

Taxonomic Approaches for People with Disabilities (PWDs) Pre-Ontology Construction: Social Elements in The Light of Risael Nur

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Abstract

Purpose: *Risael Nur* is a compilation series of thematic Quranic exegesis and it offers a tone of positive elements for the benefit of society including social development elements. This collection is important since it covers important topics that benefit the religious revival and societal well-being comprising the elements of social development that relate to the People with Disabilities (PWDs) community. This paper reports on the process of taxonomy conceptualization of the social development elements for the people with disabilities (PWDs) community from the perspectives of *Risael Nur*.

Design/methodology/approach: In developing a robust ontology, building a taxonomy hierarchy is always a time-consuming process. A corpus analysis method which is qualitative according to the ontology construction method was used throughout the research. Its construction is based on the analysis and extraction of the main concepts and sub-concepts from the *Risael Nur* with a close reference to the Malaysian National Policies.

Findings: At this stage of the research, 138 segments of *Risael Nur*'s texts integrated with the policy themes have been recognized as potential concepts to build the knowledge taxonomy hierarchy which produced the pre-ontology visualization content.

Research limitations/implications: Nevertheless, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, there is no knowledge taxonomy ever built for the specific elements that existed in *Risael Nur*. A further contribution from the results will be beneficial as a knowledge base becoming the means of a society social support not only for society in general but to cater for the needs of minority groups specifically the People with Disabilities (PWDs) community.

Practical implications: The taxonomy is essential to ease information access especially for the use of researchers and everyone at the authority level concomitantly as the platform for the People with Disabilities (PWDs) community support.

Originality/value: These specific elements can be extracted and classified in organized manners simultaneously would be a fundamental reference to the policymakers as well as for educational use.

Keywords: Knowledge Taxonomy, Ontology Development, Social Development Elements, People with Disabilities (PWDs), *Risael Nur*.

Introduction

Risael Nur is a series of thematic Quranic exegesis written by a prominent Turkish Islamic scholar; Badiuzzaman Said Nursi. It is undeniable that *Risael Nur* offered a tone of positive elements for the benefit of society, one of them being the social development elements. This collection is important since it covers important topics that benefit the religious revival and

societal well-being of the ummah including the elements of social development that relate to the People with Disabilities (PWDs) community. It consisted of tones of important topics discussed on religious matters that are known to be widely beneficial to the Muslim ummah. Matters discussed in it range within extensive imperative ideas. The essential matters in *Risael Nur* encompass the social development elements that contribute to the sustenance of societal well-being. Nevertheless, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, there is no knowledge taxonomy being built for the specific elements that existed in *Risael Nur* whilst the availability of taxonomy is a need for the ease of access, especially for the use of researchers and everyone on the academic level as the platform for the People with disabilities (PWDs) community support. The limited space and opportunities have caused lower comprehension of religious knowledge and have simultaneously affected the inadequate understanding towards religious issues among people with disabilities (PWDs) (Shabery, Jaafar, & Muhamad, 2022).

This is because there are limitations faced by people with disabilities (PWDs) in learning religious knowledge, namely obstacles in accessing information (Norhafizah Ahmad & Latifah Abdul Majid, 2022). Nowadays, the escalation in the amount of information and expertise accessible through information technology and, through the internet, has made it more vital than ever to implement systems, procedures and solutions to organize this information. The availability of knowledge taxonomy for specific elements existing in *Risael Nur* is crucial since the collection has a broad series of vital topics. These specific elements can be extracted and classified in organized manners simultaneously be a fundamental reference to the policymakers as well as for educational use. In content management, knowledge taxonomy is very significant. It assures that search and navigation work appropriately and the specific content is accessible and can be found through two approaches namely searching and browsing. Thus, knowledge taxonomy allows the information within specific sources to be orderly and systematized. In line with the emphasised issue, this research will give attention to identifying national policies relevant to social elements with the needs of the people with disabilities (PWDs) community in Malaysia. The recognition of those policies signifies the emphasis and priorities of government social-related policies towards the people with disabilities (PWDs) community specifically in the Malaysia setting.

This indicates the concern and seriousness of the government's policies to address the needs of this population. In addition, this research will ultimately venture into the categorization of social development elements discovered in *Risael Nur* based on the identified model. The categorization was later to be built as the content of a knowledge taxonomy for the domain. Significantly, the concepts derived for the taxonomy are extracted from the National Social Policy and Person with Disabilities Policies. These two documents accentuated the important concepts related to social development as well as the relevant concepts related to the people with disabilities (PWDs) community.

Literature Review

Risael Nur: Islamic Knowledge Corpus

Badiuzzaman Said Nursi is regarded as the 20th-century *Mujahid of Da'wah* (warrior in Islamic Propagation), *Mufakkir* (thinker) and *Mujaddid* (religious revivor). Among his extensive contributions is as the saviour of the Turkish faith amid their struggle to rescue the Turkish nation from a storm of secularism that struck Turkey after the collapse of the Ottoman Caliphate in 1924 (Ahmad Azam, 2015). *Risael Nur* is a series of thematic Quranic exegesis which emphasizes Tauhid; the Oneness of Allah created by Badiuzzaman Said Nursi (Bayındır, 2023). *Risael Nur* contains 130 epistles (Table 1) which are divided into four volumes of books:

Kalimat (33 brochures), Maktubat (33 brochures), Lama’at (30 brochures) and Syua’at (15 brochures) (Tawil & Akar, 2021). The unique design of this *Risael Nur* is on its approaches that were based on the Maqasid of the Quran. It elaborates on the purpose of Quran revelation using intellectual discussion and similes or analogies that were easily understood by generations who were forced to leave Islam by the ruler at that time. One of the imperative features of *Risael Nur* is that Badiuzzaman Said Nursi is also a master and well-versed in the science of religion and Modern Science, this ability was then used in interpreting verses about the universe (Ahmad Azam, 2015; Badiuzzaman Said Nursi, 2014)

Table 1. *Risael Nur* Book Volumes

<i>Risael Nur</i>	Volumes
<i>Kalimat</i>	33 brochures
<i>Maktubat</i>	33 brochures
<i>Lama’at</i>	30 brochures
<i>Syua’at</i>	15 brochures
Total	130 epistles

The selection of *Risael Nur* for this research is approvingly recommended because it is prominent as one of the sensible scriptures with solid discussions not merely on faith and religiosity but humanity and harmony with universal principles. It touched on all-inclusive virtues of discourse on a civilization including children, women and not forget the PWDs community. The elements that become the focus of this research are the social development elements that are coherent in *Risael Nur* since the benefit of these elements would widely cover the well-being of the family, community, social organization, ethnicity and ultimately religion. All were harmoniously covered in the *Risael Nur* context. In general, the current social development status regularly disregards the importance of the social needs of the PWDs.

Social Development Elements

Social development is an aspect that prioritizes social values based on justice, spirituality and humanity. All these values are necessary for balanced human development in many aspects. Social policy is needed by a developing country to overcome various problems that arise, including social problems. Social development is about cultivating the well-being of every individual in society so they can reach their top-notch potential. While Nazir Khan (2020) highlighted that Islam as a scientific and humanistic religion should ensure social justice and highly encourages ideas that are closely related to the development of human being and society. The achievement of society is interconnected to the wellness of every citizen. The essence of social development is to be willing to invest in society. It involves the elimination of all types of blockades so that all citizens can experience their dreams with assurance and self-respect. Everyone in society must have the growth opportunity, enhancement of their skills and the chance to contribute to their families and communities exceptionally.

Modern theories on social development comprise the basic components such as attachment and family relationships, peer relationships and morality, emotion, personality and identity (Nazir Khan, 2020). These components are also imperative to the PWDs. People with Special Needs are not to be ignored in having a complete life. They must be empowered to lead them to more fulfilling and wholesome lives (Mohsin, 2017). By empowering early learning initiatives, a better degree of success amongst the citizens of the PWDs community can be ensured. Islamic perspective of social development supports that the basic needs of human beings should be

ensured through the implementation and realization of human rights (Mohsin, 2017; Nazir Khan, 2020).

Knowledge Taxonomies

The word taxonomy originated from the term in Greek which is ‘Taxis’ which means ‘order’ and ‘arrangement’ (Lambe, 2007). A taxonomy is a structured set of names and descriptions used to organize information and documents in an intelligible way (Lambe, 2007). Whittaker and Breininger (2008) portrayed a taxonomy as a controlled vocabulary, in which each term usually has hierarchical relationships, which means that a taxonomy imposes a relevant structure on information (Hlava, 2013). As highlighted by Malafsky (2008), a taxonomy as a hierarchical organization to assist the procedure of information classification. In addition, having a taxonomy structure in one corpus of knowledge depicts a consistent hierarchical framework that branches out to provide specific instructions about which branch to identify knowledge at different levels (Rutten & Rogers, 2001; Mathur, Mathur, & Joshi, 2011). According to Whittaker and Breininger (2008), taxonomies are referred to as a system of concept hierarchies. Knowledge taxonomy emphasizes facilitating the efficient retrieval of information and sharing of knowledge, information and data across an organization by building the taxonomy around workflows and knowledge needs in a perceptive structure (Lambe, 2007; Whittaker & Breininger, 2008). Lambe (2007) asserted that a controlled and carefully cogitated vocabulary to describe knowledge and information will be able to act like a map of the domains for any knowledge corpus.

According to Rutten and Rogers (2001) and Malafsky (2008), a central benefit of a taxonomy is that when information is well-organized and consistent across an organization, less time in searching and browsing will be spent, and they could enrich their research experience and leverage their expertise. Another angle of the taxonomy benefits could be explained in Table 2 based on its knowledge domain. It can be elucidated that this current research has involved all sorts of knowledge domains especially information and the culture of the organization. Structured hierarchical taxonomies are one of the ways of managing information more wisely (Park, Lee, Lee, Jiayi, & Yu, 2013; Sukumar, 2019; Kauffman & Kinnealey, 2015).

Table 2. Benefits of a Taxonomy (Source: Lambe, 2007)

Knowledge Domain	The benefit of a Taxonomy	
Information	Refers to the implementation of information management and supplying the right information when it is needed. Mainly explicit knowledge.	Contributes to making explicit knowledge embedded in documents available at the point of need.
Expertise and learning	Refers to the expertise and experience individuals within the organisation acquire. Associated with tacit knowledge.	Contributes to mapping and categorisation of tacit knowledge embedded in staff expertise.
Collaboration	Refers to the social aspects of knowledge and sharing within an organisation.	Mapping and coordination of sharing.

Knowledge Domain	The benefit of a Taxonomy	
Culture of the organisation	Enables sharing and allows for the putting of knowledge into practice.	Helps with making sense of the knowledge of the organisation and creating a common vocabulary and a common way of working.

Risael Nur will benefit the Muslim ummah since it comprises gems of topics that encompass social development and social support, especially for the People with Disabilities (PWDs). Efforts from this research will accordingly provide a knowledge base with a structure that meets social development and religious needs. Most importantly, this research will provide a platform for the access of researchers to the structured content of social development elements derived from the *Risael Nur* and contribute to the empowerment of the PWDs community. In 2015, a taxonomy on social skills based on the archived children’s skills on the goal sheets was developed by Kauffman and Kinnealey (2015). Still, there is no taxonomy built based on the extraction from religious compilation to support the PWDs specifically in the Malaysian context.

Social Development: National Social Policies and People with Disabilities (PWDs) Policies

In building an unbiased and inclusive society, the elements of social development are very crucial aspects to be paid heed to especially related to the PWDs in the case of this research. Social development is about enhancing the well-being of every person in society so that they can fulfil their maximum potential. The progress of society is related to the well-being of a person (*Social Development and Social Change, 2017*) Social development includes the contribution to individual and community well-being and the ability for people to recognize their interests and the community needs which impact the decisions that concern them. Global reform involves societal interests in the implementation of social policies and economic measures. In general, social development is characterized in the broadest sense of society as an ascending progression of society from lower to higher levels of energy, performance, consistency, productivity, sophistication, knowledge, imagination, preference, mastery, enjoyment and achievement (*Social Development and Social Change, 2017; Malaysia Social Welfare Department, 2018*).

In consequence to that, this research is in line with the National Social Policy (*Dasar Sosial Negara*). This policy is a social development policy based on noble values and enhancement of human capacity to achieve unity and social stability, national resilience and well-being of the developed and established Malaysian society. In addition, it supported one of the objectives of the social development policy as follows:

- i- Strengthening and developing social support systems and social services in terms of strengthening and
- ii- Adding to social support systems such as family, ethnic, religious, social, and social systems at the community level.

Besides, this research is also in line with the PWDs (People with Disabilities) policy (*Social Development and Social Change, 2017*) which is based on the concept of equality of rights and

opportunities for PWDs to participate fully in society. This policy also emphasizes human rights values such as integrity, honour and independence that will enable them to live independently. This advocates their 12th strategy as follows:

- i- Encourage research and development about PWDs and disseminate research findings for improvement actions.
- ii- Strengthen coordination mechanisms for implementation, monitoring and evaluation programmes for PWDs.

This policy is in line with the essence of the National Social Policy which emphasizes the concept of cooperation and unity as well as good relationships established between individuals in a community or society. Emphasis on the values and norms of life is important so that social networks can be formed, strengthened and absorbed by every human being (*Social Development and Social Change*, 2017; Malaysia Social Welfare Department, 2018). These policies are significant to be referred to as these would enable the authorities to formulate programs and action plans to achieve objectives, overcome problems and conflicts that may arise from the policy implementation and directly involve policy implementers with the target groups (society).

Method

The methodology in this research will be using the qualitative analytical method specifically on the content analysis or corpus analysis. According to Victoria (2012), corpus analysis refers to a text analysis methodology that allows for the measurement and evaluation of vast quantities of text data. It enables the detection of items that are not required when the document is read by a human being. Using syntax, or a word that is frequently repeated in a corpus, several sets of records may be important to find a pattern. It may be necessary to explore phrases that the author or a particular type of text likes or does not like statistically, for a certain type of grammatical structure or a number of instances of a particular concept in an enormous number of documents in context (Hasko, 2012). Corpus analysis is very useful for testing the intuition of text and/or triangulation results from other digital methods (Victoria, 2012). There will be four main phases of research that will be conducted to ensure the creation of knowledge taxonomy will be fulfilled (Pellini & Jones, 2011).

As for the taxonomy conceptualization process, the first phase will involve the knowledge acquisition process. The knowledge acquisition stage involves the activity of preparing and collecting related materials for the knowledge taxonomy. Two important activities involved in this stage are Content Capture and Content Analysis (Figure 1).

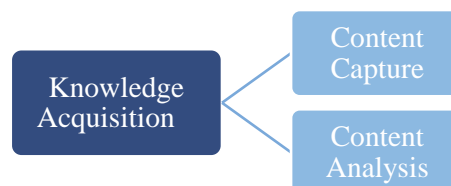


Figure 1. Knowledge Acquisition Process

Only knowledge acquisition processes are explained to show the first stage of re-ontology construction involved. These activities involved the process of delving into the selected sample comprising two main parts which are the policies and the volumes of *Risael Nur* collection. The activities of extraction were all manually done and commonly known as a time-consuming stage. The availability of existing and related policies has been meticulously filtered before the selection. After the related policies on social development elements were identified, each of the policies' content was analyzed and scrutinized to identify the main themes and sub-themes. The two most related policies utilized for the content analysis are:

- i. National Social Policy (*Dasar Sosial Negara*)
- ii. People with Disabilities Policy (*Dasar Orang Kurang Upaya*)

On the other hand, the correlated *Risael Nur* texts and content that matched with all the enlisted main themes and sub-themes from the related policies were then extracted based on the topics discussed in *Risael Nur*. This extraction process is conducted by a subject matter expert from an established Turkish Foundation who is well-versed in the content of *Risael Nur*. He is the Hayrat Foundation representative in Malaysia. This process encompasses all the four main volumes within the *Risael Nur* collection including the Flashes (*Lamaat*), The Words (*Kalimat*), The Rays (*Syu'aat*) and The Letters (*Maktubat*). Content analysis usually took more than a month since the expert would need to scrutinize all the related content and topics in the corpus of the *Risael Nur* Collection to ensure the extraction of the relevant themes.

Findings

Mainly, this section depicted the results at the knowledge acquisition stage which examined from two main sources: policies and volume of *Risael Nur* texts. For the case of this research scope, Table 3 demonstrated the categorization of social development elements extracted from *Risael Nur* texts and derived at the phase of conceptualization.

Table 3. Categorization of social development elements extracted from *Risael Nur*

No.	Social Development Elements (National Social Policy & PWDs Policy)	Concepts in <i>Risalah Nur</i> related to Social Development Elements	Sources of <i>Risalah Nur</i> Texts	Frequency of Occurrence
1	Basic Needs are Fulfilled	• Spirituality	• Guidelines for Youth • Guidelines for Women	1 Associated text
		• Moral Values	• Guidelines for Youth	1 Associated text
		• Well-being	• Guidelines for Youth • Guidelines for Women	1 Associated text
		• Family Life	• Guidelines for Women	1 Associated text

No.	Social Development Elements (National Social Policy & PWDs Policy)	Concepts in <i>Risalah Nur</i> related to Social Development Elements	Sources of <i>Risalah Nur</i> Texts	Frequency of Occurrence
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Al-Lama'at</i> (The Flashes) 	1 Associated text
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Al-Lama'at</i> (The Flashes) 	1 Associated text
2	Development of Human Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-Ability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Al-Lama'at</i> (The Flashes) <i>Kalimat</i> (The Words) 	1 Associated text
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equality of Rights and Opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Kalimat</i> (The Words) 	1 Associated text
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People with Disabilities (PWDs) Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Kalimat</i> (The Words) <i>Al-Lama'at</i> (The Flashes) 	13 Associated texts
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Kalimat</i> (The Words) <i>Al-Lama'at</i> (The Flashes) 	11 Associated texts
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Kalimat</i> (The Words) <i>Al-Lama'at</i> (The Flashes) 	11 Associated texts
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource and Energy Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Al-Lama'at</i> (The Flashes) 	1 Associated text
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Support System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Al-Lama'at</i> (The Flashes) 	2 Associated texts
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of a Positive Attitude 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Al-Lama'at</i> (The Flashes) 	4 Associated texts
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Individual Needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Al-Lama'at</i> (The Flashes) 	1 Associated text
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Al-Lama'at</i> (The Flashes) <i>Maktubat</i> (The Letters) 	6 Associated texts
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Al-Lama'at</i> (The Flashes) 	3 Associated texts
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Maktubat</i> (The Letters) 	1 Associated text
3	Reinforcement and Development of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Support System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Al-Lama'at</i> (The Flashes) 	2 Associated texts

No.	Social Development Elements (National Social Policy & PWDs Policy)	Concepts in <i>Risalah Nur</i> related to Social Development Elements	Sources of <i>Risalah Nur</i> Texts	Frequency of Occurrence
	Social Support and Services Systems	• People with Disabilities (PWDs) Development	• <i>Al-Lama 'at</i> (The Flashes)	9 Associated texts
		• Education	• <i>Al-Lama 'at</i> (The Flashes)	4 Associated texts
		• Awareness	• <i>Al-Lama 'at</i> (The Flashes)	5 Associated texts
		• Formation of a Positive Attitude	• <i>Al-Lama 'at</i> (The Flashes)	5 Associated texts
		• Spirituality	• <i>Al-Lama 'at</i> (The Flashes)	1 Associated text
		• Basic Individual Needs	• <i>Al-Lama 'at</i> (The Flashes)	1 Associated text
		• Well-being	• <i>Al-Lama 'at</i> (The Flashes)	5 Associated texts
		• Basic Needs	• <i>Al-Lama 'at</i> (The Flashes)	5 Associated texts
		• Education	• <i>Al-Lama 'at</i> (The Flashes)	4 Associated texts
4	Multisector Synergy Production	• Multisector Synergy	• <i>Al-Lama 'at</i> (The Flashes) • <i>Maktubat</i> (The Letters)	3 Associated texts

The main concepts and sub-concepts of social development elements derived from the corpus of *Risael Nur* depicted the holistic approaches of the Quranic exegesis substance of *Risael Nur*. It could be derived that most of the matched ideas and topics related to social development elements were extracted comprising 4 main classes, 29 subclasses, and 105 texts which altogether make them 138 in total (Table 4). The 4 main classes are the principal themes highlighted in the policies thus they become the first tier for the hierarchical structure. On the second tier, 29 subclasses extracted from the terms that appeared in the policies with a close reference to the list of terms that appeared in the book of *Engelli Bireylerin Din Ve Değerler Eğitimi* (Religious Education and The Value of People with Disabilities) written by Dr. Islam Musayez from Hakkari University, Turkey. This cross-check is to ensure the relevancies of the used terms in the context of PWDs amalgamated with the religious essences and elements.

According to the extraction findings for the related texts in *Risael Nur*, it can be inferred that most of the extracted texts from the *Risael Nur* were obtained from the volumes of *Kalimat* (The Words) and *Lama 'at* (The Flashes), several from the volume of *Maktubat* (The Letters) and small brochures. The content of the *Risael Nur* collection is undeniably relevant to the issues of the Muslim PWDs in Malaysia specifically and all over the world.

The discussion encompasses a plethora of topics and themes manifested in beliefs, cognitions and mental schemas that are relevant, holistic, engaging, healing and practical to the context of PWDs (Sukran Vahide, 2004). All extractions of taxonomies conceptualization; concepts and sub-concepts were derived from the Malay translated volumes of the *Risael Nur* collection.

Table 4. Number of social development elements extracted from *Risael Nur*

Main Classes	Subclasses	Associated Texts
4	29	138

Discussion and Conclusion

Based on previous studies, the researchers propose the need to develop a comprehensive module, not only to explain the theory but the module can provide practical and clear explanations. For example, the analogy presented in *Risael Nur* is a compilation based on the interpretation of the Quran that guides developmental well-being in Muslim life. In addition, the impact and value of support from the extracted spiritual module will facilitate in maximizing the involved parties' role as an agent of change that ultimately forms an individual's personality capable of expressing views, critique, decisions and the power to improve the society's understanding for the better ("Badiuzzaman dan dakwah Risael an-Nur", 2011)

Thus, this study provides convenience for researchers to access the topics related to PWDs from *Risael Nur*'s perspective. The knowledge taxonomy for PWDs also contributes to the improvement of the current Disability Equality Training (DET) Module specifically from the Islamic perspective. On the other side, the results are used as a knowledge base that becomes a means of social support for society, not only for society in general but also for the needs of minorities, especially people with special needs.

In consequence to the taxonomy conceptualization for the social development elements based on *Risael Nur*, the extraction of this list of taxonomies brought important implications to these groups, namely, i- Government, ii-Policymakers and iii-People with Disabilities (PWDs). Towards achieving inclusive and holistic government policies, the universal and harmonious themes and principles behold in *Risael Nur* which related to social development elements could be the foundation for the development of theories guiding the social development model related to PWD. This specifically could be a piece of significant supplementary information for the authorities and stakeholders in creating balanced-quality national policies. As a result, this would directly contribute to and benefit the PWDs community in terms of the focus of care and welfare for them.

In the further procedures, all the extracted concepts for the taxonomies will be built into the taxonomies hierarchical structure using the selected tool. The construction of the taxonomies structure and visualization will be fully described in the impending report.

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