

THE ROLE OF THE QURAN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC CIVILISATION AND CULTURE

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the influence of the Quran on the development of Islamic civilisation and culture using the literature research method. Through critical analysis of a wide range of secondary sources including historical books, academic journals, scholarly articles, as well as classical and contemporary interpretations of scholars, this research has collected and evaluated scholarly evidence regarding the contributions of the Quran in the fields of science, law, art, and architecture. The research method involved selecting relevant literature, collecting data, identifying key themes, and synthesising the findings to provide a comprehensive overview of the topic. The results show that the Quran played a significant role in shaping the intellectual and normative framework of scientific and cultural progress in the Islamic world. The golden era of Islam was characterised by great advances in mathematics, medicine, astronomy, and philosophy that were triggered by the Quranic motivation to study and understand the universe. In the social and cultural context, the Quran influenced laws, government policies, and societal values with the principles of justice, equality, and the pursuit of beauty. Furthermore, this study notes how the sustainability and adaptation of these values continue to influence modern Islamic society.

Keywords: Quran, civilisation building, Islamic culture, Islamic golden era.

Introduction

The Quran, as the holy book of Muslims, serves not only as a spiritual guide but also as the main foundation in shaping civilisation and culture (Manullang, Mardani, & Aslan, 2021). Since the beginning of its revelation, the Quran has been a source of inspiration and guidance that has directed the development of science, law, art, and other important aspects of people's lives. The teachings contained therein have contributed significantly to the development of mindsets, social norms, and institutions that form the basis of the rich and diverse Islamic civilisation (Fiteriadi et al., 2024).

In Islam, the Quran holds a very central and fundamental position. As the last revelation revealed to the Prophet Muhammad SAW over a period of 23 years, the Quran is the main and purest source of Islamic teachings (Fitriani et al., 2024). This book not only contains guidelines

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for spiritual worship, but also rules governing almost all aspects of human life, including social ethics, law, politics, economics, and other scientific aspects (A. Hasan et al., 2021). The Quran is seen as a comprehensive guide to achieve happiness in this world and salvation in the hereafter. The uniqueness of the Quran, apart from its literary beauty, also lies in its claim to eternity, its immutability throughout time, and its preservation from all forms of change or distortion (Manullang, Mardani, Hendriarto, et al., 2021).

Because of its crucial position, the Quran is not only used as a reference in the personal life of every Muslim, but also as a foundation in the formation and development of Islamic civilisation and culture. From the time of the Prophet Muhammad to the golden era of Islam in various regions, the Quran has inspired extraordinary achievements in various fields, including art, science, philosophy, and architecture (Aslan, 2022). Every aspect of Islamic culture, both material and non-material, is essentially rooted in the values contained in the Quran (Manullang, Risa, Trihudiyatmanto3, et al., 2021). This holy book not only guides Muslims in building a vertical relationship with the Creator, but also guides their horizontal relationship with the rest of creation. Through its teachings, the Quran continues to shape the identity, values and norms that form the foundation of Islamic civilisation to this day (Nurmaliyah et al., 2023).

The Quran has had a profound influence on the development of civilisation and culture within the Muslim community. The teachings contained in the Quran not only gave birth to a comprehensive system of sharia law, but also encouraged intellectual growth, learning, and scientific exploration (Fajrie et al., 2023). In the golden age of Islam, for example, the Quranic principles of the pursuit of knowledge and curiosity encouraged by verses inviting people to think about the creation of the universe contributed to advances in astronomy, mathematics, medicine and philosophy. Many Muslim scientists whose works are still influential today, such as Al-Khwarizmi in mathematics and Ibn Sina in medicine, have been inspired by and drawn from Quranic teachings in pursuing their studies and discoveries (Sumarsam et al., 2023).

In addition, the Quran also influenced other aspects of culture such as art, architecture, and literature. For example, in architecture, the Quran influenced the development of the design of mosques and other public buildings that serve not only religious functions but also as centres of science and learning. The art of calligraphy, which is one of the most prominent art forms in Islamic culture, developed as a means of honouring and preserving the Quran, given the prohibition against figurative representations in many contexts (Khatun & Islam, 2023). Through calligraphy, Quranic verses are made into highly valued art objects, reflecting the beauty and depth of its spiritual teachings. As such, the Quran not only shaped the intellectual and legal landscape of Islamic civilisation, but also aesthetically and culturally (Yabanci, 2023).

However, understanding how specifically the Quran influenced elements of civilisation building and culture still needs to be explored further (Husna et al., 2023).

In contemporary times, where globalisation and social change are taking place rapidly, it is important to understand how Quranic principles can continue to play a role in shaping and sustaining Islamic identity and values within the framework of an evolving civilisation and culture (Liana, 2023). This study aims to examine the role of the Quran in these aspects through a comprehensive literature review, while providing valuable insights for the Muslim community in general and academics in particular.

The purpose of this study is to analyse and explain the role of the Quran in shaping and developing Islamic civilisation and culture, through an in-depth review of related literature sources.

This research is expected to contribute to a deeper understanding of the Quran's influence in shaping Islamic civilisation and culture throughout history. It can also provide practical benefits in efforts to preserve and actualise the teachings of the Quran amidst the dynamics of changing times.

Research Methods

Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah kajian literatur, dimana akan dilakukan pengumpulan data dari berbagai sumber teks yang relevan, seperti buku-buku ilmiah, artikel-artikel, jurnal akademis, dan dokumen-dokumen elektronik yang berkaitan dengan topik penelitian (Sio et al., 2024). Analisis literatur ini dimaksudkan untuk membangun argumen yang kuat dan berdasarkan bukti-bukti ilmiah tentang peran Quran dalam pembangunan peradaban dan kebudayaan Islam (Nguyen et al., 2024).

Results and Discussion

The Concept of Civilisation and Culture in Islam

In the Islamic context, civilisation and culture are often considered to intersect but have different nuances in their application. Civilisation ('Tsamaddun in Arabic) in the Islamic sense refers more to the achievements and material and social organisation of a society that reflects the level of technological advancement, infrastructure, government systems, and educational and legal institutions (Kardi et al., 2023). Civilisation refers to the physical and structural aspects of society that develop through social, economic and political interactions. Thus, civilisation in the Islamic context includes achievements in science, technology, and the development of a value system that enables a society to function effectively and harmoniously, in the broadest sense including states and nations (Benlahcene, 2023).

Culture ('Thaqafah' in Arabic), on the other hand, focuses more on the non-material aspects, such as values, traditions, customs, religion, language, art, and literature that are passed down from generation to generation within a community. In the Islamic context, culture encompasses a way of life that is in accordance with Islamic teachings as reflected in daily behaviour, religious practices, and ethics and morals (Islam & Al-Alwani, 2023). Culture in the Islamic view is not only an individual or group expression, but also a dynamic process that seeks to achieve a balance between material and spiritual life, between the needs of the world and religious guidance. Thus, while civilisation refers to the physical and social aspects of a collective, culture in Islam encompasses the deeper dimensions of a society's spiritual and moral identity. Banjarnegara Regency is one of the regencies in Central Java Province, Indonesia (Weber, 2023).

The role of the Quran in Islam

The Quran is the holy book of Muslims which is considered a divine revelation revealed to the Prophet Muhammad through the angel Gabriel. As a guide to life, the Quran acts as a complete source of teachings and life principles for Muslims in all aspects of life (Ibrahim &

Riyadi, 2023). It contains guidelines on how to worship, social interaction, ethics, economics, and law. The Quran also teaches human values, such as justice, patience, honesty and tolerance. Each of these aspects aims to shape individuals with noble character and a harmonious society. For this reason, the Quran is often regarded as a comprehensive guide to life, providing direction for Muslims to achieve happiness and success not only in this world but also in the hereafter (Nidzom, 2023).

In addition to being a moral and spiritual guide, the Quran is also the primary source of law in Islam, known as Sharia. Sharia, which means "the path to follow," covers all aspects of a Muslim's life, from worship, marriage, business, to criminal law and justice. The laws contained in the Quran are often clarified and expanded through the Hadith, which are oral records of the Prophet Muhammad's words and deeds (Munandar & Amin, 2023). The use of the Quran and Hadith as the basis of law not only creates a framework for just social and legal governance but also ensures that every regulation is morally and ethically in line with the will of Allah. Therefore, the Quran not only guides the spiritual aspects of life but also regulates interactions and transactions in society to create a just and civilised social order (Sijamhodžić-Nadarević, 2023).

Civilisation and Culture Building

Civilisation and culture are built and developed through a long process characterised by human interaction with their environment and other communities. The early stages of civilisation formation usually begin with discoveries and innovations in agriculture, which allow humans to settle down and develop stable food production systems (Chuanchen & Zaini, 2023). With this stability, populations have the time and resources to invest in more complex social structures, including the development of cities, educational institutions, governance and infrastructure. Economic growth and trade also play an important role, fuelling the exchange of ideas, goods and technology, further facilitating the advancement of science, art and philosophy. Civilisations thrive when there are improvements in governance, stability, and innovation that help solve social problems and meet the needs of their people (Göktaş & Chowdury, 2023).

Culture, on the other hand, evolves from the practices and beliefs shared within communities that make up their collective identity. Language, religion, art and tradition are the main components that distinguish one culture from another (Saada, 2023). Cultural growth is often in response to environmental conditions, contact with other cultures, and internal changes within the society. For example, cultural exchange may occur through expansion, trade or immigration, introducing new elements that a community may adopt, adapt or reject (Latif & Mutawalli, 2023). This selection process, both deliberate and natural, shapes the evolution of culture (Chande, 2023). Culture is therefore the result of a continuous creative process, reflecting not only the history and values of the community itself but also their ability to assimilate and integrate outside influences to maintain its relevance and vitality in the face of changing challenges.

The Role of the Quran in the Development of Islamic Civilisation

Islamic civilisation began to take shape in the early 7th century AD in the Arabian Peninsula, with the Prophet Muhammad as the central figure introducing the teachings of Islam. Prophet Muhammad received the first revelation from Allah SWT in 610 AD, and for the next

23 years, he spread the teachings of Islam in Mecca and later in Medina (Rusmini et al., 2023). The Prophet Muhammad's migration from Mecca to Medina in 622 AD, which also marked the beginning of the Islamic calendar, became an important turning point in the formation and unification of the Muslim community. In Medina, Islam developed not only as a religion but also as a state and society. With Islamic principles as the foundation, a new system of government, law and social ethics was created, focussing on justice, brotherhood and common welfare. From this amalgamation of faith and strategic thinking, an organised civilisation centred on Islamic values was born (Mukharrom & Abdi, 2023).

The expansion of Islam and Islamic civilisation took place rapidly after the death of the Prophet Muhammad, especially under the leadership of the Khulafaur Rashidin and later Islamic dynasties such as the Umayyads and Abbasids. The success of this expansion was not only limited to the spread of religion but also the spread of science, culture and technology in various regions, including North Africa, Spain, Persia and India (Ichsan et al., 2023). The golden era of Islam, which reached its peak in the 8th to 13th centuries, was characterised by massive translations of scientific works from Greek, Persian and Indian into Arabic, as well as innovations in fields such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine and architecture. Islamic centres of science and culture, such as Baghdad, Cordoba and Cairo, became the intellectual heart of the world at that time. Thus, Islamic civilisation not only advanced world science but also bridged Eastern and Western cultures, making a lasting contribution to humanity's cultural and scientific heritage (Nurazizah et al., 2023).

The early Islamic period, which began in the early 7th century AD on the Arabian Peninsula, was a crucial period in the formation of Islamic society. This era was characterised by the Prophet Muhammad's transmission of Islamic teachings, which aimed to unite different and often warring tribes under the banner of monotheism and solid moral teachings (Lingga et al., 2023). The transmission of the Quran to the Prophet Muhammad, considered a direct revelation from God, played a crucial role in not only shaping the spiritual foundations of the early Muslim community but also in organising the social, economic and political aspects of their lives. The Quran offers detailed guidance on various aspects of life, ranging from worship and personal ethics to principles of social justice and human rights, guiding the establishment of a just and harmonious society based on universal values (Herdi & Abdurrahman, 2024).

Furthermore, the Quran acts as a source of inspiration and guidance in the effort to build an inclusive and dynamic society. The principles of egalitarianism, justice and compassion contained in the Quran encourage the development of innovative social and financial systems, such as zakat and waqf, which aim to reduce economic inequality and support the welfare of society (Sutrisna & Nursikin, 2023). Its teachings on knowledge, learning, and the pursuit of wisdom became the catalyst for scientific and intellectual progress during the golden era of Islam. As such, the Quran served not only as a spiritual backbone for Muslims but also as a guideline for the development of a well-established Islamic society, whose contributions to world civilisation encompassed areas such as science, philosophy, art, and architecture, a direct reflection of the guidance and inspiration it provided (Karimullah & Islami, 2023).

Quran and Education

The Quran, as the holy book of Muslims, has a profound influence on the education system and the development of science in Islamic civilisation. Many verses in the Quran emphasise the importance of knowledge, learning and the use of reason, encouraging Muslims to study and understand the world around them (Harahap & Hamka, 2023). For example, Allah's command to "read" at the beginning of the revelation received by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) emphasises the importance of education and knowledge. This inspiration led to the establishment of educational institutions such as madrasas and universities, where science, maths, astronomy, medicine and philosophy were widely taught. This foundation also encouraged massive translations of scientific works from other civilisations into Arabic, enriching Islamic libraries with knowledge that was then further developed by Muslim scholars (Grabar, 2023).

In this sense, the Quran guided not only the spiritual but also the intellectual aspects of society, prioritising dialogue and scientific discovery as forms of worship. This intellectual energy gave birth to figures such as Al-Khwarizmi in mathematics, Ibn Sina in medicine, and Al-Farabi in philosophy, whose works influenced not only the Islamic world but also Europe, especially during the Renaissance (Bakir, 2023). The Quranic approach to science as an activity of high spiritual value, contributed to the golden period of Islam, where research and innovation were valued and made central to the progress of society. Therefore, the Quran played a key role not only in directing religious practices but also in forming the foundation for continuous scientific progress, which continues to be influential in various scientific fields today (Hussain & Xi, 2023).

Quran and Law

The Quran, as the holy book of Muslims, occupies a central position in Islamic law or sharia, providing the foundation and framework for a broad and comprehensive legal system. Its verses cover a wide range of legal aspects, from family law and inheritance to principles of justice and punishment, as well as ethics and morals (Afandi, 2023). The primary influence of the Quran in Islamic law is seen in the way its guidelines are interpreted and applied by Muslim scholars in the development of fiqh, which is Islamic jurisprudence that outlines the implementation of sharia law in practice. Through the process of *ijtihad*, which is the intellectual endeavour of formulating new laws based on the Quran and Sunnah, Islamic law evolves to respond to contemporary challenges while remaining rooted in the fundamental principles set out in the scriptures (Robinson, 2024).

In the Islamic judicial system, the Quran serves as the highest source of authority, where judgements and fatwas must be consistent with its teachings. Its influence is exuded through the use of Quranic verses as the primary reference in the resolution of legal cases, which ensures that justice is served in accordance with the values taught by Islam (Pratama et al., 2023). This creates a justice system that aims not only at punishment, but also at redemption, education and community restoration. Through a Quranic-based approach, the justice system in Islam prioritises the maintenance of individual rights, social justice and crime prevention, underlining the importance of the well-being of Society (Kazkaz & Bosch, 2023). Thus, the influence of the

Quran on Islamic justice and legal systems reflects the application of deep values of justice, truth and humanity in the social fabric and lives of Muslims.

Quran and Culture

The Quran not only serves as the spiritual and legal foundation for Muslims, but also as a significant source of inspiration in the formation of Islamic cultural values, including in the fields of architecture, art and literature. In architecture, the Quran influenced the design of mosques, madrassas, and other public buildings that reflect the concepts of unity, eternity, and reflection of heaven. The geometric motifs often seen in Islamic articulation, such as in calligraphy and mosque decoration, depict the beauty of Quranic verses and symbolise metaphysical concepts (Asmamatin & Ferianto, 2023). The Quran has also influenced the shape and orientation of spaces in Islamic architecture, specifically the Qibla that points to the Kaaba in Mecca in accordance with the commands in the Quran. These aesthetic values are seen not only as an artistic expression, but also as a tribute to the creator and an expression of faith in physical form (Yunita & Widodo, 2023).

While in art and literature, the Quran plays an important role in the development of calligraphy, which is considered a major visual art form in Islamic culture due to the prohibition of figurative depictions in Islamic belief. The beautiful verses of the Quran are often used as the main subject in calligraphic works, exhibiting meticulous and artistic wordings that further influenced other fine arts (Azis et al., 2023). In literature, the Quran exerted great influence on the development of Arabic language and poetry. The language structure, narrative power, and poetic beauty found in the Quran have inspired Muslim poets and writers to create works that are not only guiding in linguistic aspects but also profound in moral and spiritual messages. As a result, Islamic art and literature grew and developed by honouring the values and aesthetics created by the Quran, while maintaining a rich and diverse unique identity (N. Hasan et al., 2023).

The Role of Quran in Building Ethics and Morals of Society

The teachings of the Quran have a profound impact on ethics and morals in Muslim societies, forming the basic principles governing social interactions, personal integrity, and individuals' relationship with their creator. By emphasising concepts such as justice, honesty, patience, and compassion, the Quran offers guidance to Muslims on how to live in a dignified and responsible manner, both in personal and social affairs (Akhtar et al., 2023). These concepts are not only emphasised through direct commands, but also through stories and parables that contain rich moral lessons. In Muslim communities, these values translate into daily practices, such as giving to the less fortunate, maintaining peace and harmony in social relations, and upholding justice in every action. The influence of the Quran on the ethics and morals of Muslim societies can be seen in the adoption of these principles as the foundation for individual and social actions aimed at creating a just, harmonious and inclusive society, reflecting the essential values taught therein (Wibowo et al., 2023).

In addition, the Quran also emphasises the importance of knowledge and learning, inspiring Muslims to seek knowledge and develop themselves intellectually and spiritually. These teachings engender an appreciation for education and intellectual discussion in Muslim

societies, and encourage the prevention of crime through the understanding and application of sharia teachings (Lailatun & Mawardi, 2023). The interconnection between ethics, justice and education in Islam shows how the Quran as a whole aims to develop individuals who are not only religiously observant, but also responsible and proactive in their contribution to Society (Erasiah et al., 2023).

As such, the Quran is not only a scripture that prescribes rites of worship and laws, but also a comprehensive guide to living an ethical and moral life. Its teachings, which centre on harmony, justice and personal piety, resonate in every aspect of the lives of individual Muslims and the collective society. Its influence connects faith to action, guiding Muslims in building communities that are not only bound by shared beliefs but also by values that support a just and harmonious social life. The Quran, thus, continues to play a vital role in shaping ethics and morals and guiding behaviour in Muslim societies around the world.

Challenges and Opportunities

In the fast-paced and often secular realities of modern life, maintaining the relevance of the Quran as a guide to life becomes a significant challenge. Technological advancement, globalisation and cultural pluralism create a complex environment, where traditional values are confronted with different views and lifestyles. These circumstances can lead to the erosion of practices and ethics taught by the Quran, due to external and internal pressures to conform to changing social norms (Rafii, 2023). For example, the unrestricted dissemination of information through social media and the internet may conflict with the ethics of secrecy and privacy taught by the Quran. The generation gap also adds to the challenge, with younger generations growing up in a secularised context perhaps finding it difficult to understand the relevance of ancient teachings in the context of their modern lives (Ahmad, 2023).

However, despite these challenges, there are opportunities for further development in integrating Quranic teachings into modern life. Innovative and inclusive educational approaches can marry classical principles with contemporary circumstances, enabling Muslims to apply Quranic values in a modern context (Mohamed, 2023). For example, the use of digital platforms can facilitate the dissemination and understanding of knowledge about the Quran, utilising interactive and multimedia formats to bring the Quranic messages closer to Muslims, especially the younger generation. In addition, intercultural and interfaith dialogue driven by the Quran's universal teachings of peace and respect for human dignity provide opportunities for cooperation and better understanding between Muslim and non-Muslim communities (Nuraishah et al., 2023). In this context, the Quran can be used as a basis to promote peaceful coexistence in pluralist societies and to offer insights for conflict resolution and the creation of social justice.

Conclusion

Research on the role of the Quran in the development of Islamic civilisation and culture often highlights how the holy book was not only a spiritual foundation but also a catalyst for intellectual and cultural progress. The Quran encourages its followers to study and contemplate the universe, which acts as a starting point for the quest for knowledge and wisdom. The golden era of Islam, from the 8th to 13th centuries, notably marked how Muslim scientists and thinkers

contributed to various fields such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, architecture and philosophy. This is in line with the teachings of the Quran, which values science and the study of nature as a way of drawing closer to the greatness of God.

In addition, the Quran has established a system of values and social norms that govern interactions in society. The principles of justice, equality and harmony embedded in the Quran became the foundation of government policies, legal administration, and social and cultural procedures that continue to this day. The rich culture of Islam, as reflected in the diversity of art, literature and architecture, also draws inspiration from the Quranic teachings that celebrate aesthetics and beauty as an expression of gratitude to the Creator.

In conclusion, the Quran has guided and inspired the development of Islamic civilisation and culture since its inception. It not only guides spiritual practices but also guides Muslims in the intellectual, social and cultural realms. This can be seen through the significant contribution of Islamic civilisation to the world of science and culture over the centuries. The Quranic teachings that emphasise the pursuit of knowledge and the application of the values of justice and piety have created a vibrant society and contributed to the overall improvement of human civilisation.

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