List of Contributors ix
Preface xiii

Section A: Research on Plants, Herbs and Food from the Quranic, Hadith and Scientific Perspective

1 Discussion about Al-Mann and Al-Salwa from a Quranic and Hadith Perspective: An Analysis
   Khadher Ahmad, MY Zulkifli Mohd Yusoff & Wahida ‘Amalin Mohd Yusoff
   1

2 Zea Mays in the Holy Quran and Hadith: Health Benefits and Negative Effects
   Muhammad Adam Abd. Azid, Khadher Ahmad & Noreafifah Semail
   21

3 The Significance of Al-Qust (Cheilocostus Speciosus) from the Prophetic Medicine and Scientific Perspective
   Monika @ Munirah Abd Razzak, Nurulwahidah Fauzi, Mohd Asmadi Yakob & Nik Mohd Zaim Abd Rahim
   29

4 Medicinal Potential and Side Effects of Yaqtin (Lagenaria Siceraria) Mentioned in the Quran and Hadith
   Ahmad Za’im Sabirin Mohd Yusoff, Khadher Ahmad & Mohd Farhan Md Ariffin
   47
Section B: Research on Plants, Herbs and Food from Manuscripts and a Current Perspective

7 Medieval Plants in Islamic Manuscripts for MSS 2515: An Analysis of Zingiberaceae Familia and its Usage in the Old Malay Traditions
Nurulwahidah Fauzi, Khalijah Awang, Mohd Yakub @ Zulkifli Mohd Yusoff, Muhd Widus Sempo, Khadher Ahmad, Rozana Othman, Jamaludin Mohamad, Rabiutul Adawiyah Amat, Nor Zulaily Mohd Ghazali, Nor Adina Abd Kadir, Monika @ Munirah Abd Razzak, Mohd Asmadi Yakob & Azeana Azahari

8 Use of Henna in the Malay World: From Traditional Uses to Scientific Approaches
Muhammad Remy Othman, Khadher Ahmad, Rozana Othman, Khalijah Awang & MY Zulkifli Mohd Yusoff

9 Nanofood in Malaysia: A Review on the Halal Issue
Sayyidah Asma Basir, Abu Bakar Munir & Muhammad Remy Othman
Use of Henna in the Malay World: From Traditional Uses to Scientific Approaches

Muhammad Remy Othman, Khadher Ahmad, Rozana Othman, Khalijah Awang & MY Zulkifli Mohd Yusoff

Introduction

The Malay World is also referred to as Nusantara, Malayo-Polynesia or Austronesia as mainstream Western historians term it. This refers to the Malay-speaking countries of Indonesia, Malaya (Peninsular of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak), Singapore and Brunei Darussalam.¹

According to the book “The Malay Civilization:”

Today, the Malays in very diverse ethnic and sub-ethnic groups are found in a vast world extending continuously from Madagascar off the east African coast in the west, through to the vast Malay Archipelago in Southeast Asia, to the Hawaiian islands and Easter Island in the far east of the Pacific Ocean and to New Zealand and the Chatham islands in the deep south of the Pacific Ocean and to Taiwan in the north, in all covering about two-thirds of the southern hemisphere. Numerous linguistic studies, mainly done by Europeans since the 19th century, have firmly concluded the unity of these peoples in one language family...²

The Malay world is defined as an area where people speak the Malay language and practice Malay culture. According to the Malaysian constitution, ‘Malay’ is defined in article 160 by three features namely to profess the religion of Islam, habitually speak the Malay language and practice Malay customs and culture.³ Malays

¹ LukmanThaib, Bharuddin Che Pa, “Regional cooperation: Malay world and the formation of ASEAN community.” Global Journal of Human-Social Science Research (2013), pp. 9.
is not fully explored, more effectively and efficiently, the value of the henna tree will remain solely as a decorative plant.

Acknowledgement

The honour is addressed to the University of Malaya in the form of a research grants by TRGS (TRGS 2014-1) for support of this research.

References


Tibb Nabawi on Nature-based Products is a book containing a collection of 11 articles that have been presented in the International Conference on Botanical Medicine Based on Sunnah Nabawiah (ICONIC 2017) on the 20-25 August 2017 in Male, Maldives. This conference was organized by the University of Malaya with the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Republic of Maldives. The theme of conference was "Food Based on Sunnah Nabawiah: Demand and challenges in an Urban Society". This book discusses various topics relating to Tibb Nabawi (Prophetic Medicine) especially from plants, herbs or food. Additionally, some of the discussions involved researches from the point of view of manuscripts on traditional medicines. Among the plants and herbs highlighted in this book (which are mentioned either in the holy Quran or hadith) are al-Quṣṭ (Chelioeactus Speciosus), Idhkhir, Henna, Yaqtn (Lagenaria Siceraria), Corn (Zea Mays) and and plants from the Zingiberaceae family. Among the food discussed in this book include al-Mann wa al-Salwa and honey. The discussions in this book are very important for readers to gain a clear understanding about the benefits of plants and herbs mentioned in the Quran and hadith. It is crucial to note that Allah the Almighty does not mention anything in the Quran and the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) does not narrate anything in his hadith except for the benefit to humankind. It is with great hope that the content of this book will bring great benefit to everyone.