

ALQURAN AS SOURCES OF SCIENCE

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Abstract - In every education administration, there are deficiencies that need to be improved continuously by following the academic qualifications and competencies that are in accordance with the SNP in elementary schools which have not been realized properly, as indicated by the application of some schools where there are still high school graduate teachers who are assigned to be classroom teachers. So it is necessary to review the quality of the standards of educators and efforts to improve them so that educators are more professional and meet school expectations and targets. The aim is to improve the quality of the standards of educators themselves to be more professional in their fields by using descriptive qualitative research methods. The conclusion is that the standard quality of educators at SDIT Daarul Fikri has not fully followed the SNP because there are still teachers below the S1 level. Efforts made to improve the standard of educators have their own uniqueness which is marked by the presence of key performance indicators, peer teaching, supervision and recapitulation of student absorption as an evaluation of the learning process. Then there is continuous training and coaching for educators so that they can help meet the needs of teacher competence.

Keywords: *Quality of Educator Standards; Efforts to Improve Quality of Educator Standards; SDIT Daarul Fikri*

1. Introduction

The Qur'an is the greatest miracle to us Prophet Muhammad Rasulullah SAW. The Qur'an is the only miracle of the Prophet Muhammad. that exist until now. Apart from being a source of happiness in this world and the hereafter, the Qur'an is also a source of knowledge that always develops in line with the times and times (Thus is written by Dr. Maurice Bical in his book *Alquran, Bible and Modern Science: The only religion in this world that is always in line with Science past, present and future Islam*).

The first surahs and verses of the Qur'an that were revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. As a sign of his prophethood and apostolate, it contains the command to read as the beginning of the appointment of the Prophet and Apostle of Allah Taala (Yaumul Bi'tsah) beginning with the descent of the Angel Gabriel to the Prophet who was surviving in Gowa Hira on Jabal Nur Hill which is not too far from the city of Mecca. Jibril came to the Prophet who was staying in Gowa Hira and immediately hugged him tightly and told him to read: Iqra for three times in a row, Muhammad answered him: I can't read the last time he ordered him to read and immediately guided him QS al-Alaq: 1-5:

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ (1). خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ (2).
اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ (3). الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ (4). عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ.

Translate:

Read in the name of your Lord who created. He has created man from alaq (something that clings/hangs/like a leech). Read, and it is your Lord, the Most

Gracious, Who teaches (humans) by means of words. He taught man what he did not know." (Verses Al-Alaq: 1-5)

The first commandment in this surah is the command to learn by reading and writing, studying the knowledge in the Qur'an, researching the written and the unwritten in the universe, whether in the air, land or in the ground, and sea, as in the QS Az-Zumar: 9.

قُلْ هَلْ يَسْتَوِي الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُونَ وَالَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ۚ إِنَّمَا يَتَذَكَّرُ أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ ۚ

Translate:

Say: Are those who know the same as those who do not know? Verily, it is people who are wise who can receive lessons."

While in the QS al-Mujdah: 11

يَرْفَعُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ ۚ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ

Translate:

Allah will exalt those who believe among you and those who are given knowledge by several degrees. And Allah is Knowing of what you do.

Both verses indicate the importance of a person to have knowledge. If you look closely, by reading the Qur'an, you will find many sources of knowledge about the universe that are incalculable in number and value. In QS Yunus: 5, describes the science of astronomy or astrology.

هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ الشَّمْسُ ضِيَاءً وَالْقَمَرَ نُورًا وَقَدَرَهُ مَنَازِلَ لِتَعْلَمُوا عَدَدَ السِّنِينَ
وَالْحِسَابَ ۚ مَا خَلَقَ اللَّهُ ذَلِكَ إِلَّا بِالْحَقِّ يُفَصِّلُ الْآيَاتِ لِقَوْمٍ يَعْلَمُونَ

Translate:

It is He who makes the sun shine and the moon shines, and He has appointed manzilah (places) for the course of the month so that you may know the number of years and the calculation (time). God did not create it but with such rights. He explains the signs (of His greatness) to those who know."

In QS Yasin: 38-40:

وَالشَّمْسُ تَجْرِي لِمُسْتَقَرٍّ لَهَا ۚ ذَلِكَ تَقْدِيرُ الْعَزِيزِ الْعَلِيمِ (38)
وَالْقَمَرَ قَدَرْنَاهُ مَنَازِلَ حَتَّىٰ عَادَ كَالْعُرْجُونِ الْقَدِيمِ (39)
لَا الشَّمْسُ يَنْبَغِي لَهَا أَنْ تُدْرِكَ الْقَمَرَ وَلَا اللَّيْلُ سَابِقُ النَّهَارِ ۚ وَكُلٌّ فِي فَلَكٍ يَسْبَحُونَ

Translate:

And the sun walks in its orbit. Such is the decree of the Mighty, All-Knowing. And We have set for the month manzilah-manzilah, so that (after he reached the last manzilah) he returned as a form of old bunches. It is not possible for the

sun to find the moon and the night cannot precede the day. And each one circulates in its orbit.”

Another proof of the Qur'an as the basis of science is the QS an-Nahl: 66 about animal science

وَإِنَّ لَكُمْ فِي الْأَنْعَامِ لَعِبْرَةً ۚ نُسْقِيكُمْ مِمَّا فِي بُطُونِهِ مِنْ بَيْنِ فَرْثٍ وَدَمٍ لَبَنًا خَالِصًا سَائِغًا لِلشَّارِبِينَ

Translate:

And verily in the cattle there is a lesson for you. We give you to drink from what is in their stomachs (in the form of) clean milk between dung and blood which is easy to swallow for those who drink it.

QS Ar Ra'd: 4 which explains the science of plants:

وَفِي الْأَرْضِ قِطْعٌ مُتَجَوِّرَاتٌ ۖ وَجَنَّاتٌ مِنْ أَعْنَابٍ وَزَرْعٌ وَنَخِيلٌ صِنْوَانٌ وَغَيْرُ صِنْوَانٍ يُسْقَى بِمَاءٍ وَاحِدٍ وَنُفِضِلُ بَعْضَهَا عَلَى بَعْضٍ فِي الْأُكُلِ ۚ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِقَوْمٍ يَعْقِلُونَ

Translate:

And in this earth there are adjoining parts, and the vineyards, and the branched and unbranched plants and date palms, are watered with the same water. We overestimate some of those plants over others about their taste. Verily in that are signs (the greatness of Allah) for a people who think.

Earth Sciences and Natural Sciences in QS Qaf: 7-8

وَالْأَرْضَ مَدَدْنَاهَا وَأَلْقَيْنَا فِيهَا رَوَاسِيَ وَأَنْبَتْنَا فِيهَا مِنْ كُلِّ زَوْجٍ بَهِيجٍ تَبْصِرَةً وَذِكْرًا لِكُلِّ عَبْدٍ مُنِيبٍ

Translate:

And We spread the earth and We put on it solid mountains and We grew on it all kinds of plants that are beautiful to the eye, to be a lesson and a warning to every servant who returns (remembering Allah).

In QS Saba'; 18.

وَجَعَلْنَا بَيْنَهُمْ وَبَيْنَ الْقُرَى الَّتِي بَرَكْنَا فِيهَا قُرًى ظَاهِرَةً وَقَدَّرْنَا فِيهَا السَّيْرَ ۚ سِيرُوا فِيهَا لَيَالِيَ وَأَيَّامًا آمِنِينَ

Translate:

And We made between them and between the lands on which We bestowed blessings upon them, some neighboring countries and We fixed between them (distances) of travel. Walk then and you in those cities by night and day safely.

The Qur'an as a source of knowledge was first revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. In the early days of the development of Islam during the Khulafurrasyidun period, continued in the Umayyad dynasty. Then the Abbasid Dynasty, as well as the Umayyad Government in Spain, many famous Muslim experts who had previously memorized the Koran at an early age then studied other sciences, but they still held fast to the Koran.

In the Abbasid government in the east centered in the city of Baghdad (now Iraq) and the Umayyads in the West centered in Spain. The Islamic government in Baghdad motivated scientists to translate Philosophy books from Greece in exchange for gold to those who had translated it. Various kinds of knowledge that have been translated then the book is weighed with gold as a tribute to him.

Famous Islamic scientists from various fields of science, including the following:

1. Ibn Sina in the field of Medicine
2. Ibn Rush in the field of Philosophy
3. Al Faraby in Philosophy
4. Imam Algazali in the field of Ihyau Ulumuddin and the Misguidance of the Philosophers,
5. Ibn Hazam in the field of History
6. Abbas bin Farmas, chemist and astronomer. He was the first inventor to make glass from stone.
7. Ibrahim bin Yahya al-Naqqas, famous in astronomy. Knowledge that can know the occurrence of solar or lunar eclipses and can also know the length of time the eclipse occurs. Ibrahim bin Yahya invented modern binoculars that can determine the distance between the solar system and other stars.
8. Ahmad bin Ibas, expert in medicine
9. Umm al-Hasan bint Abu Ja'far and al-Hafidz two women: medical experts
10. Mother Batuthah from Tangier, Morocco Geography
11. Al-Farabi Abu Nasr Muhammad Al-Farabi was born in 870 AD in Farab, a city in central Turkey. Al-Farabi is a genius who speaks 89 languages and is a great Muslim teacher in the fields of fiqh, philosophy, science, medicine, music, and poetry. Al-Farabi lived in Baghdad for 40 years to study Arabic and Greek, then to study Aristotle's philosophy and logic. If Aristotle is known as the first teacher, then Al-Farabi is dubbed the second teacher and the father of Islamic logic. Throughout his life, Al-Farabi wrote more than a hundred Arabic books in the fields of philosophy, science, medicine, music, and others. Some of his famous works are At-Ta'lim Ats-Tsani, Al-Musiqi Al-Kabir, Ihsha'u Al-Iqa, and Ihsha'u Al-Ulum wa At-Ta'rif bi Aghradhiha. Also read: Abbasid Caliphate: History, Golden Age, and End of Power.
12. Al-Khwarizmi Al-Khwarizmi or whose real name is Muhammad Ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi is known as the Father of World Algebra. He created the use of secans and tangens in trigonometry and astronomy. In addition, Al-Khwarizmi also created a numbering system that is so important that it is used today.

13. Ibn Haitham Ibn Haitham, Father of Modern Optics whose real name is Abu Ali Muhammad Al-Hassan Ibn Al-Haitham. In intelligent circles in the West, this Islamic scholar who was born in 965 AD is known as Al Hazen. His writings on eye medicine have become an important reference that is still being studied today. Ibn Haitham did a lot of research on light and has inspired Western scientists such as Boger, Bacon, and Kepler, in creating microscopes and telescopes. In addition, Ibn Haitham had discovered the principle of the unity of air before Tricella and the force of gravity before Isaac Newton. Read also: *The Umayyad Caliphate: The Golden Age and the End of Power*.
14. Ibn Khaldun Ibn Khaldun is an Islamic scientist who is known as a historian and father of sociology. In addition, he is known as the Father of Islamic Economics because his thoughts on logical and realistic economic theory were put forward long before Adam Smith and David Ricardo.
15. Avicenna (Ibn Sina) is a philosopher, scientist, and doctor who was born in Persia in 980 AD. As one of the Islamic scientists in the field of medicine, he is also called the Father of Modern Medicine. His most famous work is *Qanun fi Thib*, which became a reference in the field of medicine for centuries.
16. Imam Al Ghazali Imam Al Ghazali is a prominent Muslim scientist in the field of Philosophy and Sufism. During his lifetime, the figure who was often called Algazel was very active in writing. His works on issues of ushuluddin, aqidah, fiqh, philosophy, manthiq, and tasawuf are numerous. Some of them are.
17. *Arba'in Fi Ushuliddin*, *Al Iqtishad Fil I'tiqad*, *Ma'ariful Aqliyah*, and others. Read also: *Mosques of the Islamic Empire and their characteristics*.
18. Al-Kindi Al-Kindi has a great contribution in the field of philosophy, therefore he is also dubbed the Arab philosopher. Not only that, Al-Kindi is also productive in writing many works from several disciplines, such as metaphysics, ethics, logic, psychology, pharmacology, mathematics, and so on. Some of his famous books are *Kitab Al-Kindi ila Al-Mu'tashim Billah Fi Al-Falsafah Al-Ula*, *Kitab Al-Falsafah Ad-Dakhilat wa Al-Masa'il Al-Manthiqiyyah wa Al-Muqtashah wa Ma Fawqa Al-Thabi 'iyyah*, and *Kitab fi An-Nahu La Tanalu Al-Falsafah Illa Bi 'ilm Al-Riyadhiyyah*.
19. Jabir Al-Hayyan: The next world Islamic figure who inspires is Jabir Al-Hayyan, who is recognized as the Father of Arab Chemistry. Jabir Al-Hayyan is known to have developed two main chemical operations, namely calcification and chemical reduction. In addition, he also improved the methods of evaporation, sublimation, smelting and crystallization.
20. Ahmad Dahlan (Muh. Darwis) Habib who does not show his kehabibannya. he is the great-grandson of the carrier of Islam in the archipelago (Dutch East Indies)
21. Sayyid Djamaluddin Al Husain Al Alkbar who has a heritage tomb in the form of the Islamic Cemetery Cemetery in Tosora Wajo, South Sulawesi. Syayyid Djamaluddin Alhusain Alakbar is the ancestor of the Sunan/Wali Songo in Java who spread Islam in the Bugis Lands which began with his arrival in Palanro Barru. Not long after, they moved to the spiciness of Tanah Wajo, precisely in Tosora

Sengkang Wajo, approximately 15 KM. from the current capital city of Sengkang Wajo. Gusdur had been to Sengkang Wajo to visit the shrine of his ancestor Sayyid Djamaluddibn Alhusain Al Akbar when he was President, but because the roads and bridges leading to the Al Husain Al Akbar Cemetery Complex were damaged, he and his entourage just sat cross-legged surrounded by their companions and escorts to pray together.

Gusdur advised NU residents who visited South Sulawesi and did not visit the Tomb of Djamaluddin Al Husain, basically he did not step on Bugis land. A resident of Bugis Dato descent from Malaysia who had visited Tosora Sengkang Wajo claimed to have a pedigree with Sayyid Djamaluddin Alhusain Alakbar.

Approximately three hundred years of his arrival in Tanah Tosora Sengkang Wajo, then Islam entered the Kingdom of Tallo and the Kingdom of Gowa and was institutionalized in the kingdom as the official religion of the kingdom. The Kings of Gowa through their power invited all the rulers of the kings in South Sulawesi today to embrace Islam.

The only kingdom in the Bugis Region that challenged and did not accept the invitation of the King of Gowa to embrace Islam was the work of Bone.

The rulers of the Gowa Kingdom took up arms to fight the Bone Kingdom which was reluctant to accept Islam as the kingdom's religion. The Kingdom of Gowa through the war of Religion (Musuh Asellengneng Bugis term). The war between the kingdoms of Gowa as the ruler of Islam was able to defeat the Kingdom of Bone and Islamize all the citizens of the kingdom, unless there was a group of people who were reluctant to accept Islam. The ruler of the kingdom of Bone expelled him (dipaoppangi Tanah) from the power of the King of Bone. The group that was expelled from the Bone kingdom then moved to the current territory of Addatuang Sidenreng (Bugis) Sidrap Regency. The ruler of Addatuang Sidenreng then gave a place in South Sidenreng. The Specialists from the Bone kingdom settled in the south of Sidenreng (then known as To Lotang) with the permission of the ruler of Addatuang Sidenreng. Over time they live. The process of their life history Tolotang earlier. The term Tolotang has long been changed to "Tolotang Religion". This term is valid until there is an official regulation from the Minister of Religion Prof. Dr. H. Mukti Ali, Citizens of the Republic of Indonesia are required to choose one of the official religions in Indonesia, namely:

1. Islam
2. Catholic Christian,
3. Protestant Christianity,
4. Hindus, and
5. Buddha.

The five official religions in Indonesia are the adherents of the Animist belief (Tolotang) preferring Hinduism without being washed when its citizens die (burned).

21. Hasyim Asyari: Lineage, Role, and His Struggle Ibn al-Nafis Ibn al-Nafis was born in Damascus, Syria, in 1213 AD. He is known as the first person to accurately

describe the circulation of blood in the human body. The Muslim scientist nicknamed the Father of Circulatory Physiology was also the first to express the theory of capillary blood vessels.

22. Al Zahrawi Al-Zahrawi was a physicist and surgeon who was born in 936 AD in Andalusia. One of his most famous works is Al-Tasrif, which contains a collection of medical practices, including those on dentistry and child birth. For his role in the invention of syringes, forceps, surgical needles, scalpels, Al-Zahrawi was dubbed the Father of Surgeons.

Muslims are no less great in the field of science. It is proven by the large number of Muslim scientists who are able to contribute to science.

These scientists are enthusiastic to study science, especially those related to the arguments in the Koran. Here are Muslim scientists who were able to change the world with their findings.

These scientists are hafidz before pursuing their respective expertise and remain Istiqomah to their guidelines, the Book of Allah and the Sunnah of the Prophet. Muslims hold fast to the Koran as a source of knowledge, the glory of Islam and Islamic thinkers invite questions from Europeans. They were curious and began to study Arabic as a tool to find out so they could translate Muslim books to be brought to their country to be developed.

European Christian youths also started studying at Islamic universities in Spain, such as the universities of Cordova, Seville, Malaga, Granada and Salamance. While studying in Spain, they were active in translating scientific books by Muslim scholars. The seat of government is in Toledo Spain. After returning to their respective countries, they teach the knowledge gained to students in their country.

4. Conclusion

God is great in all His greatness. The basics of science can be found in the Qur'an, if Muslims pay attention and understand more deeply the verses of the Qur'an, then Muslims will be respected and respected by adherents of other religions, but the opposite happens. Europe can progress and develop as it is today and beat Muslim countries because they learn from Islamic scientists. Meanwhile, the Islamic world has experienced a decline and has been colonized to this day because they have abandoned their religious teachings and guidelines: the Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad. Hopefully the leaders of Islamic educators and scholars will realize it and try again to awaken the Islamic ummah to study and learn various sciences. Europe developed because of learning in Islam and leaving the religion.

On the other hand, the Muslims experienced a setback and were colonized, because they left the teachings of their religion. The greatness and Izzah of Muslims because they hold fast to the teachings of the Koran of their religion as a source of belief, a source of knowledge, and a source of civilization that is not weathered by rain and does not wear out due to heat..

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