

Effectiveness of Social Media Platforms in Disseminating Qur'anic Teachings among Contemporary Muslims

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ABSTRACT

Social media, serving as a conduit for the propagation of essential knowledge crucial for societal advancement, establishes a virtual sense of community among Muslims. This digital landscape facilitates connectivity, fostering mutual learning, especially in the realm of Qur'anic teachings. This discussion centers on evaluating the efficacy of social media platforms in diffusing Qur'anic teachings within the contemporary Muslim populace. The study utilizes a survey-based approach, primarily relying on interviews to collect primary data. The research consists of three stages: a comprehensive review of relevant literature, conducting interviews to gather in-depth insights, and providing a summary of the findings. The Glorious Qur'an serves as a guiding framework for Muslims, emphasizing the importance of ethical conduct and the responsible use of technology. Social media and digital platforms have expanded opportunities for Muslims to access and share Islamic teachings, facilitating the learning and preservation of the Qur'an and Hadith. The Qur'an encourages the harmonious integration of technology into the lives of Muslims, promoting the preservation of Islamic values and the equitable distribution of its benefits.

KEYWORDS contemporary; effectiveness; Muslims; Qur'an; social media; teachings

ABSTRACT

Media sosial, berfungsi sebagai saluran penyebaran pengetahuan yang penting bagi kemajuan masyarakat, membangun rasa kebersamaan di kalangan umat Islam. Lanskap digital ini memfasilitasi konektivitas, menumbuhkan pembelajaran timbal balik, khususnya dalam ranah ajaran Alquran. Diskusi ini berpusat pada evaluasi efektifitas platform media sosial dalam menyebarkan ajaran Alquran di tengah masyarakat Muslim kontemporer. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan berbasis survei, terutama mengandalkan wawancara untuk mengumpulkan data primer. Penelitian ini terdiri dari tiga tahap: tinjauan komprehensif terhadap literatur yang relevan, melakukan wawancara untuk mengumpulkan wawasan mendalam, dan memberikan ringkasan temuan. Alquran berfungsi sebagai kerangka panduan bagi umat Islam, menekankan pentingnya perilaku etis dan penggunaan teknologi yang bertanggung jawab. Media sosial dan platform digital telah memperluas peluang bagi umat Islam untuk mengakses dan berbagi ajaran Islam, memfasilitasi pembelajaran dan pelestarian Alquran dan Hadis. Alquran mendorong integrasi teknologi yang harmonis ke dalam kehidupan umat Islam, mendorong pelestarian nilai-nilai Islam dan pemerataan manfaatnya.

KATA KUNCI kontemporer, efektifitas, Muslim, Alquran, sosial media, pengajaran

Introduction

The contemporary era is characterized by an overwhelming prevalence of technological advancements, seamlessly integrated into various facets of human existence, including religious practices. In the intricate tapestry of modern life, the symbiotic relationship between human existence and technology mirrors the inseparable facets of a coin. The inexorable march of time propels the relentless development of increasingly sophisticated technology, permeating every realm of human endeavors, including the sacred domain of religious life. This paradigm shift poses a distinctive challenge to the propagation of Islamic Da'wah (Hasan 2019).

The impact of technological progress on the dissemination of Islam is conspicuous in the realm of smartphone applications, which serve as conduits for religious expression. Applications such as the Qur'an app and the call to prayer app exemplify the fusion of technology and spirituality, providing a facile means for individuals to maintain proximity to Allah. The ubiquity of such applications exemplifies the indomitable presence of technology in the contemporary human experience.

Fundamentally, information technology in cyberspace assumes the role of facilitating direct mass participation in the communication process. Cyberspace, as a medium, engenders a mass communication model, wherein a multitude of individuals engage in a collective communication endeavor. Consequently, communication emerges as the substance, while the virtual realm becomes the conduit or medium, offering an ideal platform for the propagation of Da'wah through information technology (Mohammad, and Ansusa 2019).

The efficacy of social media in disseminating knowledge about the Glorious Qur'an stands out as a noteworthy advantage of information technology. The sophisticated nature of information technology obliterates geographical barriers in human interactions, rendering its presence indispensable in contemporary society. This paradigm shift presents an extraordinary opportunity for scholars to propagate information universally, transcending borders and languages with unprecedented speed. Thus, the era of accelerated information technology emerges as a propitious juncture for the comprehensive dissemination of Da'wah, facilitated by the proliferation of information technology gadgets.

The ubiquity of modern communication tools has seamlessly integrated into contemporary lifestyles, with social media platforms serving as prominent online mediums for user participation, content creation, and information sharing. These platforms encompass diverse forms such as blogs, social networks, wikis, forums, and virtual worlds, constituting integral components of the current communicative landscape (Setyawan 2017).

Within this framework, the interplay between media and religion assumes a pivotal role in shaping new spiritual dimensions and collective identities. The dominance of religion in the realm of social media not only facilitates interactive dialogues but also allows religious adherents to carve out personal digital spaces for disseminating the message of Islam (Makinuddin 2021). The imperative to utilize media for the propagation of religious narratives permeates various aspects of modern societal actions and behaviors (Sulayman 2018). The transformative influence of social media extends beyond mere communication, impacting behavioral patterns and imbuing the conveyed messages with inherent value (Abidin & Fahmi 2019).

Moreover, social media serves as a potent agent for instigating shifts in individual behavior, providing an alternative avenue for the delivery of Islamic da'wa (Pitchan et al. 2018). Jafar (2017) corroborates this perspective, underscoring the media's indispensable role in fostering connections, exchanging ideas, facilitating business development, and serving as a conduit for religious preaching. The inseparability of religion and media in contemporary life is palpable, underscoring their intertwined existence (Jafar 2017).

Within the Islamic context, communication serves as a missionary endeavor and remains a prominent concern for Muslim individuals, epitomized by the exemplary conduct of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) as a disseminator of information that enhances the quality of human existence (Hendra A. Setyawan 2017). Scholars and media analysts identify the 21st century as an epoch marked by technological and informational progress, ushering humanity into the "information millennium." This era is characterized by the pervasive influence of mass media and social media in shaping the trajectory of community development. Notably, there is a discernible shift, particularly among Muslims, towards placing greater credence in information disseminated through mass and social media, supplanting individualized sources of information.

The evolving social landscape has led to the conflation of social reality with "media reality," wherein information presented by mass media assumes paramount significance. This trend underscores an augmented social responsibility on the part of mass media entities (Jafar 2017).

The intersection of religion and social media, a topic only recently gaining attention among Muslim scholars (Altenhofen 2022), has become a focal point. Scholars are increasingly recognizing the pivotal role of social media in disseminating religious content, enhancing Muslims' comprehension of their faith. Social media influencers have leveraged these platforms to propagate moral and religious values (O'Brien 2020). The contemporary religious landscape, examined by cyber-Muslims, encompasses diverse

actors, communities, and groups, including clerics, Sufis, artists, activists, and social media influencers, illustrating a unique amalgamation of religious diversity (Rozehnal 2022). Notably, even the sphere of religion, particularly the Glorious Qur'an, has undergone complete digitization due to the extraordinary penetration and intensity of social media into the daily lives of Muslims (Evolvi 2019).

In light of this context, this research directs its focus towards examining the effectiveness of social media platforms in disseminating Qur'anic teachings among contemporary Muslims.

Research Methods

The research employed a methodological survey approach. In survey-based research, various methods are available for data collection, with interviews and questionnaires being the most prevalent. However, this study predominantly relied on the interview method to procure primary data. The research methodology encompassed three distinct stages.

Firstly, an extensive review and compilation of pertinent reference materials were undertaken to establish a comprehensive foundation for the research. This initial step facilitated a thorough exploration of existing knowledge and informed subsequent research endeavors.

The second phase involved the execution of multiple interviews, with a meticulous analysis and elaboration of the gathered data. This method was pivotal in gaining nuanced insights into the intersections explored within this essay. The interviews served as a means to extract in-depth information, ensuring a robust and contextual understanding of the research subject.

Lastly, the research concludes by providing a succinct summary and highlighting the outcomes, thereby contributing to the body of knowledge and suggesting avenues for future investigation. This comprehensive methodological approach enhances the rigor and reliability of the research findings, positioning them within a scholarly context.

Result and Discussion

Glorious Qur'an and Technological Shifts

The Glorious Qur'an, the sacred scripture of Islam, revealed over 1400 years ago, imparts guidance to Muslims in various facets of their lives. While it does not explicitly address contemporary technological advancements, its teachings and principles offer a framework for navigating the challenges and opportunities presented by the recent technological shift. The Qur'an underscores the importance of ethical conduct across all spheres, emphasizing the responsible use of technology by Muslims. The imperative is to harness technology in a manner that is beneficial and non-harmful,

ensuring that its utilization does not compromise individual dignity and integrity. It advocates for a fair and just application of technology that respects human rights and values.

Specifically, the Glorious Qur'an highlights the need for caution regarding the consequences of one's actions, including those related to technology. Muslims are enjoined to refrain from actions that are detrimental, cause harm, or disrupt social order. The Qur'an encourages the acquisition of knowledge and reflection on the new opportunities afforded by technological advancements, guiding Muslims to employ such progress for the enhancement of their spiritual and worldly lives. The responsible use of technological advancements aligns with Islamic values, promoting the dissemination of knowledge, justice, order, and assistance to those in need.

In the context of a technological shift, Muslims are admonished to ensure equitable access to technology and its benefits, mitigating disparities. Activities such as spreading false information, engaging in cyberbullying, and committing immoral acts through technology are deemed inconsistent with Qur'anic teachings. The emphasis is on aligning technological practices with Islamic values to foster a society that upholds justice, knowledge, and ethical conduct.

Contemporary discourse positions social media platforms as pivotal resources for acquiring and disseminating diverse forms of information. Acknowledging the omnipresence of Information Communication Technology (ICT) is paramount for Muslims aspiring to achieve success in modern Da'wah (Jusoh & Kamaruzaman 2009). The digital era beckons individuals to explore the signs of Allah's creation through various mediums available in the current technological landscape (Jusoh & Kamaruzaman 2009).

Engaging with knowledge through modern communication platforms is not only acceptable but encouraged in today's world. The Glorious Qur'an itself validates this stance, underscoring the importance of seeking knowledge. The Qur'an serves as an authoritative guide, emphasizing the compatibility of utilizing contemporary communication platforms for educational pursuits, aligning with the broader objectives of Da'wah in the modern context:

We will show them Our signs in the horizons and within themselves until it becomes clear to them that it is the truth. But is it not sufficient concerning your Lord that He is, over all things, a Witness (Qur'an, Suratul Fussilat, 41:53).

Allah created and fashioned man with the basic features to communicate. That is why Allah states in the Glorious Qur'an;

He has taught man the mode of expression (Qur'an, Surah Ar-Rahmaan 55:4).

The dissemination of Islamic teachings in the contemporary world is intricately linked to the impact of media, which has evolved alongside Islam's development in the modern period (Rahmayani 2018). Notably, there are three distinct historical periods where Islam intersected with media. Firstly, in the eighth century, the introduction of paper became a transformative medium for spreading Islamic knowledge through written form. Subsequently, the advent of printing during the second period enhanced the dissemination of Islamic teachings, facilitating faster reproduction and wider distribution of written materials. Lastly, in the modern era characterized by digitalization, Islamic guidance, particularly the Glorious Qur'an, is circulated as commodities through various mediums such as audio, social media, and applications on computers and other gadgets (Rahmayani 2018).

The internet, particularly social media, exerts a discernible impact on the Islamic world today, leading to a divergence in understanding between liberal and traditional interpretations of Islam (Sisler 2007). The internalization of interactions with the Noble Book, especially through digital platforms, sparks debate on sacred themes. The historic reluctance of Muslims to accept religious printed books, including the Qur'an, due to concerns about sacrality erosion, has shifted over time. Initially arising with non-Muslims producing printed Qur'ans with numerous errors, Muslims gradually embraced print media as a countermeasure. A similar debate on desacralization emerged with the advent of new media, such as voiced recordings and video learning of the Qur'an, presented by various reciters. This highlights the dynamic interplay between Islam and evolving media landscapes throughout history.

The integration of technology in the realm of education assumes significant importance in the digital era. E-learning platforms, exemplified by Qur'anCall, contribute to the transparent dissemination of education, enhancing the quality, relevance, and efficiency of the learning process. Unlike traditional face-to-face Qur'an learning, online platforms broaden accessibility, enabling a diverse range of students to engage with Qur'anic teachings. The flexibility of learning schedules appeals to individuals amidst busy routines, facilitating a broader dissemination of Qur'anic knowledge.

The advent of Qur'anCall addresses negative sentiments, such as embarrassment, often experienced by elderly individuals seeking to learn the Qur'an. This platform, accessible through smartphones, laptops, and an internet connection, allows discreet individual learning without external observation. Additionally, Qur'anCall facilitates online access to Qur'an teachers, overcoming the previous limitation of their centralized presence in

religious areas. The digitalization of Qur'an learning thus emerges as a transformative force, expanding educational opportunities and addressing logistical barriers.

Uthman Ibn Affan (may Allah be pleased with him) narrated that the Messenger of Allah (May the Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him) said;

The most superior among you (Muslims) are those who learn the Qur'an and teach it (Sahih Al-Bukhari, Vol. 6, Hadith No. 547).

Undoubtedly, the contemporary landscape exhibits a remarkable transformation facilitated by social media, providing an array of opportunities for attaining spiritual superiority in the eyes of Almighty Allah. Presently, Muslims can engage with online Arabic and English texts, conveying messages and facilitating the learning of the Qur'an and its Tajweed through diverse social media platforms. This accessibility enables individuals to comfortably study the words of the Qur'an within the confines of their homes. Numerous online Islamic websites, featuring question-and-answer sections curated by sincere and erudite Ulama, further contribute to this educational milieu (Qayyum, A. and Mahmood).

The role of social media in simplifying the reading, preservation, and dissemination of various Islamic references, including the Qur'an and Hadith, is evident in contemporary society. Prior to the advent of information communication technology, the task of collecting verses of the Qur'an or Hadith proved challenging. However, with the development of specialized software for Qur'an and Hadith searches, the process has become significantly more convenient. This technological advancement enables swift navigation between Surahs, offering interpretations and transliterations for each verse, thereby enhancing accessibility and ease of study.

Islam and Modern Medium of Communication

Islam, a global religion boasting over 1.8 billion followers, has undergone adaptations to align with contemporary communication methods. In today's interconnected world, modern communication technologies wield a profound influence on the practice, interpretation, and dissemination of Islam. Recent advancements in communication technologies have notably enhanced the accessibility of information about Islam, providing a broader audience with online resources for Qur'anic interpretations, scholarly opinions, historical insights, and religious materials, thereby fostering widespread knowledge dissemination and learning opportunities.

Social media platforms and allied digital tools have emerged as conduits for scholars, preachers, and Islamic organizations to disseminate teachings of the Qur'an, lectures, sermons, and other religious content to a global audience. This has unequivocally facilitated the dissemination of Islamic

knowledge beyond geographical constraints. Concurrently, social media platforms have fostered global connectivity among Muslims, enabling individuals from diverse backgrounds to connect, exchange ideas, and engage in discussions about Islamic teachings, encompassing interpretations, recitations, explanations, varied learning styles, and other facets integral to human development.

However, it is imperative to acknowledge that social media platforms and digital gadgets present challenges for Islam, manifesting in the dissemination of misinformation, misrepresentation, misinterpretations, and pseudo-ideologies on these online platforms. Social media, encompassing various forms with distinct objectives and intentions, shares a common attribute of providing a public social space. This public social space serves as a forum for discussions and updates surrounding communities, introducing new or continued phenomena (Faraz 2022). The multifaceted nature of social media underscores its impact on the discourse surrounding Islam in the contemporary digital landscape.

Salman Javaria's work on the "Impact of Media and Social Media on Islam and Muslims," posits that social media has significantly influenced the dissemination of Islam and shaped the perception of Muslims on a global scale. The Arab Spring uprisings, extensively utilizing social media for communication and mobilization, vividly illustrated the transformative power of platforms like Facebook and Twitter in effecting profound societal changes. This underscores the potential of social media in reaching individuals unfamiliar with Islam or Muslims, offering a unique opportunity to bridge gaps and foster understanding, particularly in regions where direct interactions are limited (Salman 2016).

Beyond mere dissemination, social media platforms provide a dynamic space for students to engage in debates, thereby enhancing their comprehension and empowering them with control over content. The escalating usage of social media, especially on mobile devices, enables continuous interaction between various publics and organizations, allowing decision-makers to exercise soft behavioral skills at a nuanced level (Robert 2013). Traditional avenues for learning about Islam, such as mosques and educational institutions, persist, but social media has emerged as a complementary and accessible platform for learning, questioning, and teaching.

The internet, particularly through platforms like YouTube, has democratized access to Islamic literature, offering a diverse array of knowledge accessible at any time and in various languages. Blogging sites like Muslim Matters.org and SuhaibWeb.com have become valuable resources for individuals, both Muslims and non-Muslims, seeking to deepen

their understanding of Islam (Salman 2016).

Twitter and Facebook stand out as the most actively engaged social networking platforms among Muslims, facilitating communication with religious figures, political leaders, academics, and journalists. These platforms have become crucial conduits for disseminating important news and information, providing an instantaneous and far-reaching means of communication (Salman 2016).

Fozi, in his assertion elucidated that "there is, sadly, a downside to being in the spotlight." Those who wish to throw a negative light on Islam are just as active online, and their blogs, tweets, and videos easily spread preconceptions about Muslims. It's difficult to deal with, but we must keep in mind that social media has also empowered us and provided us with a forum to express ourselves.

To enhance the positive impact of media and social media on the representation of Islam, a proactive and vocal approach towards our faith is essential, utilizing social media platforms to engage with individuals unfamiliar with Islam or Muslims (Salman 2016).

The propagation of Islam has been significantly facilitated by the adoption of social media. Proselytization, the dissemination of a message through effective and practical techniques, has evolved throughout history, employing various approaches and tools across different schools of thought. In the contemporary global landscape, diverse schools employ strategic propagation tools to acquaint individuals with their ideologies and beliefs, seeking to attract new followers.

The integration of social media serves as a catalyst to rejuvenate Islam's ethos, encompassing political qualities, moral principles, and spiritual ethics. In recent years, social media has emerged as a paramount medium for disseminating ideas across all sectors of society. Adapting to this modern trend necessitates the establishment of a conceptual framework for educating Muslims through the judicious and lawful use of social media, ensuring alignment with Islamic principles (Mallam Yusuf 2015).

Passivity in the face of global progress renders us stagnant while the world advances. A proactive approach involves utilizing platforms like Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, WhatsApp, and Telegram earnestly to disseminate and propagate Islamic teachings among both Muslim and non-Muslim students (Mallam Yusuf 2015).

Social media undeniably transforms communication methods, yet empirical evidence does not support its impact on altering people's religious beliefs. In a scholarly piece titled "Religion and Social Media," Pauline Cheong discusses how blogging and microblogging, exemplified by tweeting, can function as religious practices. Her research illustrates that social media

serves as a medium for individuals to teach and inform others about their faith, fostering meaningful discourse and providing social and spiritual assistance (Cheong 2011).

Numerous social media accounts are dedicated to informing and engaging followers of various religions. On Twitter, for instance, @IslamicThinking boasts over one million followers, disseminating inspirational words, reminders, Qur'anic passages, and short prayers. While these accounts serve as valuable reminders, individuals like Sabeen, a 24-year-old pathology student, contend that social media doesn't inherently make her more religious. Conversely, Summer Matar, a 21-year-old biochemistry student, emphasizes that her religious commitment is reinforced by regular exposure to religious posts on social media. For her, the global reach of family members on these platforms exposes her to diverse religious perspectives, contributing to spiritual contemplation and growth (Cheong 2011).

Social Media and Effectiveness of the Knowledge of the Glorious Qur'an

The advent of social media platforms has significantly enhanced access to Qur'anic knowledge, providing a vast forum for individuals to share, disseminate, and engage in discussions about the Qur'an. This broader perspective makes Qur'anic knowledge more accessible, particularly for those whose schedules impede access to traditional sources of learning. However, Muslims are urged to prioritize the verification of information from authentic and reliable sources, engaging comprehensively in learning to ensure the acquisition of accurate information regarding the teachings of the Qur'an.

Religious texts underscore the obligation of Muslims to seek knowledge, as emphasized by the Prophet (SAW) in the tradition:

Seeking knowledge is obligatory upon every Muslim (Sunan Ibn Majah, Vol. 1, Book 1, Hadith 224).

The primary sources of Islamic knowledge, the Qur'an and the Sunna of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W), are fundamental to this pursuit (Kamsin et al., 2015). The Prophet (S.A.W) categorizes knowledge into three types:

Knowledge has three categories; anything else is extra; a precise verse, or an established Sunnah, or a firm obligatory duty (Sunan Abi Dawud, Book 18, Hadith 2879).

Therefore, the continuous transmission of the Qur'an and Sunna from generation to generation is highly encouraged to sustain their teachings. Transmission occurs through both oral and written traditions (Sultan 2011).

Oral transmission involves memorization, either verbatim or by understanding the root of the original texts. This method facilitates easy

reference in times of difficulty (Widdowson 1998). The exemplification of Qur'an memorization by the Prophet, the Companions, and their followers underscores its educational significance in Islam (Sultan 2011).

Education, fundamentally synonymous with communication, serves the purpose of transferring knowledge from educators to learners while aiming to induce changes in attitudes and behaviors (Whitehead 1959). Essential components of communication encompass the communicator, message, and communicant, alongside various elements such as actions, scenes, actors, intermediaries, objectives, environments, supporters, and inhibitors. In the contemporary era of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), careful consideration of these elements is paramount for achieving effective communication outcomes. ICT has accelerated, simplified, and diversified the communication process, influencing various aspects of human interaction.

In the context of the effectiveness and role of social media in disseminating the teachings of the Glorious Qur'an, insights from in-depth interviews are illuminating. Hussain Mubarak asserts that social media serves as a contemporary platform, facilitating easy and remote access to learning the Qur'an, Hadith, or interpretations without direct engagement with scholars. He emphasizes the significance of acknowledging efforts made to discuss the Glorious Qur'an on modern communication channels, asserting that the verses of the Qur'an will radiate the light of Allah's grace and mercy irrespective of the context or perception of the conversation.

Yusuf Usman Amin contends that the modern communication channel serves as an effective means to support the learning of the Glorious Qur'an and religious proselytization, particularly due to the significant number of young Muslims utilizing the internet in Nigeria. In the era of globalization, this platform presents an opportunity for global proselytization, allowing for the swift conveyance of Islamic messages and teachings tailored to the target audience. Students, in general, can access a plethora of materials about the Qur'an and Islam through social media, ranging from fundamental aspects such as Qur'an recitation and ablution procedures to more complex topics like ethical guidelines for interactions with the opposite sex and tutorials on classical books, as well as discussions on contemporary Islamic law. This underscores the positive impact of social media in enhancing the understanding of the Quran and Islam.

Mallam Aliyu Iliyasu emphasizes that the utilization of social media, with its diverse applications, can facilitate the transmission of the Glorious Qur'an and its teachings. Quranic scholars can leverage these platforms to teach their students, employing virtual tools available on various social media platforms.

Misba'u Adeshina highlights the existence of numerous blogs on social media that provide recitations from various reciters and interpretations of verses to readers. This, in turn, has a positive impact on Islam, as individuals can easily access the Glorious Qur'an and its teachings through modern means of communication. Additionally, scholars proficient in modern communication methods transmit their activities related to Qur'anic teachings via social media platforms, particularly during Ramadan, emphasizing the continued relevance of traditional teachings in contemporary communication channels.

Yahuza Danlami affirms the pivotal role of social media platforms in enhancing the comprehension of the Qur'an and other Islamic sciences. He underscores the significance of social media in facilitating learning and understanding of the Glorious Qur'an, noting that platforms like Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, and Twitter can be instrumental in sharing Qur'anic verses as reminders to Muslims. Furthermore, individuals have the opportunity to virtually engage with scholars online through platforms such as Zoom, Skype, and Facebook Live-Stream to enhance their understanding of the Glorious Qur'an.

Kasimu Sulaiman highlights the prevalent reliance of younger generations on smartphones and their inclination towards using digital platforms for accessing the Glorious Qur'an. He notes that the contemporary youth often prefer digital formats over traditional hard copies, and their online presence makes social media an effective avenue for disseminating the teachings of the Glorious Qur'an. The shift towards online listening rather than traditional media, such as radio cassettes, underscores the need to leverage social media to reach and engage with the youth on matters related to the Glorious Qur'an and its sciences.

Mufti Ismail Menk expounds on the strategic use of modern networks to advance the understanding of Islam, particularly through sharing and posting Qur'anic content on social media platforms. In his audio lecture, "Qur'an on Social Media," Menk advocates for proactive engagement on social media to spread the message of the Glorious Qur'an. He emphasizes the importance of Muslims utilizing these platforms to counteract potential misrepresentations and distortions of the Glorious Qur'an that may be propagated by others for their own agendas against Islam and Muslims.

Zainab Mukhtar recognizes the potential of social media platforms in fostering Qur'an reading groups, specifically on WhatsApp and Telegram. Through these groups, members engage in collective recitation, offering corrections and support through voice messages. The structured approach involves assigning sections of the Glorious Qur'an to each member, allowing the group to collectively complete the Qur'an on a daily and monthly basis.

This practice not only promotes regular recitation but also aligns with Islamic principles, yielding specific rewards. The collaborative nature of these virtual groups enhances the individual and collective engagement with the Qur'an.

Muhammad Tahir Ibrahim asserts the efficacy of social media platforms as tools for learning and disseminating the Glorious Qur'an, particularly given the increasing presence of young Muslims online. Modern communication tools, such as Zoom, Facebook Live-Stream, and Skype, provide accessible avenues for engaging with the Qur'an's teachings. Ibrahim emphasizes the need for effective utilization of social media applications, highlighting their potential for educational purposes and global outreach in spreading Islamic teachings when managed appropriately.

Aisha Lawal Bangis underscores the transformative impact of social media on Islamic education, enabling Muslims worldwide to study from the comfort of their homes. Virtual classes and online lectures, facilitated by renowned scholars, offer accessible opportunities for individuals who may face physical constraints or geographical limitations. The virtual realm allows global participation in Islamic lessons, including Qur'an recitation and Tajweed, fostering an inclusive approach to learning Qur'anic sciences.

Mulkaat Ibrahim Baba discusses the facilitative role of new media technology in accessing the Glorious Qur'an and Islamic teachings on social media platforms. In non-Muslim territories, where obtaining hard copies may be challenging, digital formats on social networking sites provide a viable alternative. The availability of soft copies in audio or text formats enhances accessibility to Islamic resources, expanding the reach of Qur'anic knowledge through modern communication channels.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the glorious Qur'an serves as a guiding framework for Muslims, offering direction in addressing the challenges and opportunities brought forth by technological advancements. Despite the absence of explicit references to modern technology in the Qur'an, its teachings underscore the paramount significance of ethical conduct and the judicious utilization of technology. Muslims are urged to pursue knowledge and harness technology for constructive purposes, including the dissemination of knowledge, advocacy for justice, and assistance to those in need. Nevertheless, the Qur'an issues cautions against the inappropriate use of technology, such as the dissemination of misinformation and participation in cyberbullying. The emergence of social media and digital platforms has notably expanded avenues for Muslims to access and share Islamic teachings, facilitating the learning and preservation of the Qur'an and Hadith. In essence, the Qur'an advocates for a harmonious integration of technology into the lives of

Muslims, emphasizing the preservation of Islamic values and ensuring the equitable distribution of its benefits.

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