ت | = t        | ع | = `  |
| ث | = ts       | غ | = gh |
| ج | = j        | ف | = f  |
| ح | = <u>h</u> | ق | = q  |
| خ | = kh       | ك | = k  |
| د | = d        | ل | = l  |
| ذ | = dz       | م | = m  |
| ر | = r        | ن | = n  |
| ز | = z        | و | = w  |
| س | = s        | ه | = h  |
| ش | = sy       | ء | = `  |
| ص | = sh       | ي | = y  |
| ض | = dl       |   |      |

### *Mad dan Diphthongs*

|   |          |       |      |
|---|----------|-------|------|
| â | = a long | أَوْ  | = aw |
| î | = i long | أَيَّ | = ay |
| û | = u long | إِي   | = iy |

## EDITORIAL

Two major mass organizations in Indonesia, Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) will continue to increase the content of *Wasathiyah* Islam or moderate Islam on the internet, so it is expected to stem radicalism in various parts of the world. *Da'wah* that has been carried out in Indonesia so far has been pursued by embracing all parties, but also may not allow social media accounts and websites to spread hatred. In the midst of political turmoil in the name of Islam, the understanding of Islam Wasathiyah can be a guideline. Wasathiyah Islam is a moderate Islam, but that does not mean it does not have principles and leave worship. Wasathiyah Islam also does not use force in religion. The duty of Muslims is to convey the message of Islam without imposing the will, but unfortunately we are often trapped in negative judging others.

Indonesia has advantages in terms of Islam wasathiyah. Namely Indonesia is not just talking about it, but also practicing wasathiyah Islam so that there is no prolonged conflict and religious turmoil in Indonesia. With Islam wasathiyah, conflict between religion and state did not occur in Indonesia. The term Islamic Wasathiyah is worldwide thanks to prince Muhammad bin Salman's campaign from Saudi Arabia to Western countries, and show that moderate policy is demonstrated by the construction of cinema and freedom for women in public spaces.

Moderate in Islam does not mean not having an attitude and attitude, let alone abandoning worship and religious teachings. Islam Wasathiyah made Islam a blessing for the entire universe. The blessing of Islam applies to all human beings as well as animals, so that Islam Wasathiyah must love and share with each other. We find a lot of practices of Islamic wasathiyah carried out by the community. It must be recorded, written and distributed. Because, content that contains examples like this is more powerful than words. Diversity is a necessity. Indonesia as a country whose people are diverse and multi-cultural, can certainly lead to diversity in understanding religious issues. Differences in religious understanding can be seen on social media where users are busy debating about religious issues. However, the debate that occurred at social media only concerns the realm of interpretation of religion and not about the main points of religion itself.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>KARSA</b></p> <p><b>Journal of Social and Islamic Culture (Jurnal Sosial dan Budaya Keislaman)</b></p> | <p><b>ISSN: 2442 – 3289</b><br/> <b>E-ISSN: 2442-4285</b></p> <p><b>Vol. 26, No. 2</b><br/> <b>(December, 2018)</b></p> |
|--|---|

- ⌘ Editorial ... *i-xiii*
- ⌘ Wasatiyyah Islam in The Framework Pesantren Education Tradition  
*Mohammad Hasan ... 177-194*
- ⌘ Religious Understanding of Nature and Influence of Geographical Environment on Shaping Religious Beliefs and Practices within Christianity and Islam  
*Md. Abu Sayem ... 195-214*
- ⌘ Empowering and Fostering Creative Industries Entrepreneurs Based on Local Wisdom of Malay Deli  
*Juliana, Fatimah, Apriliyanti ... 215-250*
- ⌘ Fiqh Al-Ikhtilaf and Science: A Discourse of Preliminary Differences of Lunation in Indonesia  
*Jayusman, Oki Dermawan ... 251-271*
- ⌘ The Aesthetics of Islamic Literature: Lesson Learned from Forum Lingkar Pena  
*Aries Adenata, Titis Srimuda Pitana, Dwi Susanto ... 272-286*
- ⌘ Making Halal Food in Processed Fish: From Traditional Knowledge to Fishermen’s Household Awareness in Producing Fish-Processed Halal Food  
*Vina Salviana Darvina Soedarwo, Elfi Anis Saati ... 287-305*
- ⌘ “Ngababali” Tradition on Islamic Religious Practice in The Negeri Besar Village, Way Kanan, Lampung Province  
*Fitri Yanti, Eni Amaliah, Abdul Rahman ... 306-326*

# AUTHOR GUIDELINES

The Author Guidelines of KARSAs: Journal of Social and Islamic Culture (Jurnal Sosial dan Budaya Keislaman) since the publication year of 2015 (online).

## 1. Introduction

KARSAs (ISSN 2442-3289 and E-ISSN 2442-4285) is a peer-reviewed national journal published by Pamekasan State College for Islamic Studies (STAIN Pamekasan). It has been nationally accredited 2012 by the General Director of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture Affairs of Republic Indonesia. It is published twice a year (June and December). It publishes articles of research results, applied theory studies, conceptual ideas, and especially concerning with social and Islamic culture issues.

KARSAs: Journal of Social and Islamic Culture (Jurnal Sosial dan Budaya Keislaman) was available online since June 1<sup>st</sup> 2015. This journal was indexed in DOAJ, Indonesia Publication Index (IPI), Indonesian Scientific Journal Database (ISJD), PKP Index, Moraref, etc. The KARSAs: Jurnal Sosial dan Budaya Keislaman editorial board invites the authors to submit their manuscript to be published in this journal.

## 2. How to Write the Title, the Name, and the Author's Address

The title of the manuscript should be written on the top of the first page with the center text alignment. Meanwhile, the author's name (without academic degree), and the affiliation address of the author, should be written with the center text alignment also under the title of the article. The author should give two line spaces between the title and the author's name. Then, the space between the author's affiliation address and the abstract title is one space. The keywords must be written below the overall abstract for all words. Those should be arranged in alphabetical order and be separated by semicolon maximally three to five words. Moreover, the title of the article that is written in Indonesian should be also stated in English either (look at the example above). The responsible author, the correspondence author, or the corresponding author must be written first and then followed by the second, the third, and so on. The communication regarding the article revision and the final statement will be informed via email to the correspondence author only. If there is more than one author, the author's names should be written down separately by comma (.). If the author's name consists of at least two words, the first name should not be shorted. If the author's names are only one word, it should be written as it is. However, in the online version it will be written in two words with the same name repeatedly for the purpose of the metadata indexing (Camdali and Tunc, 2006; Friedman, 2008). Each data retrieval or quoted from other references, the author must write the reference source. References or citations are written in the description/text by the author's name and the year (Irwan& Salim, 1998). If the author of more than two, then just write the name of the

first author followed by “et al.” (Bezuidenhout et al., 2009; Roeva, 2012). All referenced in the text must be listed in the References section, and vice versa, all that is written in the References should be cited in the text (Wang et al., 2011).

### 3. The Manuscript General Guidelines

The manuscript text general guidelines are as follows:

1. The manuscript is the authentic research result that has not been published yet in other publication media or publishing houses.
2. The manuscript does not contain any plagiarism element. The editorial board will directly reject the text that indicates plagiarism.
3. The submission and the publication processes are free, without any additional fees.
4. The manuscript that has been written under the guidelines of KARSA (in MS Word format, use this article template) must be submitted through Online Submission System using Open Journal System (OJS) on the KARSA e-journal portal (<http://ejournal.iainmadura.ac.id/index.php/karsa>) choose only one procedure. Then, register as one of the author or reviewer in the “Register” bottom.
5. The manuscript article writing guidelines and template can be downloaded. The template and the guidelines of the article writing are available in MS Word (.doc) format.
6. The manuscript online submission can be viewed in the part of online submission guidelines below.
7. The manuscript which is inappropriate with KARSA writing guidelines will be returned to the author before the reviewing process.
8. The manuscript should contain several aspects of a scientific article as follows: (subtitles as the order), which are: (a) the title of the article, (b) the author’s name (no academic title), (c) the affiliated author’s address, (d) the author’s email (e) the abstract and the keywords, (f) the introduction, (g) the research method (h), the research findings and discussion (i), the conclusion (j), the references.
9. The subtitles included in the discussion part (*Introduction, Theoretical Review, Writing Methods, Result and Discussion, and Conclusion*) should be numbered in the Arabic numbering order started from one. The subtitles are written in the bold and title case format. It uses the left text alignment without underline. The next expanded subtitles should be written in the bold and sentence case format, It should uses the left text alignment and the numbering format level two.
10. The manuscript can be written both in Indonesian, English, or Arabic with the standard language. The manuscript should consist of twenty (20) to twenty five (30) pages including pictures and tables. The article is written on B5-sized papers (176x250 mm)., with custom margins as follows: left 40 mm, right 30 mm, bottom 30 mm and top 40 mm.

11. The text of the articles must be in Times font, 12pt font size, 1 line-spacing, not separated into two columns but one column (including for the main title, the author's name, and the abstract) with the space between columns 10 mm.
12. The words from uncommon or foreign languages are stated in Italic format. Each paragraph started 11 mm from the left side border while there is no spaces among paragraphs. All numbers are written in Arabic numbering format, except for the new sentence.
13. The tables and pictures are placed in the text group after the referenced tables or pictures. Each picture must be given a caption (Figure Caption) below the picture and be numbered in Arabic numbering format followed by the picture title. Each table must be given a table title (Table Caption) and numbered in Arabic numbering format above the table followed by the table title. The pictures attachment should be guaranteed that they can be printed well (font size, resolution and line space are clearly seen). The picture, the table, and the chart should be placed in the center between text groups. If it has a bigger size, it can be placed in the center of page. The table should not contain vertical lines, while horizontal lines are allowed only for the important point.

#### **4. The Guidelines for the Manuscript Body Text**

***The title of the manuscript:*** The title should be informative and be written both briefly and clearly. It cannot diverse multi interpretations. It has to be pinpoint with the issues that will be discussed. The beginning word is written in the capital case and symmetrically. The article title does not contain any uncommon abbreviation. The main ideas should be written first and followed then by its explanations. The article title should be written within twelve words, 12pt-sized font, with the bold selection and in the center text format. Meanwhile, the abstract has to be written within 250 words maximum and followed by with three to five keywords.

***Introduction:*** The introduction must contain (shortly and consecutively) a general background and a literature review (state of the art) as the basic of the brand new research question, statements of the brand new scientific article, main research problems, and the hypothesis. In the final part of the introduction, the purpose of the article writing should be stated. In the scientific article format, it does not allow to write down the references as in the research report. They should be represented in the literature review to show the brand new of the scientific article.

***Research Method:*** The method is implemented to solve problems, including analytic methods. The methods used in the problem solving of the research are explained in this part.

***Discussion and Result:*** This part consists of the research results and how they are discussed. The results obtained from the research have to be supported by sufficient data. The research results and the discovery must be the answers or the research hypothesis stated previously in the introduction part.

***Conclusion:*** This is the final part containing conclusions and advices. The conclusions will be the answers of the hypothesis, the research purposes and

the research discoveries. The conclusions should not contain only the repetition of the results and discussions. It should be the summary of the research results as the author expects in the research purposes or the hypothesis. The advices contain suggestions associated with further ideas from the research.

**Bibliography:** All the references that used in the article must be listed in this part. In this part, all the used references must be taken from primary sources (scientific journals and the least number is 80% from all the references) that published in the last ten years. Each article should has at least ten references.

## 5. The Guidelines for the Citations and References

Author may cite several articles from KARSAs: *Journal of Social and Islamic Culture*. All the served data or quotes in the article taken from the other author articles should attach the reference sources. The references should use a reference application management such as Mendeley or Zotero. The writing format that used in KARSAs: *Journal of Social and Islamic Culture* follows the format applied by *Chicago Manual Citation Style: 16th Ed* ([http://arts.pdn.ac.lk/ichss/content/Chicago\\_Manual\\_of\\_Style.pdf](http://arts.pdn.ac.lk/ichss/content/Chicago_Manual_of_Style.pdf)).

## 6. The Guidelines for the Literature Reviews

The literature reviews should use a reference application management such as Mendeley or Zotero. The writing format that used in KARSAs: *Journal of Social and Islamic Culture* follows the format applied by *Chicago Manual Citation Style: 16th Edition*.

## 7. The Online Submission Manuscript Guidelines

The manuscript text must be submitted by one of two systems (the second procedure is more preferable):

1. The document should submitted by Online Submission System in the KARSAs: *Journal of Social and Islamic Culture* e-journal portal.
2. Firstly, the author should register as either an author or reviewer (checking role as author or reviewer) in the “*Register*”.
3. After the registration step is completed, log in as an author, click in “*New Submission*”. The article submission stage consists of five stages, such as: (1). *Start*, (2). *Upload Submission*, (3). *Enter Metadata*, (4). *Upload Supplementary Files*, (5). *Confirmation*.
4. In the “*Start*” column, chose Journal Section (Full Article), check all the checklists.
5. In the “*Upload Submission*” Columns, upload the manuscript files in MSWord format in this column.
6. In the “*Enter Metadata*” columns, fill in with all the author data and affiliation. Including the Journal Title, Abstract and Indexing Keywords.
7. In the “*Upload Supplementary Files*” columns, the author is allowed to upload supplementary files, the statement letter, or any other else.
8. In the “*Confirmation*” columns, if the data you entered are all correct already, then click “*Finish Submission*”.



If the author has difficulties in the submission process through the online system, please contact KARSA editorial team at WA: +6285231042871 or email: [jurnalkarsa@gmail.com](mailto:jurnalkarsa@gmail.com).

### **Submission Preparation Checklist**

As part of the submission process, authors are required to check off their submission's compliance with all of the following items, and submissions may be returned to authors that do not adhere to these guidelines.

1. The submission has not been previously published, nor is it before another journal for consideration (or an explanation has been provided in Comments to the Editor).
2. The submission file is in OpenOffice or Microsoft Word document file format.
3. Where available, URLs for the references have been provided.
4. The text is single-spaced; uses a 12-point font; employs italics, rather than underlining (except with URL addresses); and all illustrations, figures, and tables are placed within the text at the appropriate points, rather than at the end.
5. The text adheres to the stylistic and bibliographic requirements outlined in the Author Guidelines, which is found in About the Journal.
6. If submitting to a peer-reviewed section of the journal, the instructions in Ensuring a Blind Review have been followed.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This acknowledgement is given to reviewers for their contribution of reviewing articles for KARSA:

1. Mien A.Rifai (Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia )
2. Nurkholis Setiawan (UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta)
3. Siti Musdah Mulia (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)
4. Bernard Adeney–Risakotta (Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta)
5. Nina Nurmila (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)
6. Abdul Latif Bustami (Universitas Negeri Malang)
7. Abd A'la (UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya)
8. Masdar Hilmy (UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya)
9. Siti Mufidah (UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang)
10. H.M. Djakfar (UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang)
11. Latief Wiyata (Universitas Negeri Jember)
12. Machasin (UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta)
13. Akmad Muzakki (UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya)
14. Sahiron Syamsuddin (UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta)
15. Ahmad Suaedy (The Wahid Institute Jakarta)
16. I Nyoman Nuryana (Universitas Brawijaya Malang)
17. Ema Marhumah (UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta)
18. Zainuddin Hudi Prasajo (IAIN Pontianak)
19. Novi Anoeграjeki (Universitas Jember)
20. Ahmad Sahidah (Universiti Utara Malaysia)
21. Roy Edward Jordaan (Dutch Studies on South Asia, Tibet and Classical Southeast Asia, Netherlands)
22. Yasuyuki Kono (CSEAS, Kyoto University)
23. Imas Maesaroh (UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya)
24. Irene Schneider (Seminar für Arabistik / Islamwissenschaft Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Germany)
25. Arndt Graf (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main Institut für Ostasiatische Philologien - Südostasienwissenschaften, Germany)

With all respect this scientific enterprise from the reviewers to ensure the qualified articles of journal develop in the future is really deserves great gratitude, and their sincere readiness as reviewers for the next volumes of KARSA is truly expected.