

Research Article

Systematic Guideline of Al-Quran Production in Malaysia

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This research is about the systematic guidelines of Al-Quran production in Malaysia. The issue for this study starts when it still appears in the current shortcomings and weaknesses in the Al-Quran production in Malaysia. This study was conducted after being humiliated, where there is still a manufacturer not concerned, with a personal interest in the evidence miracle of the Al-Quran and the assurance of Allah in maintaining it being ignored by a handful of Industries. Furthermore, this study also identifies how to encourage improvements to the guidelines of Al-Quran's creation to be more organized and systematic based on Islamic guidance. This study aims to examine the problems and errors in terms of printing technologies and visual communication of al-Quran production in Malaysia. The research also evaluates the strategies for strengthening and effectiveness as per guidelines set by the Ministry of Home Affairs (KDN) and the Department of Islamic Development (JAKIM) for the printing industry of Al-Quran. Furthermore, the research proposes a most systematic guideline as a benchmark for improving Al-Quran printing industries in Malaysia.

Keywords: shortcomings issue, industry involvement, Al-Quran systematic guideline production

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1. INTRODUCTION

Al-Quran is a book that is syumul (comprehensive and perfect), which is bestowed by Allah SWT. That is why the Quran is a guidebook for Muslims that has been relevant throughout the ages. In our enthusiasm to appreciate, tadabbur, read, and practice it, sometimes we are less sensitive to its standard operating procedure (SOP) the dedication of a Quran. Is the Quran we read or get absolutely nothing wrong, mistakes, is it original in the printing process, dispersion, and publishing process [2].

Research has shown that Malaysia has applied high technology, publishing more contemporary print innovations and various designs on the Quran. Malaysia is adopting Printing Innovations in keeping with the changing times. This profound diversity of change raises

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questions about the authenticity, validity, and purity of the Al-Quran. Besides, the community is less sensitive to the problems that occur. As a result of this concern, research into the preservation of Al-Quran publications should be conducted [3].

that not just once but almost hundreds of reviews have been done by experts before publishing the Al-Quran to be distributed to all Muslims around the world at the King of Saudi Arabia's Fahd Al-Quran Printing Factory in Medina, Saudi Arabia. From big words to small punctuation, all elements include print size and type of writing, and even the debris found on the paper copy is also considered in the review process. After undergoing standardized inspection procedures to be brought in and published in this country, it is sometimes not surprising that there are some minor errors even though it is considered to have undermined the meaning and interpretation by Arabic experts. Detected the actions of some publishers who took the easy way to publish the Al-Quran even though they did not get approval.

2. METHODOLOGY/ MATERIALS

In this chapter, Researcher discuss about data collection methods regarding systematic guidelines for Al-Quran Production in Malaysia. This chapter explains the research design, Preliminary study for Phase 1 and Phase 2. This study will use qualitative research since it is appropriate for addressing an objective investigation. In this chapter, specifics of the process will be discussed.

This study aims to ascertain how top management from a significant commercial Al-Quran production company, Islamic practitioners, and government agencies see the issue. This study comprises people who have leadership positions and responsibilities and focuses on the management level. Information is gathered by asking questions about printing problems, procedures, and advancements. Strong data collecting by the researcher depends heavily on effective research methods and methodologies, specifically in the study of participants involved in confirming the accuracy of the data used.

In order to comprehend the subject's response to the objective research in Chapter 1, a qualitative approach is applied in this study. This approach is also used to improve the gathering and evaluation of research data. This study aims to get information about systematic guidelines for Al-Quran Production in Malaysia. This research focuses on all levels of management and individuals with expertise, roles, and responsibilities in improving the purity of the Al-Quran from a production perspective.

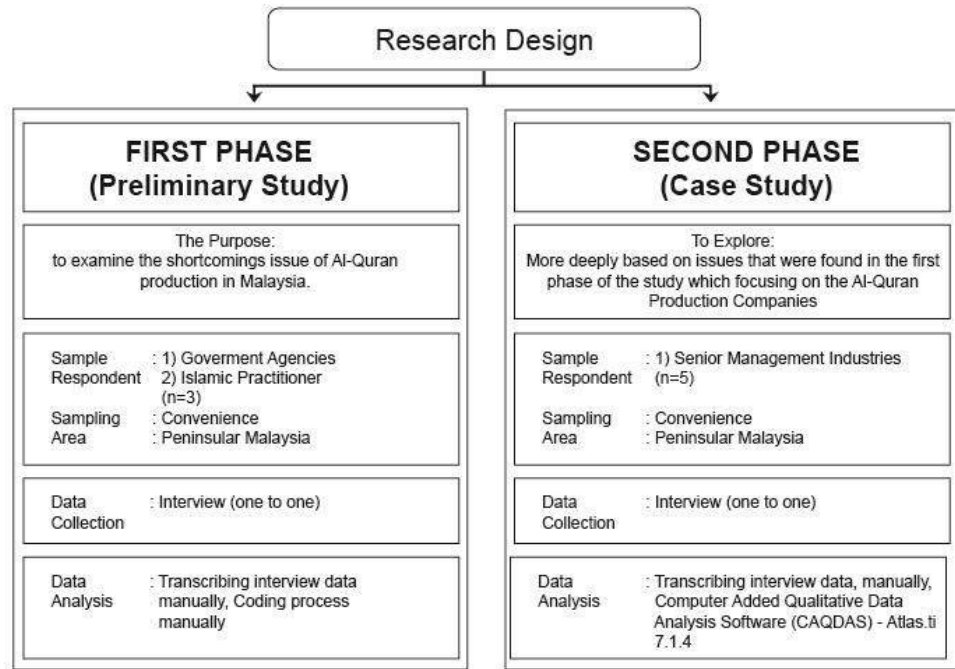


Figure 1: Research Design.

The preliminary study aimed to explore the first research objective. The first objective is to examine the shortcomings issue of Al-Quran production in Malaysia. Respondents selected for this study based on their involvement in the segment of expertise, research, and production of the Al-Quran. This study involves various backgrounds directly or indirectly involved, such as government agencies, field experts, Islamic practitioners, and academics. Regarding the respondent's involvement measurement, the respondents who participated in two fields were directly involved in producing the Al-Quran, such as government agencies and Islamic Practitioners. Respondents can provide in-depth answers to each question regarding the study conducted through the qualitative method that will be implemented. The results of the comprehensive study are a basis for creating a comprehensive understanding of all aspects of shortcomings, issues, problems, and the production of the Al-Quran and for evaluating the strengthening strategy and effectiveness by the production guidelines. This phase will discuss the methodology for obtaining the first objective. It will explain the population, sample, research instrument, data collection, and analysis.

For Phase 2, this section discusses the methodology for obtaining the second and third objectives. The production of the systematic guideline of Al-Quran production and the effectiveness of the systematic guideline of Al-Quran production was analysed as the improvement mechanism became the main area explored in the second phase.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter discusses the second phase of data collection: case studies conducted during July 2023 until Jan 2024 at five industries of AI-Quran text production in Malaysia. These five institutions of AI-Quran text production are My Qalam Printing (M) Sdn Bhd in Serdang, Telaga Biru Sdn Bhd in Damansara, Tihani Cetak Sdn Bhd in Sungai Buloh, Nashrul Quran in Putrajaya and Ultimate Karangkrak in Shah Alam. The main goal of the study was to determine whether the themes identified in the first phase of the study could be used in these five companies.

3.1. ACCEPTANCE OF SCRIPTS

guidelines for the AI-Quran production must be met because humans cannot escape by making mistakes. The standard operation procedure needs to be done in the flow chart of the AI-Quran publication process so that the publication process is done systematically. Each AI- Quran text script sent to the AI-Quran Unit will be evaluated first by the Head of Department, Head of Unit, Advisor of the Publication Department, and the Managing Director (General Manager) whether it is suitable for publication or not. After that, the author will be asked to send a full script (some of them half) in the form of hardcopy and softcopy for evaluation. This process will take about seven days, including weekends (Saturday and Sunday). If the script of the AI- Quran text is rejected, the writer will be notified (via email or phone call), and the script will be returned. If the script is accepted, the writer will also be notified (via whatsapp, email or phone call), and the script will go through the next process, the editing process.

TABLE 1:

Task	Duration
Script evaluation	A Week (5 Working Days)

3.2. RAW SCRIPT EDITING

accepted scripts will go through the Syariah Editing and Language Editor process in softcopy form. Syariah editors will be prioritized to ensure that the facts of the script are correct and comply with TELAGA BIRU guidelines for raw script editing. Syariah editor will take 26 - 33 working days (20 - 25 pages/day for 650 pages). The language editor will also take the same time which is for 26 - 33 working days (20 - 25 pages/day for

650 pages). After the script is finished editing, the softcopy will be given to the Layout Artist/Designer for the 1st Layout.

TABLE 2:

Unit Task	Duration	Page Per Day
Syariah Editor	33 working days	20
Language Editor	33 working days	20

3.3. LAYOUT AND EDITING

artist or Designer will start designing the Layout after the language editor’s softcopy is reviewed. The layout process will take 33 - 43 working days (1530 pages/day for 650 pages). Depends on the received script. After completion, the Layout will be printed on all pages for the editor’s review via hardcopy [7].

The printed hardcopy will be submitted to the Syariah editor for review. At this stage, the Shariah Editor will take 13 - 16 working days (40 - 50 pages/day for 650 pages). After completion, the Syariah editor will submit it to the language editor for review. The Language Editor will also take 13 - 16 working days (40 - 50 pages/day for 650 pages). Upon completion, the Layout is reviewed by the editor via softcopy. If there are no corrections, one copy of the mock-up loose Layout will be printed to The Malaysian Islamic Development Department (JAKIM). In contrast, two copies will be sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs (KDN) for review and approval. After getting the publishing stamp of approval, the Layout will be sent to the factory to be printed.

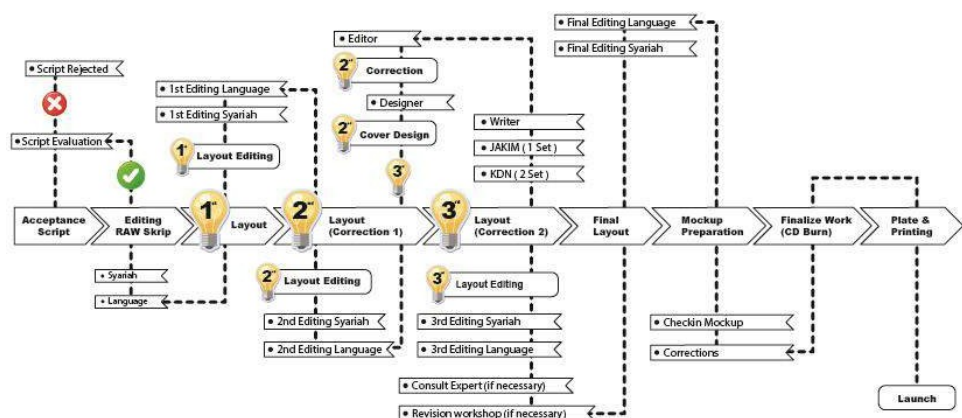


Figure 2: AI-Quran production flow chart.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study provides useful information to the AI-Quran production industry in Malaysia both academically and practically. Practically, the findings of this study help the government agencies, Islamic practitioners, academics, and industry to know the best guidelines to be used as a mechanism for the production of the Quran in Malaysia. In addition, this case study was conducted using a large commercial AI-Quran printing company, so the study results can also be used as a benchmark to help small companies revise their production and printing guidelines to become more competitive.

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