

## Interpretation of Qur'an Verses on Islamic Education Materials

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### Abstract

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The Qur'an as the main source of Islamic teachings has an important role in shaping a comprehensive concept of education, covering spiritual, moral, intellectual, and social aspects. In the modern context, understanding the verses of the Qur'an about education is important to build an education system based on divine values. This research aims to analyze the interpretation of Qur'anic verses related to Islamic educational principles, goals, and methods, as well as interpret educational values based on the views of classical and contemporary mufasir. This research uses a qualitative method with a library research approach, sourced from tafsir such as Tafsir Al-Maraghi, Tafsir Al-Mishbah, and Tafsir Fi Zhilalil Qur'an. The analysis was carried out using the content analysis method to find the meaning of education in the verses of the Qur'an. The results of the study show that verses such as QS. Al-'Alaq: 1–5, QS. Luqman: 12–19, and QS. An-Nahl: 78 emphasizes the importance of knowledge, morals, and character building. Islamic education not only emphasizes the cognitive aspect, but also divine awareness and moral responsibility, towards the formation of a *insan kamil*.



## 1. Introduction

Education in Islam has a very fundamental position because it functions as the main means of forming human beings who have faith, knowledge, and noble character. The Qur'an as a guideline for the life of Muslims contains many verses that emphasize the importance of science, the learning process, and human responsibility in developing their potential (Sari et al., 2023). Islamic education is not only oriented to the intellectual aspect, but also includes spiritual, moral, and social development. The ultimate goal is to form a perfect human being (*insan kāmil*), in accordance with his function as a caliph on earth (Nurgenti, 2024).

The verses of the Qur'an affirm that knowledge is the light that guides man from darkness to light. QS. Al-'Alaq verses 1–5 become the epistemological basis of Islamic education, affirming the command to read as a symbol of the importance of science. Education in Islam is not just a transfer of knowledge, but a transformation of personality that combines faith and knowledge. Mufasir such as Al-Maraghi, Sayyid Qutb, and M. Quraish Shihab emphasized that the educational process in the Qur'an includes the development of intellect, heart, and behavior (Aulassyahied, 2022).

One example of Qur'anic education is found in the story of Luqman (QS. Luqman verses 12–19) which highlight the principles of moral and spiritual education. Luqman advised his son with wisdom, teaching monotheism, morality towards parents, patience, and humility. This story confirms that Islamic education focuses on the formation of character and personality through example and compassion (Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022). Meanwhile,

QS. An-Nahl verse 78 affirms that humans are born without knowledge, then given the potential to learn through hearing, sight, and heart. This verse is the basis of the concept of human nature in Islamic education, that learning ability is a divine gift that must be developed.

Classical scholars such as Nurgenti (2024) emphasize that knowledge must be accompanied by manners and piety, while modern thinkers such as Sari et al. (2023) highlight the importance of updating educational methods to be relevant to the times (Hamid, A. 2020). QS. Al-Mujadalah verse 11 emphasizes that Allah exalts the degree of believers and knowledge, indicating that knowledge must be used with the right intention to obtain Allah's pleasure. Thus, Islamic education not only produces intelligent human beings, but also faith and morals.

Islamic education differs from the secular education system because it integrates the values of monotheism, worship, and morals in all aspects of learning (Nursalim, 2021). The interpretation of educational verses is a guideline in building a curriculum that unites religious science and general science in harmony, so as to produce a balanced human being between reason and heart. In the modern context, Islamic educational values derived from the Qur'an can be a solution to the moral crisis of the younger generation. Education systems that focus only on academic aspects often ignore character building, even though the Qur'an teaches that education is a process of developing a whole human being (Khalijah & Zuliana, 2024).

The Qur'an also contains educational methodological principles such as example, dialogue, and habituation. Prophet Ibrahim used a rational and persuasive

approach, while Prophet Muhammad ﷺ exemplified a loving and applicative learning method (Arifin, 2020). The interpretation of these verses is the basis for the development of effective and humanistic Islamic educational methods. QS. At-Tahrim verse 6 affirms the importance of the role of the family as the first educational institution, showing that education must start at home through the development of morals and faith (Karimah & Khotimah, 2021).

In addition to theological value, the interpretation of educational verses also has social implications. Islamic education sourced from the Qur'an can form human beings with integrity and productivity, playing an active role in social and economic life without abandoning Islamic principles (Fatih, 2023). In the era of globalization and digitalization, the study of the interpretation of educational verses is very important to strengthen the moral and spiritual identity of the younger generation (Firdaus & Zulaiha, 2023).

Islam also emphasizes the importance of thalabul 'ilm or lifelong learning. Education is dynamic and progressive, continuing to develop according to the needs of the times, but still based on divine values (Qowim, 2020). By understanding the interpretation of educational verses, the Islamic education system can be restored to its essence as a process of forming knowledgeable, faithful, and noble human beings. This study emphasizes that education in Islam is a means of building civilized human beings and playing the role of servants as well as caliphs of Allah on earth.

## **2. Methods**

This research uses a qualitative approach with the type of library research. This approach was chosen because the focus of the study lies in the analysis of the content and understanding of the meaning of the verses of the Qur'an related to Islamic educational materials. Through literature research, researchers can examine classical and contemporary interpretive texts in depth to gain a comprehensive understanding of the concept of education in the Qur'an (Akbar, 2024). Research data sources consist of two categories, namely primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include books of tafsir such as *Tafsir Al-Maraghi* by Ahmad Mustafa Aulassyahied, *Tafsir Al-Misbah* by Arifin, *Fi Zhilalil Qur'an* by Sayyid Qutb, and *Tafsir Ibn Katsir* which provide broad and relevant interpretations of educational verses. Secondary sources are books, scientific journals, articles, and previous research that discusses Islamic education, the concept of science, and the values of education in the Qur'an.

Data collection is carried out through documentation studies by studying, identifying, and collecting Qur'anic verses related to education and the explanation of mufasir to these verses. Data analysis uses the content analysis method with the following steps: identification of educational verses, classification of the values contained, interpretation based on the views of mufasir, and synthesis of interpretation results to find a complete concept of Islamic education. The tafsir approach used is thematic tafsir (maudhu'i), which is by collecting all verses related to the theme of education and interpreting them based on the context, asbabun nuzul, and the relevance of the meaning to the principles of Islamic education. The

validity of the data is tested through triangulation of sources and comparison between interpretations so that the results of interpretation remain objective. The research stages include problem formulation, data collection, interpretation analysis, preparation of study results, and drawing conclusions that relate the values of the Qur'an to contemporary educational practices.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

The results of the study show that the Qur'an as the main source of Islamic teachings provides a solid foundation for the implementation of education. Education in the perspective of the Qur'an is not only limited to the intellectual process, but also includes spiritual, moral, social, and emotional dimensions. Based on a thematic analysis of the verses of the Qur'an, it was found that the concept of Islamic education has three main components, namely: the development of intellect (al-'aql), the development of the soul (ar-rūh), and moral strengthening (akhlaq). The three go harmoniously in forming a whole human being (*insān kāmil*). Education in Islam is not only to produce academically intelligent individuals, but also to have noble personalities and oriented to the devotion to Allah.

The initial findings of the study underline the importance of the first verse that was revealed, namely QS. Al-'Alaq verses 1–5. This verse emphasizes that educational activities begin with the command to read (*iqra'*), as a symbol of intellectual and spiritual awareness. According to Arifin's tafsir (2020), the word *iqra'* not only means reading the text, but also researching, understanding, and contemplating Allah's creation. Education in Islam, thus, encourages humans to

think critically and reflectively on the phenomena of life. The results of the analysis show that the spirit of iqra' is the main foundation for the formation of a knowledgeable and civilized society (Arifin, 2020).

Furthermore, QS. Al-Baqarah verses 31–33 describe the event when Allah taught Prophet Adam the names of things. This event is proof that humans are given the potential for knowledge that must be developed. This verse explains the concept of education which is based on providing the ability to think and know the reality of God's creation. Based on the interpretation of Al-Maraghi, the knowledge taught to Adam shows that humans have higher cognitive abilities than other creatures. The results of the study confirm that Islamic education must be directed to explore this potential so that humans can carry out their caliphate functions optimally.

QS. An-Nahl verse 78 is the basis of the epistemology of Islamic education, because it emphasizes the importance of hearing, sight, and heart as the main tools of acquiring knowledge. In Ibn Katsir's view, this verse means that man must use all his sensory and spiritual potential to understand the signs of Allah's greatness. The results of the analysis show that education in Islam requires a balance between the use of reason and heart. This is a criticism of the modern education system that often focuses on cognitive aspects, but ignores the spiritual and moral dimensions.

The following verse that is the focus is QS. Luqman verses 12–19 describe the process of moral and character education carried out by Luqman to his son. These verses teach fundamental values such as monotheism, gratitude, respect for parents, social responsibility, and simplicity in life. The results of the study show that Islamic education emphasizes the importance of exemplary and wise communication

between educators and students. Luqman as an ideal educator teaches values with wisdom, compassion, and based on moral example. This kind of educational model is very relevant to be applied in the context of character education in schools.

QS. Al-Mujadilah verse 11 gives high appreciation to people of knowledge. This verse emphasizes that knowledge is the way to obtain a higher degree in the sight of Allah. According to Tafsir Al-Qurthubi, the science in question is not limited to religious science, but also includes world knowledge that brings benefits to mankind (Rohman et al., 2022). Based on the results of the analysis, Islamic education does not separate religious science and general science, but views the two as a complementary unit. The integration between knowledge and faith is the hallmark of Islamic education.

In an in-depth discussion, the results of the study indicate that thematic interpretation (maudhu'i) of educational verses opens up a more comprehensive understanding of the purpose of Islamic education. This method of interpretation allows for an integrated study of verses, so that universal principles such as the importance of sincerity in learning, justice in education, and the development of human potential can be found in a balanced manner. The results of the interpretation show that education in Islam aims to produce individuals who have strong faith, broad knowledge, and noble character.

This research also highlights the link between Qur'anic values and modern educational practices. For example, the concept of tarbiyah in the Qur'an has similarities with the student-centered learning approach in contemporary education, which places students as active subjects in the learning process. However, Islamic

education has an advantage because its orientation is not only on the mastery of knowledge, but also on the development of spirituality. Therefore, the results of the study confirm the importance of a holistic approach in Islamic education that combines intellectual, emotional, social, and spiritual aspects.

The results of the study also show that Islamic education is dynamic and adaptive to the development of the times. Qur'anic values such as iqra' and wisdom can be the basis for educational innovation in the digital era. In this context, educators play the role of facilitators and mentors who instill Qur'anic values in the midst of globalization. Islamic education must be able to provide solutions to modern challenges such as moral degradation, identity crises, and materialism by reviving spiritual values derived from the Qur'an.

In addition, the results of the study show that the ultimate goal of Islamic education is the achievement of happiness in this world and the hereafter (*sa'ādah ad-dārayn*). To achieve this, education must be directed at the formation of a personality that is faithful, knowledgeable, and charitable. A good education not only produces academically outstanding graduates, but also has moral and social awareness. Therefore, every component of education including curriculum, methods, and evaluations must contain Qur'anic values that can shape the character of students.

From the results of the research, it was also revealed that the interpretation of Islamic education verses can be used as a reference in designing a relevant and contextual Islamic education curriculum. For example, the values of education in QS. Luqman can be applied in the development of character education curriculum;

while the principle of iqra' in QS. Al-'Alaq can be the basis for research-based learning. In this way, Islamic education is able to play an active role in building a just, knowledgeable, and moral civilization.

Finally, this study concludes that the verses of the Qur'an related to education contain universal principles that can be used as a guide in all aspects of life. Islamic education based on the Qur'an teaches the importance of a balance between knowledge and faith, between the world and the hereafter, and between rationality and spirituality. Thus, the results of this study strengthen the view that Islamic education is not only a social instrument, but also a means of worship and the development of a whole human being that is oriented towards the pleasure of Allah SWT.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Based on the results of research and discussion of the Tafsir of the Qur'anic Verses on Islamic Education Materials, it can be concluded that the Qur'an is the main source in building a holistic concept of Islamic education that is oriented towards the formation of the whole human being (\*insān kāmil\*). Education in the view of the Qur'an emphasizes not only the mastery of science, but also the formation of moral, spiritual, and personality that is balanced between reason and heart. Verses such as QS. Al-'Alaq 1-5, QS. Al-Baqarah 31–33, QS. Luqman 12-19, QS. An-Nahl 78, and QS. Al-Mujadilah 11 emphasizes the importance of the process of lifelong learning, critical thinking, and knowing Allah through science.

The main goal of Islamic education is to form noble morals and solid spiritual character. Luqman's story shows that the ideal education is based on compassion, wisdom, and example. Islamic education is also universal and adaptive to the times, remaining relevant to face modern challenges by instilling Qur'anic values such as honesty, justice, and responsibility. By making the Qur'an the basis of the curriculum and educational guidelines, Islam can give birth to a generation of knowledge, morals, and an active role in building a civilization that is just and based on divine values.

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