

Study of Educational Concepts of Holy Koran in the Field of Civil Culture and Its Impact on the Educational Institute (School)

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ABSTRACT

This study has been aimed at exploring and extracting the components of civil culture in the educational concepts of Holy Koran and suggestions with respect to its impact on schools. The research method is descriptive and documentary. The data of this study has been mostly extracted from Koran and several books and various journals and articles related to the topic. Various components of civil culture (including: respect for other people's rights, health, rights and women's participation in the society, freedom and security, education and learning, religious minorities and justice) are explored from the perspective of the heavenly Book and their method of teaching in the educational institution has been stated further. The results of this study indicate the large number of available verses regarding the various components of civil culture and didactic contents and necessary instructions concerning each one. These results show that Holy Koran pays attention to all aspects of life of people in the society and, despite the lapse of centuries since its ascent, it contains the most complete and accurate teachings of life.

KEYWORDS: Holy Koran, culture, citizenship, civil culture, education.

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of life, humans have always dreamed of a prosperous life and have decided to live with one another in order to reach happiness and joy and satisfy their needs in life. For this purpose, different societies have developed special rules and regulations so that all the people can benefit from various benefits and advantages of the social and specifically citizen life.

In this paper, various components of civil culture are investigated and the methods for their presentation and education have been studied. Based on the nature of this study, with respect to the civil culture, the collection data and each of the components of the topic have been extracted and analyzed based on the verses from Holy Koran and eventually, the research questions are responded.

Holy Koran:

- "Koran" that derives from the root "kor", literally means "collecting, providing and also reading". As believed by the Muslims, this Book has been revealed to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), who is called the last prophet, by God over a 23-year period, which has been collectively gathered in a book named "Koran". Koran has 30 parts, 114 chapters and 6236 verses. Koran deems itself as "the Preserved Tablet".

- One of the other names of Koran is "Furqān" meaning "criterion" which has been presented in several verses from Holy Koran: "Blessed is He who sent down the Criterion..." (Surat Al-Furqān (The Criterion)/ ayah 1); Koran is a book through which God Almighty speaks to and reminds His servants of the statutes and ordinances: "And this [Koran] is a blessed message..." (Surat Al-'Anbyā' (The Prophets)/ ayah 50).

Culture:

- Culture is a combination of the behaviors of the members of a society and environmental teachings. Furthermore, culture refers to a correlated collection of almost explicit thoughts, feelings and deeds that has been adopted by the majority of the members of a society. Culture can be divided in the two parts of material culture and non-material or spiritual culture. Material culture includes tangible and objective elements, such as: houses, life appliances, etc., and from among the elements of culture, the part which is not material is called spiritual culture, such as: art, language, literature, philosophy, politics, etc.

Citizen:

The term "shahrvand" is an equivalent for the Greek term "polites", the English term "citizen" and the French term "citoyen"; shahrvand or citizen is a person who benefits from civil rights or the points contained in the constitution of a specific country.

Citizenship:

Citizenship is a mutual social contract and a series of reciprocal rights of "the government regarding people" and "people regarding the government" and it is also a general mutual feeling toward the national and social identity in a specified range; also, citizenship refers to being a member or naturalized of a country, by taking into consideration the rights and duties that the individual is burdened with.

Civil culture:

Not only is civil culture a judicial and legal issue, it is also a dynamic concept for the real fulfillment of which, one must go beyond the sphere of the government and for the investigation of which, the citizen must be heeded in addition to the culture of the society.

In definitions rendered of the civil culture, mostly "citizenship behavior" is considered; that is to say, civil culture refers to the duties that the citizens in a city have regarding social institutions or other citizens.

Education:

Education refers to the fulfillment of the prerequisites and factors for actualization of the individual's potentials regarding his/her voluntary development and evolution toward desired goals and based on a carefully designed plan.

Basics of Education:

However defined and whatever its goal, education requires some features that are fulfilled in the educated individual as a human; therefore, the issue of education is the issue of the human.

The differences between educational schools and methods stem from this point since each of the human schools and methods think in a special way concerning humans and their attributes and even as stated by some experts, education and training requires the recognition of humans and their position and state in the stages of typical and individual evolution.

There are diverse and various definitions and interpretations regarding education and although, on the surface, the content of most of them is similar, the goals and intensions hidden in them on the one hand and their certain requirements and outcomes on the other hand, separate and distinguish them from one another.

Considering the definitions above, it could be said:

First- All the literal meanings of the word "education" are summed up in the term "building" in order to show that great endeavors are taken throughout this course.

Second-In all definitions, "gradual" education has been mentioned; that is, the issues and affairs related to each stage are put into practice in the specific stage and period.

Third-The phrase "completely and perfectly" means for the educated individual to be able to be prepared fully for the next stages of education by "self-discovery" and recognition of most of his/her capabilities and needs, in addition to endowment with many planned aspects in education.

To posit the importance of education, it suffices to state that the thriving of the talents and fulfillment of the gifts within us are indebted to that. The fruits of proper education are not limited to the reforming of the individual; rather, they also transform the society and the healthy social life is impossible without proper education.

As can be seen, the basis of education is determined based on the various cultural and civilizational achievements of a people or nation and educational methods are static affairs depending on common traditions and customs, whereas this is apparently contradictory to the general spirit of education which is renovation and dynamism; therefore, we must look for a better method and procedure in order to come up with a basis for establishment of our educational system that can have, at least, the primary and essential features of an efficient educational system.

The Characteristics and Methods of Islamic Education:**Characteristics of Islamic education:**

One of the characteristics of the New Age is lack of recognition of religion in different realms of social life of humans. One of the reasons for lack of recognition of religious education is lack of awareness of instructions and acts and behaviors of those inclined toward it. Here, some characteristics of Islamic education will be enumerated:

-Divinity:

Holy Koran emphasizes that education and purification of the Prophet of Islam (PBUH) has a divine perspective and revealed source:

« هُوَ الَّذِي نَعَتْ فِي الْأُمِّيِّينَ رَسُولًا مِنْهُمْ يَتْلُوا عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتِهِ وَ يُزَكِّيهِمْ وَ يُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَ الْحِكْمَةَ وَ إِنْ كَانُوا مِنْ قَبْلُ لَفِي ضَلَالٍ مُبِينٍ »

Chapter al-jumu'ah veres 2:

“He it is who hath sent among the unlettered ones a messenger of their own, to recite unto them his revelation and to make them grow, and to teach them the scripture and wisdom though heretofore they were indeed in error manifest”

-Universality: in Holy Koran, the world, humans, the compassionate God, the fate of people and nations, philosophy of history, reasons behind the advance and decline of civilizations, etc. are elaborated upon. Educational plans of Islam have taken into account all human needs, including physical and spiritual, and worldly and other-worldly needs.

-Guidance: one of the clear features of Islamic education and training is its guiding role. Koran says:

« ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ »

Chapter al-baqarah veres 2:

“This is the scripture where of there is no doubt, a guidance unto those who ward off (evil)”

-Rationality: in Islam, education and training and thinking is the highest and the most sublime prayer: "the best prayer is thinking".

In Holy Koran, in more than 18 verses, thinking, in 49 verses, reasoning, and in 16 verses, the thinkers have been mentioned.

According to Islam, education is not possible without thinking and reasoning.

Methods of Islamic Education:

-Imitative educational method: there are four types of imitation.

Conscious and useful imitation (as imitation in positive deeds)

Conscious and harmful imitation (as imitation in negative deeds)

Unconscious and useful imitation (as children's imitation in learning how to speak)

Unconscious and harmful imitation (as children's imitation in using indecent words)

-Suggestive educational method: one of the other methods is positive self-suggestion and suggestion to others.

-Gradual educational method: one of the important tools is provision of the prerequisites for education and training. Ascent of Koranic verses that are the most important and the best teachings and educational methods, has taken place over 23 years and gradually.

-Indirect educational method

-Exemplar educational method: one of the features of humans is seeking of virtue and perfectionism. For this purpose, when they find a virtue and perfection in examples such as religious, political, social, artistic and sport personalities, they try follow their examples.

-Practical educational method: one of the most important desirable educational methods is "the practical method". The practice and behavior of the educator or trainer can deeply and significantly influence the education of the trainee since the trainee wants to witness the actualization of the trainer's words in his/her behaviors and practices before they are spoken by them.

Philosophy of Education in Koran:

Koran has the mission of education and training of humans and every commentator and researcher, depending on his/her understanding and capacity, tries to determine the educational perspectives of this heavenly Book.

2-2-4-Educational Capacity of Humans:

Basically, one of the characteristics of humans is "the capacity for development and evolution" and the capacity for various identity formations. If the capacity for evolution and development did not exist in the nature and essence of humans, ethics and educational sciences and schools would all become meaningless.

« إِنَّا هَدَيْنَاهُ السَّبِيلَ إِمَّا شَاكِرًا وَإِمَّا كَفُورًا »

Chapter al-insan veres 3:

“Lo! We create man from a drop of thickened fluid to test him, so we make him hearing, knowing”

Koran has considered the world to be serving humans and deems the development and education of humans possible to achieve in light of studying the Book of existence. As humans' reasoning is strengthened through the senses and the way toward the intellect is achieved through the sentiments, Koran has invited contemplations on the same sentiments.

« إِنَّ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافِ اللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ آيَاتٍ لِأُولِي الْأَبْصَارِ »

Chapter al-imran veres 190:

“Lo! In the creation of the heavens and the earth and (in) the difference of night and day are tokens (of his sovereignty) for men of understanding”

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to compensate for the shortcomings, specifically in educational arenas, and in order to give Islamic traces to the values and also to achieve the research goals, Holy Koran has been considered as the main source and the other religious sources, books and articles, have been considered authoritative.

The data collection method in this study, in order to reach the ultimate and general goal, is the library and documentary method and based on the main goal, the study and the presented sources are investigated.

1-1-Research Questions

1-Has "respect to others' rights" been emphasized in Holy Koran?

2-What points have Holy Koran taken into account with respect to "women's individual and social rights"?

3-Does Koran allow "women's participation in managing affairs in the society"?

4-What points have Koran mentioned regarding "maintenance and increase of security in the society (creation of a healthy and environment and lack of aggression)"?

5-Does Koran allow "freedom of speech and belief"?

6-What recommendations does Koran make regarding "education and learning"?

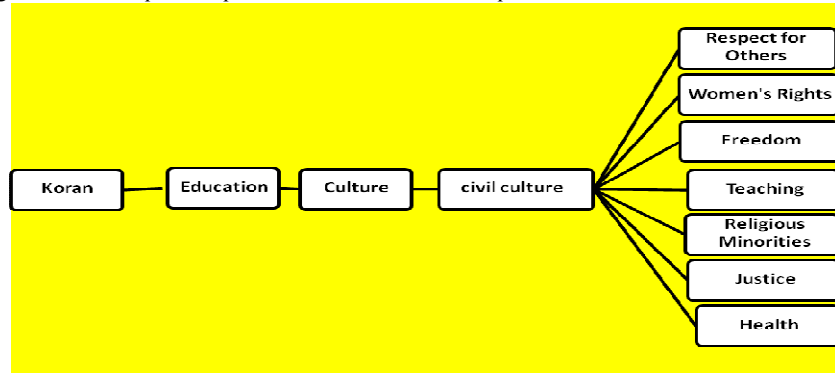
7-Which verses refer to Koran's attention to the rights of "the religious minorities"?

8-How have "justice and lack of discrimination" been heeded in Koran?

9-Which verses from Koran recommend "observance of health matters"?

How and by what methods "the educational concepts of Koran in the field of civil culture " can be taught in schools?

Diagram of the steps to explore the educational concepts of Koran in the field of civil culture



Definition of the School

In Amid culture, the term "school" has been defined as a place for education and studying, and is synonymous with "the institute". The school is where people enter for cooperation and recollection and teaching of rules and regulations and learning of reasoning and logic and aestheticism of existence and the skill to read and write and calculate, and where they engage in learning over a rather long process and for similar and common scientific principles and processes. The school causes people to have the courage and to be able to communicate their inner feelings and beliefs with others.

The Method for Teaching Koranic Stories:

When teaching the stories or parables, the following points must be taken into account:

1-The stories related to each lesson must be narrated by asking and answering students and motivating them to speak; thereby, the speaking skill which is one of the important goals of the Persian Course, is also enhanced in the Koranic Course.

2-Due to the limited pages of the book, for each story only few pictures must be depicted in the students' books. The teachers can draw on their creativity, depending on the main message and goal of the stories, in lessening or adding to the stories; of course except the stories quoted from Koran.

3-To evaluate the stories in the book, before elaborating on the new story, the teacher must evaluate the previous story by reminding and questioning the students.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Table: Summing up the results of research

Related Verses	Components of civil culture
	Respect
Chapter an'am verse 151	1. Respect for human life and property 2. Benevolence toward others 3. Respect for other people's privacy 4. Being respectful and well-mannered toward others 5. Maintaining other people's dignity
Chapter al-nisa verse 29'93'161	
Chapter ma'idah verse 32	
Chapter isra verse 33	
Chapter baqarah verse 83	
Chapter al-nisa verse 36	
Chapter an-nur verse 27	
Chapter al-ahzab verse 53	
Chapter nisa verse 86	
Chapter baqarah verse 83	
Chapter isra verse 70	
Chapter yusuf verse 29	Women
Chapter al-hijr verses 68,69	
Chapter-nisa verse 148	
Chapter humazah verse 1	
Chapter hujurat verses 11,12	
Chapter isra verses 37	
Chapter al-mutaffifin verses 29_36	

<p>Chapter at_tin verses 4_6 Chapter ash_shams verses 7_10 Chapter al-ahzab verse 35 Chapter al-imran verses 190_195 Chapter al_araf verse 189 Chapter az- zumar verses 6 Chapter hujurat verse 13 Chapter ar_rum verse 21</p>	<p>1. Equality of women and men 2. Womens' spectacular role in Koran 3. Women's participation in the society and politics 4. Women's financial independence (inheritance, dowry, etc.)</p>
<p>Chapter al-imran verse 42 Chapter ta_ha verses 38,39 Chapter tahrim verses 11,12</p>	
<p>Chapter mumtahinah verse 12 Chapter shuara verse 38 Chapter al-imran verse 159 Chapter nisa verse 58 Chapter ma'idah verses 42,45 Chapter al-imran verses 104,110 Chapter al-ahzab verses 6,36</p>	
<p>Chapter nisa verse 71 Chapter at- taubah verses 4,7, 19, 32</p>	
Related Verses	Components of civil culture
Freedom and Security	
<p>Chapter hujurat verse 9 Chapter isra verses 33 Chapter ma'idah verse 38 Chapter shuara verses 40,45 Chapter an_nahl verse 126 chapter baqarah verses 178,179,194</p>	<p>1.Guarding and protecting people's security and life 2.Freedom(emancipation from bondage) 3.Freedom of thought 4.Freedom of religion and belief</p>
<p>chapter al-imran verse 64 chapter ash_shuara verse 22 chapter baqarah verse 219 chapter al-imran verse 191 chapter an_nahl verse 44 chapter al_araf verse 176 chapter ar_rum verse 21</p>	
<p>chapter al_hajj verse 21 chapter baqarah verse 256 chapter an_nahl verse 125 chapter al_kahf verse 29 chapter yunus verse 99 chapter ash_shuara verse 3,4</p>	
Science and Teaching	
<p>chapter ma'idah verse 109 chapter ar;rad verse 42 chapter an_nahl verse 70 chapter al-imran verses 7,19</p>	<p>1.Knowledge of God, knowledge of Islam, multiplicity of sciences 2. Supremacy and sovereignty of scientists over others 3.The mission of the prophets:teaching of science to others , science against ignorance, paganism and oppression 4.The urgent need and recommendations for learning sciences</p>
<p>chapter al_mujadilah verse 11 chapter az- zumar verse 9 chapter baqarah verses 31,34, 247 chapter al-imran verse 64 chapter baqarah verse 19</p>	
<p>chapter al_kahf verse 5 chapter an'am verse 100 chapter al_ankabut verses 8,49 chapter ghafir verse 42 chapter hajj verse 71</p>	
<p>chapter al_anbiya verse 7 chapter taubah verse - 122</p>	
Religious Minorities	

chapter baqarah verses 62,113 chapter al-imran verses 64,75,113 chapter hujurat verse 13 chapter al_ankabut verse 46	1. Reconciliation and peace with religious minorities 2. Religious freedom of minorities 3. Judicial freedom of minorities
chapter baqarah verses 136,258 chapter al-imran verse 50 chapter al_infitar verse 31 chapter al_mujadilah verses 44,66,68 chapter al_araf verse 157 chapter hajj verse 40	
chapter al_mujadilah verse 42,43	Components of civil culture
Related Verses Chapter al_hadid verse 25 chapteraz_zalzalah verses 7,8 chapter at_talaq verse 7 chapter an'am verse 164 chapter ma'idah verse 8	
chapter baqarah verses 191,193,194 chapter al_mumtahinah verse 8	Justice 1. The importance of justice and execution of God's justice 2. Fairness in dealing with the enemies 3. Dispensing justice for women and men
chapter an_nisa verse 7 chapter an-nur verses 30,31 chapter baqarah verses 229,231,236	
chapter al_mutaffifin verses 1_3 chapter ash_shuara verse 183	4. Justice in dispensation (warning to those engaged in low sales transactions) 5. Justice in utilization and consumption 6. Judgment and administration based on justice
chapter hud verse 85 chapter an'am verse 141 chapter ash_shuara verse 31 chapter hujurat verse 9	
chapter al_araf verse 29 chapter ma'idah verse 42 chapter an_nahl verse 90	Health and Cleanliness
Chapter baqarah verse 125 Chapter hajj verse 26 chapter taubah verses 108 chapter baqarah verses 222,223 chapter ma'idah verse 6 chapter al_araf verse 82 chapter an_naml verse 56	
chapter al-imran verses 42,55	1. Cleanliness of the places of prayer 2. Advice on cleanliness 3. Cleanliness of the leaders 4. Clean tidings for people of Paradise 5. Cleanliness of life, property and garment 6. Prohibition of harmful food
chapter al-imran verse 15 chapter baqarah verse 25 chapter taubah verse 72	
chapter taubah verse 103 chapter ma'idah verse 41 chapter al_muddaththir verse 4 chapter al_insan verse 21	
chapter al_araf verses 6,88,90,91 chapter ma'idah verses 31,32 chapter abasa verse 24 chapter al_anfal verse 69	
The teaching method of components of civil culture in Koran The proposed method: an integration of problem solution method (Research-based) and discussion method; such as the method used in seminars	

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