

AL-QUR'AN'S VIEW OF THE PROCESS OF CREATION OF LIVING CREATURES AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION

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Article History

Received: 25-11-2024

Revision: 07-12-2024

Accepted: 10-12-2024

Published: 15-12-2024

Abstract. The research was conducted to explore the relationship between the concept of creation contained in the Qur'an and its relation to modern biological theories, with a special focus on integrating scientific interpretation in understanding the process of creating living things. This study uses a literature review and a thematic exegesis approach, this study examines Qur'anic verses related to the process of creation of humans and other living things and compares them with contemporary biological theories. These findings reveal the harmony between the teachings of the Qur'an and scientific concepts, where the two can complement each other in providing a clearer understanding of the process of the creation of living things. This research also emphasizes the importance of integrating religion and science which can strengthen the relevance of the Qur'an in the context of modern scientific advancement. These findings contribute to the development of a better integrative education model and become a constructive dialogue between religion and science

Keywords: Qur'an, Biology, Tafsir Ilmi, Creation, Integration of Science and Religion

Abstrak. Penelitian yang dilakukan untuk mengeksplorasi hubungan antara konsep penciptaan yang terdapat dalam Al-Qur'an serta kaitannya dengan teori biologi modern, dengan fokus khusus dalam mengintegrasikan tafsir ilmu dalam memahami proses penciptaan makhluk hidup. Penelitian ini menggunakan tinjauan literatur serta pendekatan eksegesis tematik, penelitian ini mengkaji ayat-ayat Al-Qur'an yang berkaitan dengan proses penciptaan manusia serta makhluk hidup lainnya serta membandingkannya dengan teori biologi kontemporer. Temuan ini mengungkapkan keselarasan antara ajaran Al-Qur'an dan konsep-konsep ilmiah, dimana keduanya dapat saling melengkapi dalam memberikan pemahaman yang lebih jelas tentang proses penciptaan makhluk hidup. Penelitian ini juga menekankan pentingnya mengintegrasikan agama, sains yang dapat memperkuat relevansinya Al-Qur'an dalam konteks kemajuan ilmu pengetahuan modern. Temuan ini berkontribusi dalam pengembangan model pendidikan integratif yang lebih baik dan menjadi dialog konstruktif antara agama dan sains.

Kata Kunci: Al-Qur'an, Biologi, Ilmu Tafsir, Penciptaan, Integrasi Ilmu Pengetahuan Dan Agama

How to Cite: Hasibuan, H. (2024). Al-Qur'an's View of The Process of Creation of Living Creatures and Its Implications for The Theory of Evolution. *Indo-MathEdu Intellectuals Journal*, 5 (6), 8405-8415. <http://doi.org/10.54373/imeij.v5i6.2539>

INTRODUCTION

The concept of creation is one of the central parts contained in the Al-Qur'an, which is often discussed in various verses. The creation of living creatures not only refers to the origins of the creation of the universe, but also specifically touches on the creation of living creatures, including humans (Saparina et al., 2024). The Qur'an has described the process of creating living creatures as a manifestation of God's power and wisdom, with various stages that show order and harmony in His creation. For example, in Surah Al-Mu'minun (23:12-14), the Qur'an explains the creation of humans from "the essence of the earth" to become "perfect creatures," indicating a gradual process that leads to the perfection of form and human function. On the other hand, biology as a branch of modern science offers a perspective based on empirical observations regarding the processes involved in the creation and evolution of living things. The relationship between the concept of creation in the Qur'an and the theory of biological evolution is often the subject of very in-depth discussion and study. Some Islamic scholars and scholars argue that the Koran does not conflict with science and that there are even several concepts in biology found implicit in Islamic sacred texts (Najihuddin & Damhudi, 2024).

The relevance of this study is important because it can open up space for dialogue between science and religion in the context of understanding and creation. By understanding how the concept of creation in the Qur'an can be interpreted, both literally and metaphorically, we can explore the possibilities of integration with biological theories (Dalimunthe & Rusli, 2019). This study not only serves as an effort to enrich Islamic knowledge but also to answer questions that arise in the modern era regarding the compatibility between divine revelation and scientific findings. In the history of human civilization, religion and science have played a very important role in shaping our understanding of the world and life. Religion, which is rooted in divine revelation, offers moral and spiritual guidance that directs humans in searching for the meaning of life, truth, and purpose of existence (Mudzakir, 2023). Meanwhile, science as a result of the accumulation of empirical knowledge provides a more detailed understanding of natural phenomena through observation, experimentation and logical reasoning. Even though they both have different approaches and focuses, the relationship between religion and science cannot be separated. In the Islamic scientific tradition, this relationship is even considered as two complementary aspects in exploring the truth. The Qur'an, as the holy book of Muslims, often contains verses that not only discuss theological issues, but also invite humans to reflect on the universe and natural phenomena as signs (verses) of God's greatness. Therefore studying the relationship between science and religion, especially in the context of the Koran, becomes very relevant to understand how the two can work in harmony.

In the modern context, where the development of science is taking place very rapidly, the importance of integration between religion and science is increasingly recognized. The integration between religion and science shows a complementary relationship. This integration is an effort to combine the two in harmony (Rusydia, 2024). On the one hand, science continues to provide new insights into the universe and life, often raising deep philosophical and existential questions. On the other hand, religion offers an ethical and spiritual framework that can help humans reflect on the implications of these scientific findings.

The study of the relationship between the concept of creation in the Koran and biological science proposed in this research has deep significance in the context of the integration of science and religion. First, this study contributes to efforts to bridge the gap between empirical knowledge produced by science and the values and beliefs contained in religion. In many Islamic traditions, science is not seen as something separate from or in conflict with religion, but as a way to understand and approach the greatness of God. The Qur'an itself contains many verses that encourage Muslims to reflect on the universe and learn the signs of God's greatness through observing nature.

Second, this research is important because it can help resolve the conflicts that often arise between scientific and religious views, especially regarding the topics of creation and evolution. By analyzing and interpreting the verses of the Qur'an relating to creation, and comparing them with biological theories, this study seeks to find a common ground that can be accepted by both parties. This approach not only enriches our understanding of sacred texts, but also opens up opportunities to develop educational models that harmoniously integrate scientific and religious knowledge. Third, this study has practical relevance in the educational context, especially in countries with a Muslim majority. By presenting a more comprehensive understanding of how religion and science can interact positively, the results from this research can be used to design curricula that promote the integration of science and religion. This is important to equip the younger generation with knowledge that is not only based on scientific facts, but is also based on strong spiritual values. This research also contributes to the global discussion regarding the relationship between religion and science.

In an increasingly connected and pluralistic world, constructive dialogue between religious traditions and science is necessary to build understanding across cultures and religions. Thus, this study is not only significant for the Muslim community, but is also relevant in a broader context, where the integration of science and religion is the key to facing global challenges, such as environmental issues, bioethics and technology. Therefore, this research will examine how the Qur'an describes the creation of living things, and then compare it with

contemporary biological theories. Especially in this modern era, the development of science has brought many significant advances in various fields, from technology to a deep understanding of the universe and life. However, this progress also raises fundamental questions regarding the meaning, purpose and ethical implications of these scientific discoveries. This is where religion plays an important role by providing moral and spiritual guidance that can help humans direct the use of science for the common good.

Integration between the Koran and science is an important research topic to enrich Muslims' understanding of the teachings of the Koran in the context of the development of modern science. There have been many studies that examine the Koran from the perspective of modern science. Such as research by (Rosadi & Hakim, 2023) which discusses the integration of modern science and Al-Quran views in understanding plant photosynthesis. By focusing on the concept of tafsir bil ilmi, this article examines how the verses of the Koran can be interpreted through a modern scientific framework related to photosynthesis. This research analyzes the photosynthesis process in the context of scientific interpretation, connecting the stages of photosynthesis with the principles contained in the Koran. The aim is to reveal the rich meaning of the Koran regarding the miracle of the photosynthesis process, as well as highlight the relationship between nature and Divine revelation, uniting science and spirituality.

Other research that is relevant to this research is that conducted by (Najihuddin & Damhudi, 2024) discussing human existence and evolution from the perspective of Islam and science. This research shows that the theory of evolution does not conflict with Islam, because both recognize the potential and purpose of human creation. This analysis compares human concepts in Islam and science, finding similarities such as the potential and purpose of creation, as well as differences in spiritual and biological aspects. This research concludes that human existence and evolution can be understood from the perspectives of religion and science. Mardhiyati et al., (2018) shows the integration of the study of human creation in the Al-Qur'an with scientific research. The term golden ratio, which is the result of a comparison of the Fibonacci number series, is considered a comparison that represents balance. The golden ratio is often found in the universe, one of which is the ratio of the size and shape of the human body.

Based on a preliminary study of the relevant research above, there is a significant difference with this research, namely that this research offers an in-depth exploration of the concept of human creation by combining the perspectives of Al-Qur'an interpretation and biological science in a more comprehensive manner. Previously, many studies tended to

discuss one perspective separately, but this research seeks to bridge and integrate the two, providing a more holistic understanding.

METHOD

This research uses a library study method with an exploratory approach to sources of information obtained from various articles and books that are relevant to the research topic. In the process, researchers carry out identification and in-depth analysis of literature which includes scientific articles, study books, and other sources of knowledge related to the research focus. a thematic interpretation approach was chosen as the main method for exploring and analyzing verses of the Qur'an related to the theme of creation. This approach is considered the most appropriate because it allows researchers to systematically collect, group and interpret verses spread across various surahs, so as to provide a comprehensive and structured understanding of the concept of creation as explained in the Qur'an.

The main primary source in this research is the Al-Qur'an, which is the holy text of Islam and is the main basis for understanding the concept of creation from a religious perspective. Verses relating to the creation of humans, animals and other living creatures will be studied in depth. The secondary sources in this research include scientific literature that discusses biological theories related to creation and evolution, and other concepts related to the origins of life. In addition, previous academic studies that explore the relationship between religion and science, especially in the context of integrating the concept of creation in the Koran with biological theory, will be analyzed to provide a stronger and deeper theoretical foundation for this research

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Creation of the universe The Qur'an also includes verses that describe the creation of the universe as a whole. An example that is often brought up is Surah Al-Anbiya' (21:30), namely:

In this verse it is explained that heaven and earth were once one unit but were then separated. Classical interpretations such as those found in Tafsir Al-Tabari interpret this as a powerful creation process, where Allah created everything from a single state, then separated it into different entities. This interpretation is often compared with scientific theories such as the Big Bang in contemporary interpretations, which explains the origin of the universe from a single point of singularity which then expanded to become the cosmos we know today. Modern interpretations, such as those developed by contemporary Muslim scientists, tend to see this as

an indication that the Qur'an contains clues which, although metaphorical in nature, remain in line with scientific understanding of the origins of the universe.

Interpretations of the creation verses in the Qur'an do not only focus on physical and material aspects, but also contain deep theological and epistemological implications. Creation is not only seen as a mechanical process, but as a manifestation of Allah's attributes, such as Al-Khaliq (The Creator) and Al-Mudabbir (The Controller). Tafsir teaches that understanding the process of creation should increase human awareness of the greatness of God and their role as caliphs on earth. In modern interpretation, this approach is enriched with scientific insight, where the biological and cosmological processes explained by science are seen as part of *sunatullah*— God's laws that govern the universe. This opens up space for integration between science and religion, where the two are seen as different but complementary ways of understanding the same truth

Creation of Humans Allah SWT

Created humans through two main stages, namely the primordial stage and the biological stage. Adam, the first human, was formed from various elements of earth, and Allah breathed his soul into him. This stage is called the primordial stage. The next stage is a biological process that can be explained scientifically, where humans are created from the essence of the soil which becomes semen (*nuthfah*), develops into a clot of blood (*alaqah*), then becomes flesh (*mudghah*), is covered with bones, and finally the soul is breathed into it (Rahmawati & Sari, 2023) The Qur'an describes the creation of humans in several stages, starting from simple basic materials to becoming perfect creatures. Allah SWT has said in Surah Al- Mu'minun (23:12-14):

This verse explains that humans were created from "the essence of the earth," then became "semen," which was stored in a "sturdy place (womb)," and through a gradual process developed into a perfect creature that has both physical and spiritual elements (Rahmana, 2022). Humans are a complete unity between material components that come from the earth, and immaterial components, namely the spirit breathed into them by Allah SWT. This unity shows that on the one hand, humans have similarities with the outer world which is mortal, while on the other hand, humans have the ability to transcend the world around them, including themselves as physical creatures who are *baqa'* (Saparina et al., 2024)

This process of human creation shows God's power and wisdom, where humans are created from the elements of the earth but are given privileges through the breath of the spirit, which makes them creatures who have awareness and moral responsibility (Hamzah & Yusril, 2023).

Contemporary interpretations, such as those presented by Muhammad Abduh and Rasyid Ridha in *Tafsir al-Manar*, often link this explanation to scientific findings, such as embryology. They interpreted these stages of creation as biological processes that align with modern knowledge of embryonic development, from zygote to birth. This interpretation shows that, although the language used in the Qur'an is simple and symbolic, it remains relevant in the context of contemporary scientific knowledge (Wahyuni, 2022). Apart from that, the Qur'an also mentions the creation of humans from soil, as in Surah Sad (38:71-72). The mention of creation from earth emphasizes the material origins of humans, while the exhalation of the spirit indicates the spiritual aspect that distinguishes humans from other creatures.

The creation of animals and other living creatures. The Qur'an also explains the creation of animals and other living creatures as part of the signs of Allah's power. For example, in Surah An-Nur (24:45) which reads

This verse explains that Allah created all kinds of animals from water, and then they developed in various ways, some walking on their stomachs, on two legs, or on four legs. Classical commentaries, such as Al-Qurtubi's *Al-Jami' li Ahkam al-Qur'an* which is explained by Hamka in his tafsir, interpret this verse as evidence of the diversity of creation created by Allah with different purposes and functions, reflecting His greatness and majesty. (Hendra & Rezi, 2021). In contemporary interpretation, this interpretation is expanded with a scientific approach that sees water as an important element in the origins of life, in accordance with biological theories which state that life on earth began in a watery environment. the majority of the body components of living creatures consist of water, and without water, there would be no life, because water is the source of life. When viewed from a scientific perspective, creatures that come from water can be interpreted as microbes. However, commentators argue that the water referred to in this proposition is semen, because animals and humans are also created from semen (Aina & Mawaddah, 2023). This shows that the text of the Qur'an can be interpreted in the context of modern science without losing its theological meaning

In biology, theories regarding the origins of life and the creation of living things are a field of study that has developed rapidly over the last few centuries. Among these is the theory of evolution, which is one of the most influential theories in modern biology that explains how living things change and develop from simpler to more complex forms through a process known as natural selection. This theory was first popularized by Charles Darwin through his research which considered humans to be derived from the *Sinpanse* (ape) species (Asyiah, 2023). This statement raises pros and cons from both scientists and religionist

Meanwhile, in the interpretation of the Qur'an, the origin of life is understood as the result of a direct act of creation by Allah. Verses such as Surah Al-Mu'minun (23:12-14) and Surah Sad (38:71-72) describe the creation of humans from basic materials such as earth, followed by the breath of the spirit that gives life. This process is seen as a manifestation of absolute divine power and does not require a mechanistic explanation. On the other hand, biology explains the origins of life which includes aspects of the life of plants, animals, humans, microorganisms and the relationships between living things. In biology, it is also defined as a science that provides various experiences to understand scientific concepts and processes, study living things at the level of life organization, study the interactions of living things with the environment and the symptoms that occur in nature (Aina & Mawaddah, 2023)

The basic difference between the two lies in the origin of life. Tafsir of the Qur'an views it as a direct action of Allah, while biology views it as a natural process arising from the laws of physics and chemistry. However, some contemporary commentators try to relate this natural process to divine will, where the natural laws themselves are seen as part of *sunatullah* (God's laws). Likewise, the process of human creation in the Qur'an explains in several stages, namely: humans were created from the essence of soil, then became semen, followed by development in the womb into a clot of blood, a lump of flesh, and finally formed as a creature that perfect. In Al-Azhar's commentary, it is explained that these stages reflect God's power and wisdom in creating humans in a process that is full of order (Acim, 2023).

Meanwhile, in biological theory, human development is understood through embryology, which explains how the zygote formed from the union of sperm and egg cells develops into an embryo, and then into a fetus through a series of processes of cell division and tissue differentiation. This process is regulated by complex genetic mechanisms and is highly studied in modern biological science (Andriani, 2024). These two views are similar in recognizing that human creation involved a gradual process that progressed from simple to more complex forms. However, Qur'anic exegesis views this process in a theological context, where each stage is evidence of divine intervention and will. In contrast, biology explains this process mechanistically, focusing on the role of DNA and other biological factors (Saparina et al., 2024). Even though they are different in approach, both can be considered complementary in describing the miracles of the development of human life that have been described in the Al-Qur'an.

The proof of the Qur'an regarding the creation of living creatures is also strengthened in Surah An-Nur 24:45 that Allah created various creatures with various forms. Classical exegesis often understands these verses as evidence of the diversity of Allah's creation created according

to His will, without mentioning specific mechanisms such as evolution. The theory of evolution explains biodiversity as the result of natural selection acting on genetic variation in populations of living things over a very long time. Through this process, species develop from a common ancestor and adapt to their environment, leading to the emergence of new species and a diversity of life forms (Najihuddin & Damhudi, 2024)

The main difference here is that biology offers a mechanistic explanation of how biodiversity developed through evolution, whereas Qur'anic exegesis views this diversity as a direct result of Allah's will. However, some contemporary commentators argue that the evolutionary process itself can be seen as a method used by God to create biodiversity, so that it does not conflict with theological views but actually enriches our understanding of the greatness of His creation

Integration of Al-Qur'an Tafsir and Biological Concepts

In exploring the relationship between Qur'anic exegesis and biological concepts, it is important to identify areas where these two perspectives are compatible with each other, where there are apparent contradictions, as well as to understand the implications of these findings for our understanding of creation, life, and science. One of the significant similarities between the interpretation of the Qur'an and biology is the recognition of the gradual process of creation. The verses of the Qur'an, such as in Surah Al-Mu'minun (23:12-14), describe the creation of humans through certain stages, starting from basic substances to becoming perfect creatures. This can be seen as being in line with the scientific explanation of embryonic development in biology, which also involves a gradual process from zygote to birth (Gusti et al., 2023).

Another harmony is seen in the recognition of the diversity of living things. The Qur'an states that Allah created various types of creatures with different forms and functions, as stated in Surah An-Nur (24:45). This is consistent with biological findings regarding biodiversity emerging from the process of evolution, where species adapt to their environment and develop into diverse forms. The Qur'an also mentions that Allah created all living creatures from water (Surah Al-Anbiya' 21:30). This is consistent with scientific findings that water is an essential medium for life and that life on earth is thought to have originated in aquatic environments. Modern biology recognizes that water is a key component in the biochemical processes that make life possible. The correspondence between the interpretation of the Qur'an and biology shows that there is room for constructive dialogue between science and religion.

Scientific discoveries that are in line with the teachings of the Koran can strengthen the belief that science and religion can complement each other, enriching our understanding of nature and creation. This opens up opportunities to develop a more integrative approach to education and research, where science and faith are seen as partners in the search for truth. One of the main implications of this study is the recognition that science and revelation do not have to be seen as separate or contradictory entities, but as two sides of human efforts to understand the truth (Dalimunthe & Rusli, 2019). This study shows that, in many ways, the Qur'anic verses about creation can be understood in line with scientific discoveries in biology, such as evolution and the origins of life. This reinforces the view that science and religion can serve as complementary tools for exploring and understanding the universe and humanity's place in it. By looking at the compatibility between Al-Qur'an interpretation and biological concepts, this study encourages the development of a more integrative approach in education and research. Where religious and scientific education are no longer rigidly separated, but are understood as part of an ongoing dialogue in the search for truth

CONCLUSION

This research succeeded in uncovering a harmonious relationship between the perspective of the Qur'an and biological science in understanding the concept of creation. By integrating Al-Qur'an interpretation and modern scientific knowledge, this research shows that the concept of creation in Islam can be understood more comprehensively through a scientific approach. In addition, this research proves that the teachings of the Koran and biological theory not only support each other, but also enrich our understanding of the process of creating living things. One of the main findings of this research is the harmony between the interpretation of the Koran and biological concepts related to gradual creation.

The interpretation of the Qur'an which explains the creation of humans through certain stages, from the essence of the earth to becoming a perfect creature, shows conformity with scientific knowledge about embryonic development and human growth. These two perspectives, even though they come from different fields, both recognize that creation is a process that occurs gradually and regularly. This research also found that both the Koran and biological sciences recognize and emphasize the importance of biodiversity. The Qur'an describes the creation of living creatures from water and explains the different forms of life as signs of Allah's power. This is in line with modern biological concepts that explain biodiversity through the process of evolution and adaptation of species to their environment.

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