

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**DETERMINING THE INDICATORS FOR
ISLAMIC PERSONAL WELLBEING
INDEX FROM MUSLIM PERSPECTIVES**

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AUTHORS DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the result of my own work unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Post Graduates, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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ABSTRACT

Wellbeing is defined as a situation of positive feeling (happiness and satisfaction) and also positive functioning elements (engagement and self-acceptance). Wellbeing derived from a combination of what a person has, what a person can do with what they have and how they think about what they have and can do. From an Islamic perspective, wellbeing is explained through inside and outer fulfillment, driving towards a peaceful life, named as *Hayat-e-Tayyaba*. The *maqasid al-shariah* principles are normally used by scholars to explain wellbeing from the Islamic perspective. Wellbeing is an example of the condition of households, society and the people of a nation generally. Main aim of the study is to develop an Islamic personal wellbeing index incorporating *maqasid al-shariah* indicators, namely protection of religion, protection of life, protection of knowledge, protection of posterity and protection of wealth. The respondents of this cross-sectional study were the individuals in Alor Gajah, Malacca. This present study involved two main phases which are the development of the questionnaire as the research instrument and the data collection stage. An expert review was conducted in developing the questionnaire and the data collection was carried out through a survey aided which is through a structured questionnaire on individual using the non-probability sampling which is purposive sampling technique for the district of Alor Gajah, Malacca. Therefore, in achieving the objectives of the study, data collected from 160 respondents were analysed using various statistical methods namely descriptive statistics (frequency tables) and one-way ANOVA. Islamic Personal Wellbeing Index are formed based on *maqasid al-shariah* principles. There were five dimensions of with eleven indicators of *maqasid al-shariah* principles where religion is the highest weightage dimensions which consist of five time prayer, fasting and recite Al-Quran while the lowest is wealth which consist of having a job and spending some of the money on societies' benefits. The results shows that the number of households have significant difference to religion, life, posterity and wealth. In addition, in term of dimension, life dimension is significant towards the age, income per month, level of education and number of households. As overall index, the number of households have a significant relationship with IPWI. Besides the theoretical and methodological contributions, the results of this study hold several practical implications for the government, zakat institutions and the households. Theoretically, this study has added to the body of knowledge in the area of measuring wellbeing, according to the Islamic principles which is five dimensions of *maqasid al-shariah*.

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