

The Mustafa (Pbuh) Science and Technology Foundation; A Platform to Develop Science and Technology in Islamic World

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Abstract

Mustafa (pbuh) Science and Technology Foundation (MSTF) has started its activities within a specifically developed framework to honor the scientists of the Islamic world and appreciate their efforts, along with training future scientists worldwide. The MSTF tries to develop cooperation, synergy, and convergence in the realm of modern sciences and new technologies and also puts effort into making the distinguished figures in science and technology role models. It makes a consolidated effort to improve the general welfare of people worldwide by benefiting from values such as reverence for divine religions, respect and humanity. This venerable Foundation provides values of dignity, trust, a support-structure for the development of science and technology, an educational enterprise for uncovering the truth, assuming social responsibility, and laying down the groundwork for construction of a grand new and contemporary Islamic civilization. This study is an introduction of Mustafa Prize and its Objectives, Salient Features, Services and an effective transfer of the same. Additionally, it looks at the role which can be played to enlarge and enrich Science and technology among Moslem Countries.

Index terms— knowledge application and notion for society (kans) scientific competition, innovation, islamic world, pardis technology park, mustafa prize, noor stu

1 Introduction

here are many prizes established for science all over the world. However, it is felt that the great efforts of Muslim scientists are not acknowledged as they deserve. (Ferdous.F and Athar Uddin. M,2011:9) The Science Magazine pointed out the scope of the Prize and emphasized on the focus of this project on the Islamic World that is open to non-Muslims in Islamic nations too (Ashraf, N., C.F. Camerer, and G. ??oewenstein. 2005:14).

According to Islam all forms of knowledge including Science and technology issue forth from the Fountainhead of all knowledge, the All Knowing Allah. The universe is a rationally and methodically created intellectual system which works in perfect precision. This is enough to prove the Divine Intelligence that is basis of this remarkable creation called the universe. In this precise system, the spiritual and the ethical are not mere subjectivisms but are the main features of the cosmic created on perfect math which are enough to show the Power of Allah. In these dark hours of human history, as the recipient of the Last Revelation, the Islamic world has the same responsibility as the torch-bearer in the darkest part of the most dangerous night. It is our duty to create a veritable Islamic science which would not only resuscitate this civilization but also act as a major support for all those over the entire globe who seek a natural source of science and technology that can help men and women to live at peace with themselves, with the natural environment, and, above all, with that Divine Reality Who is the Ontological Source of both man and the cosmos. In this regard, some organizations are available in Islamic Countries.

2 II. the kavli foundation

The Kavli foundation, based in Oxnard, California, is dedicated to the goals of advancing science for the benefit of humanity and promoting increased public understanding and support for scientists and their work ?? The

44 Foundation has also endowed seven university professorial chairs, sponsors, science symposia and workshops. It
45 supports initiatives to engage the public in science and that helps scientists to be better communicators and
46 supports excellence in science journalism. Their activity includes endowing the AAAS Kavli Science Journalism
47 Awards administered by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The Foundation has also
48 brought together scientists at meetings that facilitate open dialogue and an exchange of ideas. These meetings
49 have precipitated such major initiatives as the Brain Activity Map proposal, which was a major catalyst for
50 President Obama's Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neuroethologies (BRAIN) Initiative announced
51 in April 2013 (CISMAS, I., 2011).

52 **3 III.**

53 **4 The Nobel Prize**

54 The Nobel Prize in Physics is a yearly award given by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for those who
55 conferred the most outstanding contributions to mankind in the field of physics (Raymond. C, 2011)

56 **5 a) The Nobel Foundation**

57 The Nobel Foundation was founded as a private organization on 29 June 1900(Wahab, S. (2011), (Orakzai,
58 S.2010), ??Matthew, E.2003), (Michelle,N. 2013). Its function is to manage the finances and administration of
59 the Nobel Prizes. In accordance with Nobel's will, the primary task of the Foundation is to manage the fortune
60 Nobel left. Robert and Ludvig Nobel were involved in the oil business in Azerbaijan, and according to Swedish
61 historian E. Bargengren, who accessed the Nobel family archives; it was this "decision to allow withdrawal of
62 Alfred's money from Baku that became the decisive factor that enabled the Nobel Prizes to be established"
63 ??Raymond,C.2011:12). Another important task of the Nobel Foundation is to market the prizes internationally
64 and to oversee informal administration related to the prizes. The Foundation is not involved in the process of
65 selecting the Nobel laureates. In many ways, the Nobel Foundation is similar to an investment company, in that
66 it invests Nobel's money to create a solid funding base for the prizes and the administrative activities. The Nobel
67 Foundation is exempt from all taxes in Sweden (since 1946) and from investment taxes in the United States (since
68 1953). Since the 1980s, the Foundation's investments have become more profitable and as of 31 December 2007,
69 the assets controlled by the Nobel Foundation amounted to 3.628 billion Swedish kronor (US\$560 million).

70 According to the statutes, the Foundation consists of a board of five Swedish or Norwegian citizens, with its
71 seat in Stockholm. The Chairman of the Board is appointed by the Swedish King in Council, with the other
72 four members appointed by the trustees of the prize-awarding institutions. An Executive Director is chosen
73 from among the board members, a Deputy Director is appointed by the King in Council, and two deputies are
74 appointed by the trustees. However, since 1995, all the members of the board have been chosen by the trustees,
75 and the Executive Director and the Deputy Director appointed by the board itself ??Orakzai, S.2010:11). As well
76 as the board, the Nobel Foundation is made up of the prize-awarding institutions (the Royal Swedish Academy of
77 Sciences, the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institute, the Swedish Academy, and the Norwegian Nobel Committee
78 are the trustees and auditors of these institutions ??Darwish, A.2003).

79 **6 b) Medals**

80 The Nobel Prize medals, minted by Myntverket in Sweden and the Mint of Norway since 1902, are registered
81 trademarks of the Nobel Foundation. Each medal has an image of Alfred Nobel in left profile on the obverse.
82 The Nobel Prize medals for Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, and Literature have identical obverses,
83 showing the image of Alfred Nobel and the years of his birth and death (1833-1896) (Shah, S. &Mudassir, A.
84 2008). Nobel's portrait also appears on the obverse of the Nobel Peace Prize medal and the Medal for the
85 Prize in Economics, but with a slightly different design. The image on the reverse of a medal varies according
86 to the institution awarding the prize. The reverse sides of the Nobel Prize medals for Chemistry and Physics
87 share the same design of Nature, as a Goddess, whose veil is held up by the Genius of Science (Francis .T
88 Dean, Lucy.D,2003). These medals and the ones for Physiology/Medicine and Literature were designed by Erik
89 Lindberg in 1902.

90 **7 c) Diplomas**

91 Nobel laureates receive a diploma directly from the hands of the King of Sweden. Each diploma is uniquely
92 designed by the prize-awarding institutions for

93 **8 Global Journal of Management and Business Research**

94 Volume XVIII Issue II Version I Year () A the laureate that receives it. The diploma contains a picture and
95 text which states the name of the laureate and normally a citation of why they received the prize (Raymond, C.
96 2011).

9 d) Award Money

The laureate is also given a sum of money when they receive the Nobel Prize in the form of a document confirming the amount awarded; in 2009, the monetary award was 10 million SEK (US\$1.4 million) (Valentine. N, Jason. J & Leland, R.2013). Due to budget cuts, in 2012, the amount for each Nobel Prize was 8 million SEK, or US\$1.1 million. The amount may differ depending on how much money the Nobel Foundation can award that year. If there are two laureates in a particular category, the award grant is divided equally between the recipients. If there are three, the awarding committee has the option of dividing the grant equally, or awarding one-half to one recipient and one-quarter to each of the others (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2005).

10 e) Ceremony

The committee and institution serving as the selection board for the prize typically announce names W.2007). The prize is then awarded at formal ceremonies held annually in Stockholm Concert Hall on 10 December, the anniversary of Nobel's death. The laureates receive a diploma, a medal and a document confirming the prize amount (Raymond, C.2011).

11 IV. Mustafa Science and Technology Foundation (mstf)

The Mustafa (pbuh) Prize is a top science and technology award granted biennially to the top researchers and scientists in the Islamic world. Adorned with the name of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) and due to the Holy Prophet's (pbuh) emphasis on learning and understanding science, the Prize was named "Mustafa" which means the Chosen One. The Mustafa (pbuh) Prize intends to promote and encourage research in Muslim societies through identifying, introducing, and praising the leading figures in science and technology in the Islamic world.

The Mustafa (pbuh) Prize nominees are selected from among the scholars of the Islamic world, including citizens of OIC member states and Muslims all over the world in the fields of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, Life and Medical Science and Technology, Information and Communication Science and Technology, and all other fields of science and technology.

Laureates in each category will be awarded 500,000 USD which is financed through the scientific votive offerings [Nazr] and scientific endowments made to the Prize. The winners will also be adorned with a special medal and a certificate. This Prize is awarded to works which have contributed to the improvement of human life and have innovations within the boundaries of knowledge and technology. The MSTF try to extend its promotional, supportive, and encouraging activities in 6 sections in the Islamic world by focusing on effective points in development of science and technology in society:

12 S&T for Everyone

To make students enjoy S&T

The Institutionalization of entrepreneurship in students

The Modern Islamic Civilization 1. Familiarizing the society with the importance of science and technology; 2. Promoting science and technology to be imbibed in the culture in such a way that the society recognizes its importance; 3. Creating a society interested in science and technology; 4. The MSTF's activities have been determined in order to achieve the mentioned For this extend the range of these activities: 5. Establishing centers to promote public creativity and initiative; 6. Managing and extending media rights for production of scientific, educational, and promotional programs in the realm of science and as well as modern Islamic civilization 7. Holding science and technology exhibitions using modern structures 8. Staging artistic events in the form of comic strip, visual event, animation, etc.

13 b) Improving the Dynamics for Educational and Research Atmosphere for Students

The MSTF will try to accomplish the following goals in short-term, medium term, and longterm intervals. 1. To involve the educational system in science by taking a modern approach; 2. To turn science and technology into entertainment for children and teenagers; 3. To boost students' self-esteem and developing cooperation among them. In this field, the MSTF will attempt to familiarize students with a different research milieu and scientific atmosphere.

Promoting knowledge at student level has always been the most important approach of the MSTF in this field. In so doing, some defined activities have been specified: 4. To develop cooperation with educational centers and schools; 5. To hold Noor school student competition; 6. To hold student festivals; 7. To Stage scientific and research events (school trips); 8. To establish unique and inspirational centers to provoke the students' curiosity and creativity.

14 c) Encouraging the Scientific Community to Utilize Scientific Findings to Solve Social Issues

The goals of the MSTF in this section are as follows: 1. To create an environment to provide scientific responses to the current needs; 2. To lead ideas and scientific projects toward effectiveness in society; 3. To create a problem-solving attitude in the scientific environment at universities; In order to increase familiarity of university students in the fields of science and technology;

Various activities have been defined and are currently being implemented 1. To Form Safir Al-Mustafa (pbuh) Club 2. To Hold Mustafa (pbuh) University competition 3. To provide sabbatical opportunities.

15 d) Supporting the Establishment of Scientific Networks in the Islamic World

The MSTF supports researchers of scientific centers in Islamic countries and attempts to upgrade the scientific level of society with the following goals 1. To create a platform to improve interaction and scientific cooperation in order to offer suitable solutions to overcome obstacles hindering scientific development and move towards practical achievements in the different fields of knowledge; 2. To support ideas in regard to research and applied projects among Islamic countries at international level;

The following ways are to pursue this goal 1. To offer grants on research and applied projects in order to improve researchers' scientific achievements; 2. To stage scientific and technological events internationally.

16 e) Identifying distinguished scientists of the Islamic

World and benefiting from their potential for the wellbeing of humanity

The MSTF has set its short-term, medium-term, and long-term goals with regard to this matter. The goals are as follows: 1. To honor and encouraging the Islamic World's scientists; 2. To makethe scientists of the Islamic World role models at international levels; 3. To produce benefits from the co-operation of the scientists of the Islamic World to promote humanity especially in the Islamic societies; 4. To grant the top science and technology award termed "the Mustafa (pbuh) Prize"; 5. To promote and characterizing scientific activities of scientists especially the Prize laureates in society and publicizing them; 6. To offer specific services to the Prize laureates on periodic basis and preparing the ground for cooperation of eminent scientists.

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18 A f) Developing scientific and technological cooperation with scientific centers at international level:

The MSTF is working to provide further cooperation with these centers through maintaining and improving its links with scientific centers. Some of MSTF's objectives in this field are as follows: 1. To increase synergy among at international level; 2. To improve the quality of scientific works done by OIC members; 3. Upgrading the level of science and technology in less developed countries (LDCs) especially in the Islamic World; 4. Some of the predicted actions to be taken in this field include: 5. To support scientific and technological projects among scientific centers of Islamic countries in order to bring LDCs profit; 6. To establish research centers at universities in cooperation with these scientific centers; 7. To construct conceptual models and proposing strategies for science and technology endowment; 8. To promote endowment; 9. To increase the activities of the MSTF's financial institution in Islamic countries; Some of the measures taken for the Fund include: 1. To create financial assets and instruments for financing 2. To expand the community of the Khadem Al-Mustafa (pbuh) .

g) The Mustafa (pbuh) Science Center The MSTF is trying to familiarize the academic community with the prominent Muslim scholars so as to exhort such communities to model themselves after successful science and technology figures.

It also tries to create different programs for children and adolescents who are ready and apt to enter into the fields of science and technology and can be considered as future researchers and theorists at international levels.

The objectives set in pursuit of having the mission of the Mustafa (pbuh) Science Center accomplished are as follows: 1. To find talents and generating enthusiasm in students; 2. To motivate scientifically-talented students and educating them; 3. To give students targets in science and technology to aim for; 4. To familiarize students with the elite community of science and technology; 5. To create an atmosphere of generating scientific and technological ideas among students and developing them; 6. To provide a roadmap for students' talents to flourish in the fields of science and technology.

19 h) Noor Student Competitions

The term 'Noor' was selected for the MSTF (school) Student Event. The Noor Student Competitions are named after legendary figures in the history of Islamic science or contemporary scholars to inspire the young minds

203 to commemorate them and be proud of their rich culture and heritage. This important event is held to link
204 the ancient and modern Islamic civilization to the young minds of the generation so that they can boost their
205 self-confidence and find their true identity. "Noor Student Competition: Professor Jackie Ying Recognition" was
206 held in 2016 on the theme of making short films about scientific experiments with the participation of Pakistan
207 and Afghanistan.

208 **20 i) (School) Student Festivals**

209 In order to introduce and promote science and technology within the student community, a program called the
210 Mustafa (pbuh) Student Festival backed by the Mustafa (pbuh) Science Center will be held. This event aims to
211 persuade students into science and technology and familiarize the student community with other such topics. The
212 sections of this festival can be divided into the following parts:

213 **21 k) Safir Al-Mustafa Club**

214 The Safir Al-Mustafa (pbuh) Club has been founded as one of the activities of the Mustafa (pbuh) Science Center,
215 whose members are from academic communities. The Safir Al-Mustafa (pbuh) Club belongs to volunteers who
216 are interested in activities in the form of content creation for the latest scientific achievement, and scientific
217 authority relying on scientific diplomacy along with creating a new science and technology discourse. In so doing,
218 the goals for Safir Al-Mustafa (pbuh) Club are defined as follows: 1. Creating a new discourse on Science
219 and Technology; 2. Preparing the ground for scientific synergy and development of science and technology; 3.
220 Explaining how to achieve an ideal knowledge-based society; 4. Exploiting the Islamic world scholar's network in
221 scientific communities.

222 **22 l) Knowledge Application and Notion for Society (KANS)** 223 **scientific competition**

224 This competition has been staged with the aim of bouncing ideas around in the academic community to address
225 the problems of the Society. Students, researchers, and professors from universities and scientific centers (less
226 than 45 years of age) all over the world can submit their scientific-technological ideas and achievements in the
227 form of video clips or scientific papers. This competition is held in order to find the best scientific solutions
228 to solve the problems of the Islamic countries in areas of water and environment, energy, health, information
229 technology, and economics. The goals to be considered for this event can be generalized to: 1. Using capabilities
230 possessed by expert community; 2. Banking works and ideas for future exploitation; 3. Enhancing motivation and
231 creativity among young elites; 4. Preparing the ground for exploring and exchanging scientific and technological
232 ideas; 5. Having researchers continue their interaction in the created network through cyberspace.

233 V.

234 **23 Conclusion**

235 The Mustafa (pbuh) Science Center, as one of the subsectors of the MSTF, tries to offer its capacities to elevate the
236 status of the academic community. In the meantime, creating interaction with some of the reputable scientific
237 centers in the world through the prominent scholars in the scientific network of the MSTF can provide an
238 opportunity to enhance capabilities of the academic community.

239 In order to finance the Mustafa (pbuh) Prize and to develop science and technology in the Islamic world enjoying
240 the honorable tradition of endowment, the Mustafa (pbuh) Science and Technology Foundation has sought to
241 attract, organize, and target the resources provided by the benevolent benefactors in science and technology. In
242 pursuit of this scientific-cultural movement, the MSTF tries to utilize all the capacities available in the Islamic
243 world and employ various financial instruments under the auspices of 'votive offering [Nazr] and endowment' in
244 science and technology. Backing the Prize financially and spiritually, the individual and legal benefactors, as
245 members of Khadem Al-Mustafa (pbuh) community, known as "pioneers of endowment development to science
246 and technology" are taking giant steps to promote the level of science and technology in the Islamic world
247 and helping achieve prosperity, security, and health worldwide. In order to develop mutual cooperation with
248 the pioneers of endowment development to science and technology, Khadem Al-Mustafa (pbuh) community was
249 established adopting the motto of "Each person has One Share to Develop Science and Technology in the Islamic
250 World". In a spirit of goodwill and under the name of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) -heavenly, glorious and magnificent
251 is his name-the members of this community fully cooperated with the MSTF in realizing its goals which aim to
252 create a common discourse for development of endowment in science and technology. The members also provide

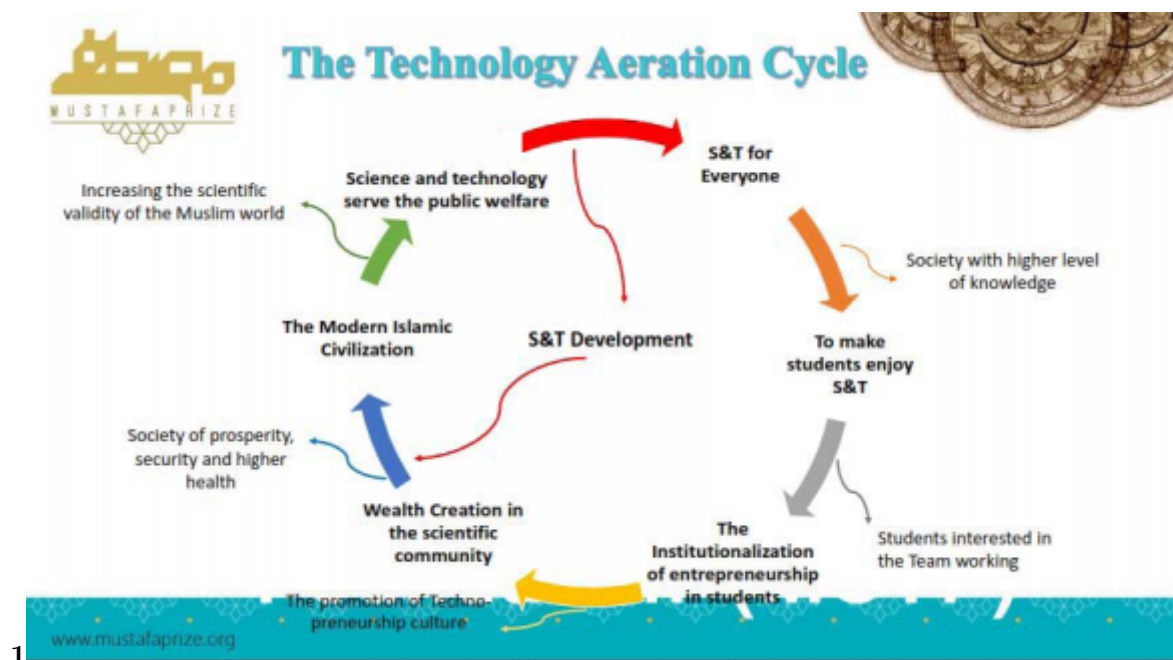


Figure 1: Figure 1 :

UNESCO Institute for The Foundation's mission is implemented Statistics, 2005). through an international program of research institutes, professorships and symposia in the fields of astrophysics, nanoscience, neuroscience and theoretical physics (Roco M.C., Bainbridge W.,eds. 2001). The Kavli Foundation was established in December 2000 by its founder and benefactor, Fred Kavli (1927-2013), a prominent Californian business leader and noted philanthropist. The Foundation is currently actively involved in establishing major research institutes at leading universities and institutions in the United States, Europe and Asia. To date, The Kavli Foundation has established and endowed research institutes at leading universities worldwide, focusing on the areas of astrophysics, nanoscience, neuroscience, and theoretical physics. As of today, there are twenty institutes. The Foundation has Year ()

[Note: A]

Figure 2:

Figure 3: . It is one of the five Nobel Prizes established by the will of Alfred Nobel in 1895 and awarded since 1901; the others being the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, Nobel Prize in

253 mutual services and contribute to the expansion of this community in the Muslim world in order to have the
254 objectives of the MSTF fulfilled. ^{1 2 3 4}

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