

Enhancing Spiritual Inclusion: A Systematic Literature Review on the Intersection of Disabilities and Worship Practices Among People with Disabilities

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Abstract

Purpose: This article aims to conduct a comprehensive systematic literature review (SLR) of previous research focused on PWD and worship, with a specific emphasis on understanding, needs, social support and challenges.

Design/methodology/approach: The study adopts the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-analysis (PRISMA) guidelines to structure the SLR, drawing on this widely used publication standard within the fields of medicine and public health. Prism's 27-item framework aids in the formulation of precise research questions and facilitates systematic searching and synthesis of studies, thereby minimizing biases.

Findings: This study identifies four main themes: understanding, needs, social support and challenges.

Research limitations/implications: To find articles and related resources included in this SLR, three main databases, Scopus, and two supporting databases, BASE and Google Scholar, were used.

Practical implications: As a result, the theme of the challenge is the aggravation that, if not solved, has a detrimental influence on the disabled, particularly in terms of awareness and financial aid. If referred to, the findings of this study are expected to aid relevant parties in developing policies that are in keeping with the capabilities and requirements of the disabled in assisting them in performing worship more successfully.

Originality/value: This article will have a significant impact on researchers, the PWD community, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and governing bodies.

Keywords: People with disabilities (PWD), systematic literature review (SLR), spiritual, Worship practices

Introduction

People with special needs or disabilities are someone who has physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory deficiencies when interacting with various obstacles, which may restrict their full and effective participation in the community (PWD Act, 2008). This group is also known as special people who are categorized as having visual disabilities, hearing disabilities, physical disabilities, speech disabilities, learning disabilities and various disabilities (Special Education Division, 2016).

Based on this discussion, it is thought that a thorough assessment of prior research that addresses these two components should be conducted. The data were collected and analysed using *Systematic Literature Review* (SLR). The application of SLR in the compilation of prior research enables one to show the pattern of development of earlier research clearly and methodically on the practice of worship among disabled people. There is an objective that governs the direction of this study which is to examine issues faced by people with disabilities (PWD) related to worship. The use of the SLR method in meeting the objectives of the study also aims to facilitate the process of filling the information GAP in a neat, orderly and systematic approach.

Literature Review

A total of four main themes from 13 literature reviews have been identified as a result of the analysis using the SLR method. They are 1) Understanding, 2) Needs, 3) Social Support, and 4) Challenges. The formation of the theme is based on the similarity of characteristics shared through the context of writing, methods and research findings. All of these themes were created to meet the basic criteria of this study (see Table 3). This section will focus on the chosen reference backgrounds in SLR before discussing on the primary findings. Three of the 13 articles chosen were published in 2023, three in 2022, one in 2021, two in 2020, three in 2019, and one in 2018 (see Table 4).

In addition, of the 13 selected articles, three were published in the Quran Sunnah Education and Special Needs Journal, one was published in Ulya: Journal of Education, one was published in Hadhari Journal, one was published in the International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, one was published in Al-Mada: Journal of Religion, Social and Culture, one was published in International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology (IJCIET), one was published in International Journal of Hindu Sciences and Religious Studies, one was published in The Journal of Islamic Architecture, an article published in Cogent Social Sciences, an article published in the Journal of Disability & Religion and an article published in the International Journal of Islamic Thought.

Table 1. Research findings of SLR

No.	Study by	Study Title	Purpose of Study	Method / Sample	Findings
1	Siti Muhibah binti Hj Nor (2020)	Supporting People with Disabilities (PWD) in the Mosque: Needs and Challenges	Discuss the role of the mosque as an educational centre for the disabled and their needs for a religious life	The study carried out using qualitative analysis involves the analytical analysis of several	Findings assert the different types of needs depending on the PWD category; visual disability, hearing disability, physical disability, such as visual PWD might need infrastructure facilities such as tactile walkways, while physical PWD needs for physical ramps, toilets and special

No.	Study by	Study Title	Purpose of Study	Method / Sample	Findings
			among the disabled #Describe the concept of a PWD-friendly mosque and the role NGOs can play in order to help PWD in the mosque #Identify the challenges faced by the mosque in supporting PWD.	documents and literature reviews.	ablution places, especially for physically disabled people who use wheelchairs.
2	Izuli Dzulkifli, Asmawati Suhid (2018)	Islamic Education as a Stimulate for the Human Capitalism of Muslim PWD	This paperwork focuses on aspects that make it possible for a Muslim PWD to become a human capital in the development of the country.	Content analysis	Because their physical development is limited owing to the multitude of difficulties they face, Islamic education can help them grow spiritually.
3	Norakyairee Mohd Raus (2022)	Islamic Education and the Emancipation of Disabled Individuals	This study's primary purpose is to evaluate the idea of disability according to the Quran, as well as the appropriate strategy for addressing the concerns and challenges of religiously impaired individuals.	This is qualitative research that collects data and information through document analysis	The results of a search for https://sigir.uitm.edu.my/svsi/sumberut_ama.php a number of the Quranic verses utilize phrases that are strongly associated with the group of handicapped people, such as deaf, stupid, blind, lame, and feeble.
4	Mohd Azim Hakimin Ibrahim, Khadher Ahmad, and Mustaffa Abdullah (2022)	Autistic From the Perspective of Law and Islamic Jurisprudence	The purpose of this article is to analyse documented data in various literature whether they are published, related to the Islamic rules and jurisprudence perspective upon autistic people.	The use of literature review and documentation is applied for the data collection process. This method, among others, assesses the existing literature related to autism from the Islamic rules and jurisprudence perspective The sources consist of research findings, doctoral theses	The results of the study found that the discussion on autism from the legal point of view has not been given further discussion and details accordingly.

No.	Study by	Study Title	Purpose of Study	Method / Sample	Findings
				and master's dissertations, journal articles, conference papers, and books written on related topics.	
5	Yasmin Md Yusoff, Azura Awang (2019)	The Importance of Islamic Values in the Self-Development of People with Disabilities (PWD) of Learning Disorder	This article aims to highlight important aspects of Islamic education among PWDs with learning disorders.	The discussion begins with an understanding on their limitation and consequently with components of Islamic values that can be applied according to the level of their needs and capabilities.	Education and application of Islamic values on PWD with learning disorder needs to be coordinated with other parties collectively. People with disabilities, including their parents and families, become bold and courageous in their pursuit of Islamic ideals as a result of strong societal support. The approach from people who are concerned, accepting, sympathetic, care and understand the difficulties experienced by the disabled as a result of their limitation will yield a sense of valued and safe.
6	Norakyairee Mohd Raus, Khairul Effendi Hashim, Syar Meeze Mohd Rashid (2023)	Sustainability of Islamic Education for Persons with Disabilities Based on <i>Maqasid Shariah</i> in The Context of Preserving Religion and Spirituality	The main objective of this study is to explore the concept of preserving religion (<i>al-Din</i>) and intellectuality (<i>al-'Aql</i>) in ensuring the sustainability of Islamic Education for persons with disabilities, and to suggest mechanisms for achieving the objectives of such sustainability.	The study uses qualitative methods through descriptive document analysis. The collected data is analysed through content analysis approaches by creating codes and themes.	The study showed a correlation between the principle of <i>Maqasid Shariah</i> (preservation of religion and intellectuality) as the main mechanism in the effort to preserve Islamic Education for persons with disabilities.
7	Afif Syaiful Mahmudin (2020)	Building Religious Inclusivity Between The Community And The Disabled Through The Guidance Of Religious Jurisprudence In The "Rumah Kasih Sayang" Kregbet Jambon Ponorogo Village	To explore implications of the fiqh guidance of worship for the disabled in the "Rumah Kasih Sayang" Kregbet Jambon Village 2) To explore the implications of fiqh material for worship for the people of Kregbet Jambon Village.	Participatory Action Research (PAR)	The results of this study are: 1) Deaf people can practice well the procedures of daily worship in accordance with the fiqh hospitality of disabled people while being able to carry out the obligation to worship together with the surrounding community. 2) People get new insights about fiqh worship for people with disabilities, changing their negative stigma towards disabled people and leading to the realization of an inclusive religious culture in Kregbet Jambon Ponorogo Village.

No.	Study by	Study Title	Purpose of Study	Method / Sample	Findings
8	Nurul Asiah Fasehah, Siti Ramna Binti Khamaruddin (2019)	Worship Learning Issue Among the Deaf People In Malaysia	to explore issues that they faced in learning how to worship especially in Malaysian sign language context.	The study uses a case study design towards ten deaf Muslim through qualitative approach. Case study design is used to understand the actual Sign Language issues faced by the deaf in learning to worship.	The issues that they faced in Malaysian sign language in order to learn about worship are lack of worship sign language in Malaysian sign language, teacher's lack of skills in sign language, no subtitle or interpreter in Islamic program, no exposure from family members about hate and worship terminologies are difficult to understand.
9	Ida Ayu Made Gayatri, By Kadek Juliantari (2019)	The Fulfilment of Religious and Customary Rights For Persons with Disabilities in Bali		This study uses descriptive qualitative methods with a socio-normative approach related to the implementation of Perda 9/2015, identifying the challenges and opportunities of PD in Bali in obtaining their religious and customary rights.	Religious institutions are still passive in accommodating the fulfilment of the needs of persons with disabilities in obtaining their religious rights. The presence of religious leaders are more because of the invitation to give religious lectures and because they are invited by persons with disabilities. Religious assistance is only felt in educational institutions. This social disparity makes millions of people with disabilities become an alienated society with their religion. The function of religious institutions becomes anomie when in this context religious institutions do not produce wide social solidarity. Religious activities carried out by people with disabilities are mostly done as a form of solidarity through participation in building 90 Vol. 3 No.1 May 2019 exclusive group identities
10	Hibatullah Stetieh (2023)	Are Persons Who Use Wheelchairs Able To Access Existing Mosques?	the study aims to investigate PHUW's accessibility to UJ mosque in light of BRCPD and to recommend solutions to decision-makers to make UJ mosque's buildings and outdoor areas accessible to the faithful and various visitors who use wheelchairs. It also aims to suggest certain methods that can be implemented by	This research is a descriptive qualitative one, and the case study is a well-known principal mosque in Jordan, The University of Jordan's (UJ) Mosque, and the attached Islamic Cultural Center (ICC) in Amman City	This research found that The UJ Mosque and its attached facilities had some accessible entrances but many spaces lacked accessibility to PHUWs.

No.	Study by	Study Title	Purpose of Study	Method / Sample	Findings
			architects and urban designers in countries that still seek to make their environments accessible for PWDs.		
11	Agus Riwanto, Achmad Achmad, Sri Wahyuni, Sukarni Suryaningsih & Delasari Krisda Putri (2023)	Access To Places of Worship for Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia: Law and Policy Completion	to review and explore Indonesia's regulation and policies on the rights of PWD.	<p>This article uses qualitative normative legal research methods, namely research applied</p> <p>This research focuses on sources of legal materials from library data and data from field research by interviewing in-depth leaders of six religions and in mosques for Muslims, churches for Christians and Catholics, vihara for Hindus, temples for Buddhists, and temples for Confucians in Surakarta City Indonesia.</p>	<p>the policy paradigm and regulation of the rights of PWD in Indonesia is dominated by a compassionate perspective. Forms of discrimination and dangerous experienced by PWD include: discrimination against places of worship, discrimination against facilities of places of worship, no special services for PWD, the mindset of religious leaders still discriminate PWD.</p>
12	Melinda Jones Ault, Victoria Slocum, Belva C. Collins, Maria Marsella Leahy & Valerie P. Miller (2021)	Perceptions Of Faith Leaders on The Inclusion and Participation of Individuals with Disabilities in Their Communities	The purpose of this study was to obtain additional information from the leaders of faith communities to examine their perspectives on the inclusion and participation of individuals with disabilities	This study used survey methodology to canvas faith leaders in two states in the United States.	A positive correlation between the availability of some support provided by the faith community and the size of the congregation. Additionally, there were statistically significant correlations between the disability training a faith leader had received and the presence of counselling services offered and the availability of accessible materials for individuals with disabilities.

No.	Study by	Study Title	Purpose of Study	Method / Sample	Findings
13	Izuli Dzulkifli*, Asmawati Suhid, Fathiyah Mohd Fakhruddin & Nor Aniza Ahmad (2020)	Communication Challenges in Teaching Islamic Education to Pupils with Hearing Impairment (Cabaran Komunikasi Dalam Pengajaran Pendidikan Islam Kepada Murid Kurang Upaya Pendengaran)	To explain the method of communication used by the teachers as well as the challenges in communication during teaching Islamic Education subject to pupils with hearing impairment	This study utilized the qualitative approach in the form of a case study, using the interview technique and document analysis to obtain data.	There were inconsistencies in the teachers' communication in delivering the Islamic Education subject to the pupils. Lack of proper codes or signs related to Islamic Education and lack of skills in using sign language are the reasons for inconsistencies in the teachers' communication in delivering the subject to the pupils

Method

This study used the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method. SLR is a focused literature review aimed at answering a specific research question by utilizing the eligibility criteria set forth in a document and using the explicit and reproducible methods outlined (Berrang et al., 2015). To further strengthen this study, the use of the model's procedure draft, *Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Literature Reviews and Meta Analyses* (PRISMA), has been applied. PRISMA's rigorous and detailed process involving large quantities of data makes this method a quality literature highlight guideline. This is corroborated by a statement by Flemming et al. (2018) that the PRISMA method will produce high standards because it uses elements of transparency consistently through certain processes. SLR by using the PRISMA method through the field of social science has been recognized to have a great impact including the findings of the work obtained from quality data sources and recognized by all researchers, providing explanation on the limitations of the study with the help of keywords, even with these guidelines can help authors save time and set a sufficient number of highlights of the work (Okoli, 2015).

In addition, PRISMA assists this study in detecting a number of quality and accurate literature works according to the objectives of the required study through four stages of the process, namely identification, screening, eligibility and inclusion (Gillath & Karantzas, 2019; Shafrill et al. 2020). The application of these 4 levels aims to assess the quality of past research resources as well as help meet the needs of the objectives of the study, namely to conduct a comprehensive systematic literature review (SLR) of previous research focused on PWD and worship, with a specific emphasis on understanding, needs, implementation, and social support. This study employs the access of 3 databases, which are SCOPUS, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE) and Google Scholar. Scopus Elsevier was originally chosen, first, because it is one of the largest international multidisciplinary research databases, and second, because it combines comprehensive, expertly curated abstracts and citation databases (João Reis et al., 2023). The academic search on Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE) was conducted because it is one such academic search engine that is multi-disciplinary in nature, in addition to having indexed more than 76,756,315 documents from 3,622 content sources (Basudeb Adhikary et al., 2018). Google Scholar was employed in this study because it is a widely used database besides Web of Science, EBSCO, ProQuest, IEEE Xplore, DOAJ and OAIster (Xiao

& Watson, 2019). According To Athukorala *et al.* (2016), Google Scholar and Microsoft Academics are among the most popular search databases in the world. The applied search keywords and *search string* can be used to retrieve the most recent searches as well as future studies. Researchers discovered 282 academic publications in total using the search results for these keywords. So, this makes a total of 282 initial articles taken as references. The annual reference rate used in this study is from 2018 to 2023 (6 years).

Formulation of the research questions

Two sources were employed in the process of formulating the research questions. First, insights from previous research, including those conducted by Joffe *et al.* (2019), Bronfman *et al.* (2019), and Pacheco *et al.* (2020) were incorporated. All the articles were related to how and why people with disabilities practice worship. Second, employing the PICo mnemonic, which stands for ‘P’ (Population or Problem), ‘I’ (interest), and ‘Co’ (Context) as outlined by Lockwood *et al.* in 2015. Based on these concepts, the authors included three main aspects as part of the review, people with disabilities (Population), worship Practices (Interest) and Islam (context). This enabled the authors to formulate the main research question of this study; “What are chronology of people with disabilities related to worship practices in Islam?”

Systematic searching strategies

Three systematic processes of identification, screening, and eligibility proposed by Shaffril *et al.* (2018) were employed to retrieve the relevant articles.

Identification

Identification is the initial stage of the PRISMA procedure. The use of appropriate databases and keywords is critical in this process. The use of keyword searches in databases that allow for systematic and focused searches can lead to discussions about the use of those keywords in previous studies. As free search engines, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE) and Google Scholar were chosen because these databases are familiar with the publication of PWD-related articles in Malaysia and globally. Meanwhile, SCOPUS was chosen because its data sources have high-impact journals. The main keywords ‘people with disabilities’, ‘individual with impairments’, ‘inabilities’, ‘special needs’, ‘Orang Kurang Upaya’, ‘worship practices’, and ‘*ibadah*’ are included in the database to facilitate the process of accessing relevant scientific materials (refer Table 1). These primary keywords were then followed by a string of other keywords with the same meaning or characteristics to ensure that all related papers are not excluded.

Baker and Weeks (2014) suggest broadening the search for data by looking at references in past studies obtained through database search engines. The literature review is conducted using a technique also known as *snowballing* as done in a study by Hayrol Azril Mohamed Shaffril *et al.* (2018), included in the category of other sources in the PRISMA model diagram. The same applied to unpublished studies. Owen (2021) states it is important to include unpublished scientific sources as this material has the potential to become relevant material. Based on this view, this study chose to include several related unpublished studies found from the reference list of past studies

Table 2. The use of keyword strings in the database and the number of studies

Scientific sources	Keywords	Total
SCOPUS	TITLE-ABS-KEY ((“people with disabilities*” OR ” individuals with impairments*” OR ”inabilities*” OR ”PWD*” OR ”special needs” OR ”orang kurang upaya” AND “Worship*” OR “Ibadah*”))	(n = 38)
BASE	people with disabilities OR individuals with impairments OR inabilities OR PWD OR special needs OR <i>orang kurang upaya</i> AND <i>Worship</i> OR <i>Ibadah</i>	(n = 187)
Google Scholar	<i>orang kurang upaya</i> (OKU), people with disabilities, special needs, worship, <i>ibadah</i> , spiritual	(n = 57)

Screening

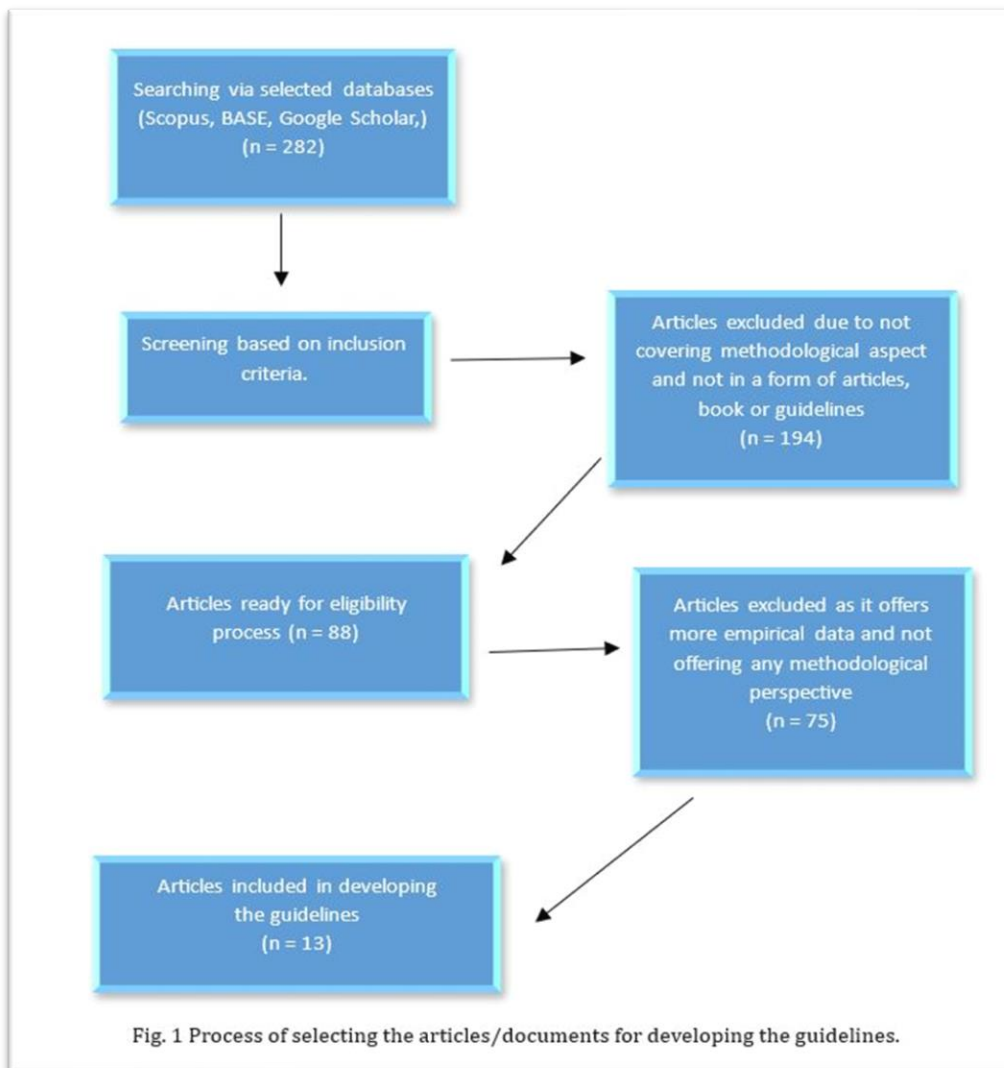
This step is used to collect data that is not related to the keywords. Due to that, this process is done automatically with the help of the utilised database. All three databases have criteria settings to limit study searches such as period of publication year, type of field, type of language, and type of publication material. Share material from reference sources is filtered manually by focusing on the title, abstract and methodology study. A total of 282 articles that were successfully obtained in the identification process will go through the screening process. Screening is a process in which inclusion or exclusion criteria will be set and it will be used to select articles that are in accordance with the SLR to be formed (Shaffril et al., 2020). The first criterion used in this SLR is the year of publication, in which, publications in the most recent five years (2018 to 2023) have been selected (refer Table 2). The selection of this period is based on several justifications, firstly, it is in line with the concept of study maturity discussed by Kraus et al. (2020). During this period, many related articles have been successfully obtained. Consequently, for quality control, the SLR only selects publications in the form of full journal articles and to avoid confusion in reading and understanding, only articles published in Bahasa Malaysia and English are selected. Next, only the articles with empirical data relevant to *worship* in the practice of Islam are included in the SLR. This means that a review article cannot be included because the main objective of this SLR is to find out and identify the findings of past studies and not a review of past studies. Furthermore, inclusion criteria used is the focus of the findings; the selected articles should have findings that focus on people with disabilities, or special needs, involving this group, worship practices and *ibadah*. After conducting the screening process, a total of 194 articles were issued for not meeting the established criteria, and this makes the remaining articles available for the next process is 88.

Table 3. Applied inclusion criteria

Types	Inclusion Criteria
Year of Publication	Five years (2018 to 2023)
Types of Publications	Journal Articles
Language Types	Malay and English
Types of Findings	Empirical
Focus of Findings	Data relating to people with disabilities, worship, associated with the religion of Islam

Eligibility

The selected materials are further brought to the stage of quality assessment to determine eligibility based on established criteria. According to Hayrol Azril Mohamed Shaffril et al. (2021), the selection of literature materials at this stage needs to be run manually to minimize the lack of studies filtered by the database. Past studies have been thoroughly reviewed and read in full from the beginning to the conclusion. This is to ensure that these studies are relevant to the keywords and requirements of the study objectives. In other words, only past studies with qualified and significantly correlated issues are chosen as literature sources to be analysed in the research findings. All selected articles will go through a second screening process, a process known as eligibility. Eligibility is done to ensure that all selected articles are really relevant and can be used in this SLR. This process is carried out with reference to the title of the selected article and abstract. If after reading the title and abstract of the study, it is still unclear whether the selected article is relevant or not, the methodology, results, and discussion sections of the article will be studied. In this process, a total of 68 articles were released because the focus was not on the stated research questions. Based on this process, 20 articles were selected for the next process of quality assessment.



Inclusion

All 20 scientific materials that have successfully passed these three PRISMA procedures are qualified and suitable for analysis. Following that, the Systematic Literature Review method focuses on three major components of the study, which are the context, the method, and the outcomes, which are organized according to year and theme. This division is done to help achieve the objectives and goals of the study. The PRISMA model diagram below concisely summarises all stages of the selection procedure on previous studies by level. This model is based on Moher (2013) and is adapted suitable for this study. Selected articles should first be evaluated for quality, this is important to minimize bias and detect articles that may have weaknesses in terms of methodology (Edward et al., 2019). A total of two evaluators were selected among the researchers for the purpose of this evaluation. As SLR combines articles from various study designs (quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods), evaluators have referred to MMAT (Mixed Method Appraisal Tools) to assist them in the evaluation process (Hong et al., 2018). Each article will be evaluated based on two basic criteria and five specific criteria (based on the design of the article review). The first thing that is done in this process is to evaluate the quality of the article based on two basic criteria, which are i) Is the research question expressed clearly? and ii) Are the collected data capable of answering the stated research questions? The assessed article should have both aspects before it can move on to the next level. It will be separated according to the design of the study (qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods) before being evaluated based on five specific criteria. The evaluators will be offered three choices of answers for each of the criteria, namely (Yes) or (No), and if they are doubtful or unclear of the evaluation results, they will choose the answer (Can't tell). To analyse each of these articles, the three evaluators must reach a mutual agreement for each evaluation, and if agreement cannot be reached, a second opinion will be sought. Only articles that meet at least three of the five criteria may be considered as qualified and included in the SLR (see Table 4). Out of a total of 20 articles evaluated, 13 articles have met at least three criteria, and have been included in this SLR, while seven articles namely Salmihan (2021), Azman et al. (2021), Zetty (2021), Norhafizah (2020), Azman et al. (2020), Abd Hakim, Ros Aiza and Nizaita (2018) and Mohamad Adib et al. (2018) was removed for failing to meet the minimum criteria set (refer Figure 1.1).

Data extraction and synthesis

After the screening procedure is completed, the data is then extracted by dividing the selected study according to the breakdown of the categories - context, methods and findings. The scheduling of past studies is an important element of the SLR. This method of scheduling helps researchers synthesize and analyse past studies in a centralized and systematic manner. This method can provide a clear picture of the issues and patterns of development studies carried out by previous researchers. After that, researchers identify the theme of the data formed by thematic analysis of the data. Following that is the process of extracting data from publications that have been reviewed for quality. This process was carried out by two researchers. Because the focus of this SLR is a review of the findings of past studies with a focus on PWD and worship, the data extraction process will be focused on three main parts in the publications, namely abstract, research findings and discussion of the study. Readings in other sections of the paper that provide relevant data will be done if necessary. The extracted data is organised in a table to assist the analysis process. Once the relevant data is extracted, the next step is to perform data analysis. Because the SLR is an integrative review that combines various study designs (quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods), qualitative synthesis is the best analysis (Whitemore & Knalfl, 2006). There are various analyses that can be used in qualitative synthesis and according to Flemming et al. (2018) theme analysis is

among the best qualitative synthesis techniques for analysing findings from different types of study designs. Theme analysis is an analysis that attempts to identify patterns of past studies based on the similarity or relevance of the findings extracted.

To obtain a suitable theme, the extracted findings are examined one by one and if there are findings that have similarities or relevance, they will be placed in a data group. The group will then be assigned the appropriate theme. In this process there are four themes identified, namely 1) Understanding, 2) Needs 3) Social Support and 4) Challenges. The facts gathered in each of these themes were then evaluated again for the process of developing sub-themes, yielding a total of 24 subthemes. Subsequently, all themes and sub-themes were reviewed again, based on this process, all four main themes were retained while out of 24 sub-themes, four of which were removed after discussion among researchers found them less relevant to the research question set.

Table 4. The basic criteria used for articles screening

Basic screening criteria
Are the research questions expressed clearly?
Are the acquired data possible to address the stated research questions?
Qualitative Criteria
Is the qualitative approach used appropriate for answering the research questions?
Is the qualitative data-gathering methodology used sufficient to answer the research questions?
Are the results of the study obtained from the data sufficient?
Can the data support the interpretation of the study results?
Is there continuity between the source, collection, analysis and interpretation of qualitative data?

Findings

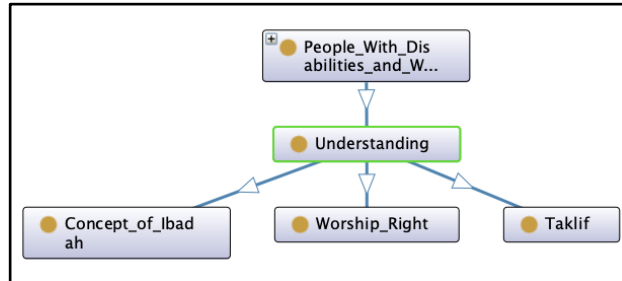
There are four main themes that have been formed in this SLR. The themes are understanding, needs, social support, and challenges.

Understanding

The first theme is understanding. The sub-themes are *taklif*, concept of *ibadah* and worship's right (refer Figure 1.2). According to Mohd Azim, Khadher and Mustaffa (2022), the disabled especially the autistic group are lifted *taklif* as referred to by scholars as *rufi` al-qalam* which means not to be subjected to *taklif* or *taklif* is lifted from them. The concept of *ibadah* according to Yusmini and Azura (2019) is to conduct the obligatory and avoid the forbidden. Meanwhile, Norakyairee, Khairul Effendi and Syar Meeze (2023) state that performing *ibadah* is one of the ways to preserve al-Din (religion). Persons with disabilities (PWD) as citizens have the same

rights as non-disabled citizens including the right to religion and worship according to their religion and beliefs Agus Riwanto et al. (2023).

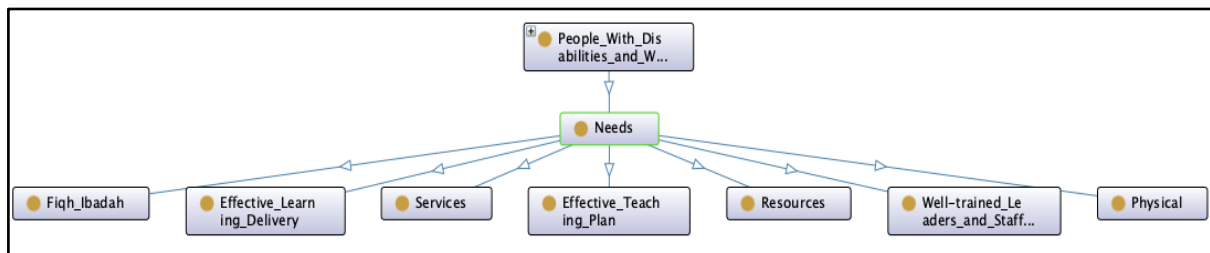
Figure 2: Understanding Themes



Needs

The second theme is needs which can be categorized into seven subthemes including knowledge of *Fiqh Ibadah*, services, resources, physical needs, well trained staff and leaders at worship places, effective learning delivery and effective teaching plan (refer Figure 1.3). Regarding knowledge of *Fiqh Ibadah*, Afif Syaiful Mahmudin (2020) highlighted that the religious jurisprudential (*fiqh*) guidance on worship extended to individuals with disabilities and the adjacent community to the institution has yielded a substantial enhancement in the comprehension of worship protocols among those with disabilities. As for the services and resources, it is related to the special services and available sources for persons with disabilities in places of worship (Ida Ayu Made Gayatri & Ni Kadek Juliantari, 2019). The needs for performing worship by PWD includes the needs for physical needs, well-trained staffs and leaders at worship places as well as effective learning delivery and teaching plan (Agus Riwanto et. al, 2023; Melinda et al., 2021 & Izuli Dzulkifli et al., 2020)

Figure 3 Needs Themes



Social Support

The next theme is social support. Subthemes related to social support are support from authority, support from executors and support from the community (refer Figure 1.4). To explain subtheme support from authority, according to Izuli Dzulkifli and Asmawati Suhid (2018), it is necessary to strengthen the governance of Islamic education for such group. To ensure that the teaching and learning goals of Islamic Education for the Muslim PWD are met, curriculum modification, the generation of trained instructors, accessibility, and research and development activities should be improved. Other than that, Hibatullah Stetieh (2023) said that: “The Jordanian code BRCPD requires applying accessibility standards to religious buildings, including mosques. Existing mosques -built before issuing the code- may be inaccessible.

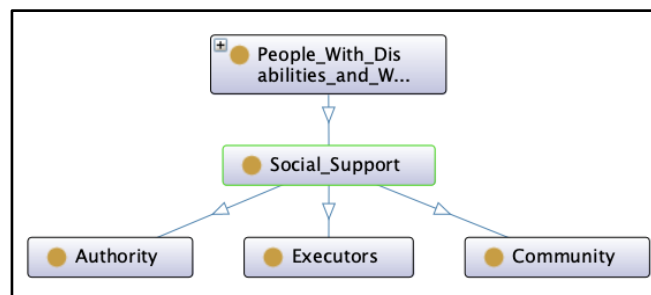
Accordingly, a new national code was published: the Building Requirements Code for Persons with Disabilities (BRCPD).”

The law clarified that to obtain accessibility, public buildings and public spaces should follow BRCPD standards, and buildings should be adjusted under BRCPD. According to BRCPD’s section 10/9, PWDs should be able to access all religious buildings (mosques and churches) and use all public spaces inside.” Agus Riwanto, et al. (2023) suggest the authority should form independent institutions to facilitate PWD in places of worship as he mentioned: “In local government regulations, it is necessary to regulate the role of local governments to form independent institutions specifically to serve and protect persons with disabilities to facilitate worship in places of worship.” Along with standard rules to build mosques as quoted: “The government needs to formulate regulations at the local government level on building design standards for places of worship that are more friendly to PWD”

The second subtheme under this social support is support from the executor. Based on the articles reviewed, executor can be defined as the mosque leader, administrator, and staff. According to Siti Muhibbah (2022), the mosque committee should organise more spiritual programs for PWD. She mentioned: “Apart from physical facilities, the mosque should also conduct a spiritual programme for the PWD group”. Other than that, Hibatullah Stetieh (2023) said that: “Mosque administrators were not conscious of PWDs’ needs and rights. So, awareness-raising programs for these administrators are recommended to avoid blocking PWD pathways, especially when planning future expansions. Additionally, periodic monitoring of PWD’s pathways is highly recommended to avoid future blocking”. Agus Riwanto et al. (2023) suggest that religious leaders should be committed to inclusion “The mindset of religious leaders and religious leaders who are not open to people with disabilities and are unaware of the needs that disabled people require to exercise their right to religious freedom (Stuart, 2010). Whereas the characteristics of an inclusive religious community include featured faith leaders who were more committed to inclusion, used educational resources to address disability-related issues and portrayed people with disabilities positively in their religious teachings”.

The last subtheme is support from the community. According to Afif Syaiful Mahmudin (2020), support from the community through “talk on the general introductory concept of fiqh on PWD, (b) fiqh taharah, (c) the practical of worship, and (d) the practical of *wudhu*, *fardhu* prayer as well as understanding of fasting, *zakat* and *hajj* for the PWD.”

Figure 4 Social Support Themes

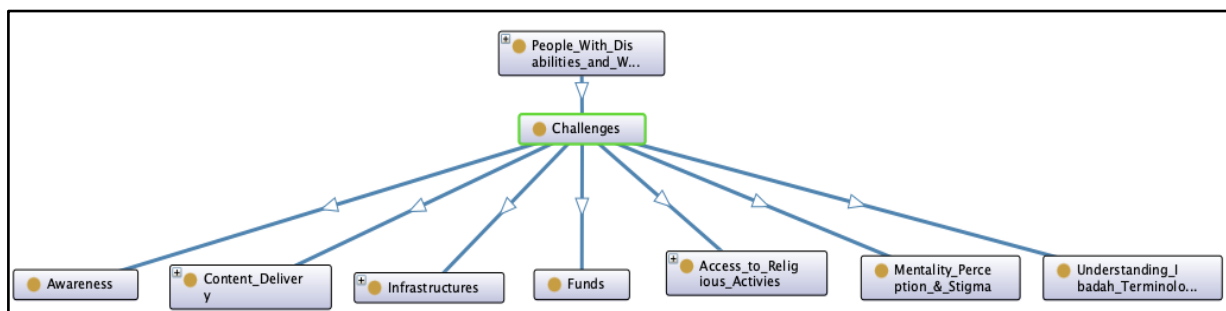


Challenges

The next theme is challenges. There are seven sub-themes under this challenges theme, namely awareness, content delivery, infrastructure, funds, access to religious activities, mentality perception & stigma, and understanding ibadah terminology (refer to Figure 1.5). To explain the sub-theme of awareness, according to Siti Muhibah (2020), people with disabilities (PWD) receive little acceptance in mosques, and the government also does not provide PWD -friendly facilities for them to worship in mosques. Additionally, many parents are not aware that PWD children are also responsible for learning the Quran and *fardhu ain*. The second challenge is related to content delivery. The PWD community faces difficulty in understanding the content related to worship because there are no sign language interpreters capable of delivering it effectively, as stated by Sabirah (2018), “... if we watch religious *tazkirah* on TV, most do not have subtitles or sign language interpreter services. This is a great loss for the deaf like us to learn about religion.” The third challenge is infrastructure, which is indeed a significant financial challenge for the PWD community. However, inclusive mosques celebrate this community by providing PWD -friendly facilities such as tactile pedestrian paths, ramps, accessible toilets, and special wudhu’ facilities, especially for physically disabled PWD who use wheelchairs (Siti Muhibah 2020). The fourth challenge is funding, according to Siti Muhibah (2020), “Infrastructure modifications require significant expenditure, causing many old mosques to be unable to provide PWD -friendly facilities.”

Furthermore, according to Ida Ayu Made Gayatri and Ni Kadek Juliantari (2019), the PWD community also faces challenges in accessing religious activities, as explained in an interview, “I went to a public place for worshipping at a mosque when I am getting old and when my children understood religious processions so they can help me. Before, I just stayed at home. Previously, residents did not allow me to be involved in celebrations because there were no special services for people with disabilities at the place.” The sixth challenge is mentality perception & stigma. Persons with Disabilities are labeled as individuals who do not have the ability and tend to be regarded as a burden to the surrounding environment. Furthermore, persons with disabilities still face discrimination, especially women and children. They face double discrimination because of their gender and disability. Their existence tends to be isolated because they are also hidden by the family by confining them at home (Ida Ayu Made Gayatri & Ni Kadek Juliantari, 2019). The final challenge is understanding ibadah terminology. According to Izuli Dzulkifli et al. (2020), most deaf students are not interested in learning and attending additional *fardhu ain* classes because they have difficulty understanding abstract terms in Basic Fardhu Ain Learning. This is acknowledged by Nurul Asiah Fasehah Muhamad and Siti Ramna Binti Khamaruddin (2019), who stated, “... worship terminology is very difficult to understand because most are derived from Arabic words.” All seven challenges are issues faced by the PWD community in worship.

Figure 5 Challenges Themes



Discussion

The purpose of this SLR study is to identify the issues faced by persons with disabilities (PWD) related to worship. Thirteen research articles were included in the SLR based on the acceptance criteria that were set. The findings showed that there were four themes related to PWD issues in Ibadah, namely understanding, needs, social support, and challenges.

Based on the findings from past literature, the first issue related to PWD in worship is the understanding of PWD and the communities on the concept of *taklif*. It can be defined as a directive that is compulsory upon a *mukallaf* person related to something that is difficult for them to do. The person who is subjected to *taklif* is called *mukallaf*. *Mukallaf* is a person who is obliged to implement Islamic law whether it is obligatory, or haram which has been determined by Allah SWT (Abd al-Qadīr ‘Awdah, 2009). Based on the views of *jumhur fuqahā*’ scholars, PWD with the issue of inert or severe autism, is exempted from the ruling of *taklif* whether from the point of worship, *munakahat* and *jinayat*. This is because their mental disabilities are caused by defects in neurology (nerves). However, they need to be taught and trained in matters of worship such as prayer, fasting and self-discipline because the worship can be a spiritual therapy to them. In addition, they have the right to learn and worship Allah SWT even though they may not be able to perform or be able to remember the knowledge as a whole (Mohd Azim, Khadher Ahmad & Mustaffa Abdullah, 2022).

To engage in ibadah, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) require several essential elements, including a thorough understanding of *fiqh ibadah* (jurisprudential rules related to worship), access to services, resources, physical accommodations, well-trained leaders and staff at worship place, and an effective learning delivery and teaching plan. Exposure to the knowledge of Fiqh Ibadah is crucial for PWDs as it facilitates their adherence to prescribed standards in worship (Afif Syaiful Mahmudin, 2020). It is imperative that PWDs are introduced to these principles to ensure that their worship practices align with *syarak*. Additionally, PWDs also necessitate assistance from those around them to facilitate their access to places of worship and opportunities for religious education. To achieve this objective, the presence of well-trained staff and leaders at the worship facility is of paramount importance (Melinda Jones et.al, 2021). PWDs also require materials tailored to their strengths and disabilities to ensure that the learning of ibadah is effective and fruitful. Furthermore, the commitment of educators to ensuring detailed and effective learning delivery and teaching plans is a requisite in the context of ibadah for Persons with Disabilities.

In addition to issues related to understanding and the necessities of worship, another area of concern that has been the subject of previous research pertains to social support. Social support in the context of worship is of paramount importance to ensure a harmonious and inclusive environment for worship, while not disregarding the space and opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) to practice their faith. The primary entity that must play a pivotal role in this regard is the governing authority, which is the government (Hibatullah Stetieh, 2023). The policies and ethical codes developed should take into account the needs of PWDs in the context of worship. Furthermore, the equally significant aspect of social support for PWDs in worship involves the Executors, namely religious leaders, mosque administrators, and staff. Their understanding of the needs of PWDs and relevant training equips mosque personnel to provide the necessary assistance to PWDs in learning and practising their faith (Melinda Jones Ault, et.al, 2021). Additionally, support and engagement from the community at large are crucial. Activities related to the transfer of knowledge concerning worship and the jurisprudence

related to worship greatly aid PWDs in carrying out their religious obligations optimally (Afif Syaiful Mahmudin, 2020).

Based on past research, it has been found that the PWD (Persons with Disabilities) community faces seven types of challenges in carrying out their worship. These challenges are awareness, content delivery, infrastructure, funds, access to religious activities, mentality perception and stigma, and understanding ibadah terminology. Everyone plays an important role in addressing the challenges faced by PWD so that they can worship in mosques like any other community. A collaboration of authorities, mosque committees, NGOs, the community, and academics is crucial in raising awareness and advocating for the rights of PWD in society. The available data also indicates that our country is still lagging behind in terms of awareness, stigma, discrimination, and the provision of inclusive education to the community, especially in the context of Persons with Disabilities. This is a serious issue that needs to be addressed promptly to ensure that all citizens have fair access and equal opportunities in all aspects of life.

Conclusion

Recent literature on the practice of worship among people with disabilities has illustrated a basic understanding of the steps taken by this group to explore aspects of worship in general. This SLR is carried out by forming a systematic, comprehensive, structured, and transparent literature review of past studies related to the relationship of people with disabilities with worship conducted. The analysis produced four main themes, namely understanding, needs, social support and challenges. Understanding is another important theme, but it is seen as a first response before delving specifically into the dimensions of disabled people in caring and human relationships. This understanding includes the concept of worship, the proper implementation of worship and accountability to the commands of God who is seen as significant as a normal person. The specific needs of people with disabilities include seven main scopes, namely *fiqh* of worship, effective learning delivery, resources, services, effective teaching plan, well-trained leaders and staff and intact physical strength.

Although there is no denying the benefits of all these aspects, however, many people with disabilities still have constraints in fulfilling all seven aspects due to factors such as financial limitations and limited material resources as well as limited expertise. Meanwhile, the third theme, namely social support, is seen as effective for the continuity of worship for people with disabilities. The role of authorities, executors, and the community as a standard for individuals with disabilities' confidence in the process of monitoring every worship they do. If these three parties underestimate the practice of worship of this disabled person without being a wise guide, surely this disabled person will deviate far from religious practices that adhere to the actual guidelines. As a result, the theme of the challenge is the aggravation that, if not solved, has a detrimental influence on the disabled, particularly in terms of awareness and financial aid. If referred to, the findings of this study are expected to aid relevant parties in developing policies that are in keeping with the capabilities and requirements of the disabled in assisting them in performing worship more successfully.

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