



STATEMENT

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As it is an expression of the truth, we sign this statement.

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Editorial Team



Differences between governors and non-governors of the Holy Koran in the development of reading skills of educated learners

Diferenças entre os governantes e não governantes do Alcorão Sagrado no desenvolvimento das habilidades de leitura de alunos educados

La dialéctica de los valores y la globalización Comunidades virtuales y construcción de identidades

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to reveal the differences between the keepers and non-keepers of the Holy Quran in the development of reading skills of educated learners, on a sample of 45 pupils who are keepers of the Holy Quran and 45 pupils who are not keepers of the Holy Quran in some primary schools in Boumerdes State, chosen intentionally and with the adoption of the prescribed curriculum. - The existence of statistically significant differences between governors and non-governors of the Holy Koran in the development of reading skills of educated learners. - The existence of statistically significant differences between the sexes in the development of reading skills among learners studying for the benefit of schoolgirls. This indicates that the motivation of schoolgirls is higher than that of pupils in linguistic attainment. The study concluded with a series of recommendations drawn from the findings of previous studies and the results of the current study. Keywords: Holy Quran, Literacy Development, Learners, Teachers.

Keywords: reading skills, educated learners, governors, non-governors, holy quran, literacy development, learners, teachers.

RESUMO

Este estudo visa revelar as diferenças entre os guardiões e não guardiões do Alcorão Sagrado no desenvolvimento de habilidades de leitura de alunos educados, em uma amostra de 45 alunos que são guardiões do Alcorão Sagrado e 45 alunos que não são guardiões do Alcorão Sagrado em algumas escolas primárias no estado de Boumerdes, escolhidas intencionalmente e com a adoção do currículo prescrito. - A existência de diferenças estatisticamente significativas entre os governadores e não governadores do Alcorão Sagrado no desenvolvimento de habilidades de leitura de alunos educados. - A existência de diferenças estatisticamente significativas entre os sexos no desenvolvimento de habilidades de leitura entre alunos que estudam para o benefício de meninas em idade escolar. Isso indica que a motivação das meninas em idade escolar é maior do que a dos alunos em termos de desempenho linguístico. O estudo concluiu com uma série de

recomendações extraídas das descobertas de estudos anteriores e dos resultados do estudo atual. Palavras-chave: Alcorão Sagrado, Desenvolvimento da Alfabetização, Alunos, Professores.

Palavras-chave: habilidades de leitura, alunos educados, governadores, não governadores, alcorão sagrado, desenvolvimento da alfabetização, alunos, professores.

RESUMEN

Este estudio tiene como objetivo revelar las diferencias entre los guardianes y no guardianes del Sagrado Corán en el desarrollo de las habilidades de lectura de los estudiantes educados, en una muestra de 45 alumnos que son guardianes del Sagrado Corán y 45 alumnos que no son guardianes del Sagrado Corán en algunas escuelas primarias en el estado de Boumerdes, elegidos intencionalmente y con la adopción del plan de estudios prescrito. - La existencia de diferencias estadísticamente significativas entre los guardianes y no guardianes del Sagrado Corán en el desarrollo de las habilidades de lectura de los estudiantes educados. - La existencia de diferencias estadísticamente significativas entre los sexos en el desarrollo de las habilidades de lectura entre los estudiantes que estudian en beneficio de las colegialas. Esto indica que la motivación de las colegialas es mayor que la de los alumnos en el logro lingüístico. El estudio concluyó con una serie de recomendaciones extraídas de los hallazgos de estudios anteriores y los resultados del estudio actual. Palabras clave: Sagrado Corán, Desarrollo de la alfabetización, Estudiantes, Maestros.

Palabras clave: habilidades de lectura, estudiantes educados, gobernadores, no gobernadores, sagrado corán, desarrollo de la alfabetización, estudiantes, profesores.

1 INTRODUCCION

Reading and preserving the Holy Quran and studying the magic of its statement and the eloquence of its words are among the most important ways of teaching the foundations of sound reading and training in its skills as well as its apparent influence in raising the level of Linguistic attainment and expansion of the knowledge of children, especially gifted children, because of their ability to absorb meanings and words from an early age. Educational materials and training programs may also contribute to this. A person's reliance on preservation, which means the ability to store the information he acquires, is a recall of that information stored when needed because many aspects of knowledge require the preservation of texts, instructions, events, dates, and numbers... In addition, Ibrahim Abdul-Mohsen Mohammed explained that one of the benefits that may be derived from the preservation of the Holy Koran, which is reflected in its positive educational achievement, is to acquire, refine and increase the skill and speed of preservation. (Schaeder and Yahee, 2020, p.1496)

2 STUDY PROBLEM

The Imam al-Bukhari told in his newspaper about Osman bin AFAN, to Allah's satisfaction, that the Prophet, God bless him and God, said: "The best of you to learn and teach the Koran". This motivated the competition of Muslims in this honorable field based on the preservation of the Book of God and its application in the affairs of their various lives. In the true words of my Father, Moses Al-Ashari, may Allah satisfy him with the Prophet. "Like the believer who reads the Quran as the proverb of the Quran, its taste is good, its spirit is good, and the believer who reads the Quran as good and its taste is good, and the hypocrite who reads the Quran as the proverb tastes rather than the wind."

In this context, Islamic thinker Mohammed Assad believes that "the focus of Muslims on the Quran and their acceptance of saturation from his science has awakened them to the love of reconnaissance, reflection and desire to investigate, which has produced this golden renaissance in the knowledge and scientific research that the world has distinguished.

Islam is at the height of its cultural and scientific prosperity. (Schaeder and Yahee, 2020, p.1496). Nawab (1413) also stated that the preservation of the Holy Koran is one of the great works and worships in Islam ", and Muslims have always been interested in preserving it old and modern, in today's era, there is a trend in the curriculum that devotes parts of the Koran to its preservation and recitation. religious and educational institutions and the establishment of certain centers for the preservation of the Great Koran are encouraged. The preservation of the Holy Quran means the preservation of verses in absentia and their recitation by heart without looking at the Holy Quran. It includes: The verses and their performance are not seen in the Book of Allah Almighty, Treaty and Perseverance reserved for forgetfulness, and the preservation of the Koran has great benefits: Sharpen the memory and mind, explanation and sound pronunciation and take the letters out of their exits, the tongue gets used to the explanation and the statement. Muhammad Osman (1995) has shown that preservation and remembrance is an extended task throughout an individual's life and is absolutely indispensable and that every type of learning involves remembrance. Khairullah, Mr. (1981) adds that conservation is an effort or voluntary attention of the individual to the knowledge and skills he wants to retain, an innate willingness based on neurology, which varies with different individuals. (Schaeder and Yahee, 2020, p.1490). According to Al-Mughtamsi (2004), the Holy Quran has educational benefits to achieve in the young by sharpening memory and mind and the

speed of intuition and the ability to preserve more and better, for the frequent fluctuation of conservation and the capacity of science, and the acquisition of a linguistic wealth that enables proficiency in Arabic and assists in the development of educational achievement and the selection of appropriate teaching methods, Developing mental processes such as thinking and imagining, motivating and demanding science, and strengthening motivation for learning development of writing and written expression skills, understanding, preservation, remembrance and reflection in general. The preservation and recitation of the Holy Qur 'an also have an impact on the development of academic attainment, as demonstrated by the results of previous studies such as the Garuche Study (2013), The Billy (2006), The Maghamsi (2004), and Omar (2004) (Al-Uteibi, 2019, p. 501). In a Master's study in Jordan, One researcher studied the impact of hearing the Qur'an at the level of psychosocial security on 130 students who were divided into two groups, an experimental group of 73 students, and an officer group consisting of 57 students and all female students from Jordan's scientific and literary branches

The experimental group underwent the hearing of the Holy Quran over the course of several sessions of 45 minutes' duration, and the results showed that the change in the level of psychosecurity of the experimental group was higher than that of the control group, indicating a trace of hearing the Holy Quran at the level of psychosecurity of the study sample. (Al-Mughamsi, 1428, p. 245), Salih Hamad (1411) conducted a theoretical study on the role of the Holy Koran in the development of basic skills of elementary students. (Manufacture, 1429, p. 256).

This prompted the researcher to ask the main question of research, namely, trying to reveal the differences between conservatives and non-keepers of the Holy Koran in the development of reading skills of educated learners. This is the question from which the following sub-questions arose:

- Are there differences between governors and non-governors of the Holy Koran in the development of literate skills of educated learners?
- Are there differences in literacy skills among educated learners attributable to the sex variable?

Study hypotheses:

- there are statistically significant differences between governors and non-governors of the Holy Koran in the development of literate skills among educated learners;
- there are statistically significant differences between the sexes in reading skills for pupils.

The importance of the study:

- our interest in this subject is not a coincidence, but rather an attempt to research, study and systematic and targeted observations on the role of the Koranic School in educating young people in the right way and the extent to which it contributes to the improvement and development of their linguistic attainment;
- contribute to raising awareness among parents of the importance of the Holy Quran memorization workshops for the linguistic achievement of their children;
- researchers have prospects for scientific research in the seminars of memorizing the Holy Koran as an educational institution at various educational and age stages;
- demonstrate the importance of preserving the Holy Koran in the development of literate skills of educated learners.

Objectives of the study:

Detection of statistically significant differences between governors and non-governors of the Holy Koran in the development of literate skills of educated learners.
Detection of statistically significant differences between the sexes in the development of reading skills for schoolgirls.

3 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.1 PRESERVATION OF THE QURAN

The Holy Quran means that the Holy Quran is to be invoked in absentia and read out by heart without looking at the Holy Quran. Therefore, the Quran is to be memorized contains three main elements: adjusting the verses and their performance without looking at the Book of God, perseverance, and the treaty of the reserved. (Al-Mutairi & Cook, no year, p. 9)

3.2 THE KORAN IS THE LANGUAGE OF

Al-Sewati said: "The Qur'an disagreed in it. A group that is the name of an underived flag of God's Word said that it is unmotivated. It was read by many children. It is recounted about El-Shafei. He took away the Bible and the Bible. (Al-Maqlar and Al-Swaid, 2016, p. 1886)

3.3 THE HOLY QURAN

"The words of Allah the Almighty are the house on the prophet of Muhammad, the Prophet of Allah, who is miraculous in his Word and its devotional meaning by reciting it transmitted to us frequently, written in the Quran from the First Holy Koran to the Last Holy Koran." (Al-Mazal and Sweden, 2016, p. 186)

4 ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

4.1 STUDY METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

Study curriculum: Curricula in scientific research are defined as "the way in which a researcher studies the problem in question". (Turkish, 1984, p. 107).

Since the research's objective is to find out the differences between governors and non-governors of the Holy Koran in the development of literacy skills of educated learners. The prescriptive curriculum that fits the current research is more appropriate to many educational problems than others, as it corresponds to the nature of the subject matter of the study. Study sample: The study sample includes 90 pupils in primary education in Boumerdes State. They were chosen in a deliberate manner.

Study tool: A questionnaire consisting of 24 items was designed.

How to analyze data: Test is adopted for differences between two independent samples.

5 PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

After applying the questionnaire and tabulating its results, we performed statistical processing of the data obtained to verify the veracity of the study hypotheses. The results on hypothesis are presented and discussed in the light of previous studies and the theoretical framework.

- Presentation and discussion of the findings of the first hypothesis: that there are statistically significant differences between governors and non-governors of the Holy Koran in the development of literate skills of educated learners.

Table 1: shows the significance of differences between conservatives' and non-governors' averages of the Holy Koran in the development of literacy skills of educated learners.

	Number	Arithmetic Average	Deviation Standard	Degree of freedom	T Value	Statistical connotation
Students who have memorized the Holy Quran	45	18.85	9.62	88	1.08	0.01
Students who have not memorized the Holy Quran	45	16.69	8.52			
TOTAL	90					

Source: Authors

Through Table No. (01), we note that the average computational score of students who memorize the Holy Koran has reached (18.85), with a standard deviation (9.62), while the computational average of the grades of pupils who do not keep the Holy Koran (16.69) and a standard deviation (8.52) in reading skills and in view of the estimated "v" value b (1.08) At the degree of freedom (88) we find it to be a statistical function at the level of the indicator (0.05) This result confirms that there are statistically significant differences at the indicative level (0.01) Between the averages of students who memorize the Holy Koran and those who do not preserve it in reading skills for the benefit of students who memorize the Holy Koran.

In this context, Makhnash (2006) showed that what pupils receive in Koranic schools and their preservation of the Holy Qur'an, honorable conversations and Mon strengthens their Queen of Conservation This is confirmed by the reality of the evaluation and examination processes in our schools. Hami and Farah, 2016, also conducted an applied study on the role of the Holy Quran in developing skills.

Reading and writing among primary school pupils in Medina, the sample consisted of 120 pupils from the sixth grade, divided into four schools: Two general education schools, and two Holy Koran memorization schools at the rate of 30 pupils from each school. The most important result was that the pupils of the memorization received a higher average than their peers general education pupils in reading and writing, which demonstrated the positive impact of the recitation and preservation of the Koran on the levels of Hafeez pupils. (Al-Sana 'a, 1429, p. 256), while Faiza Maalim asserted in her study (1422) that the schoolgirls of Madras outweigh the preservation of the Holy Koran over their peers in general education in the performance of substantive listening

and reading skills. (Al-Abd al-Latif, 1431, p. 38), and the study of Akilan (1411) also demonstrated that there is a strong positive relationship between pupils' preservation of the Holy Koran and its recitation and their level of skills in reading and silent reading and understanding of the reader. (Al-Abdul Latif, 1431, p. 38), and Qal 'at Ji (1411E) in her study indicated that the most important skills of the Qur' an in pupils are the explanation of the tongue, the strengthening of preservation, moral taste, linguistic wealth, good use, literary boldness, religious behaviour etc. (Al-L-L-Latif, 1431, 1431, 38-39). Al-Arifi (1411H) also notes that there are statistically significant differences between conservative and non-conservative pupils of the Holy Koran in favour of conservative pupils, as well as that there are no statistically significant differences between conservative students of the Holy Koran in schools for the preservation of the Holy Koran and students of the Holy Koran in the mosque. (Saleh bin Alam, 1422, p. 19). Ashour and Al-Wawamda (2011) also conducted a study aimed at identifying the impact of the Holy Koran's preservation on the development of spelling skills among students of the sixth basic grade. The study sample consisted of 253 students and students of the sixth basic grade. The study tool consisted of a test to measure spelling abilities. The results showed statistically significant differences in spelling skills for conservative students. (Al-Uteibi, 2019, p. 501)

The victims, Hassan and Al-Babtin (1422) assert in their studies that the success rate in the Holy Quran memorization schools is higher than in general education at the middle and primary levels.

Many studies have also shown that the preservation of the Holy Koran has an impact on students' This is what Al-Ghamdi (1415 AH) pointed out that the preservation of the Holy Koran increases students' ability to devise and conclude the Koranic provisions and to know the connection between the verses of the Holy Quran, and that there are statistically significant differences in the study of the subject of interpretation between students attending and those who are not attending the preservation of the Qurings.

Salifih (1411) stated: "Experience in the schools of memorization of the Holy Koran has demonstrated the primacy of its students in decoding the letter and dealing with the word before their colleagues in public education thanks to full study" (Al-Abdul Latif, 1431, p. 37)

Al-Thibiti (1424) asserted in his study that there are statistically significant differences at the level (0.05) between the average grades of conservative students and the average grades of non-conservative students in innovative thinking ability (divorce-

flexibility-authenticity) in favor of conservative students (Latif Slave, 1431, p. 35). The Fleet Study (2010) also showed the impact of the preservation of the Quran on the development of reading and writing skills of students of the sixth basic grade, on a sample composed of (120) One of the students in the sixth basic grade. The study tools consisted of a written test and a note card to identify students' proficiency in reading and writing skills. The results showed statistically significant differences in reading and writing skills in favour of the conservatives. (Al-Uteibi, 2019, p. 501).

Omar's study (2004) on the impact of the preservation of the Holy Koran on the development of academic and motivational attainment to the subject of mathematics and life sciences and its linkage to the daily life of pupils on a sample of 139 students and students in the eighth grade, also showed that there were statistically significant differences in the interests of conservatives in academic and motivational attainment to the material of mathematics and life sciences and linking them to the daily life of pupils. (Al-Uteibi, 2019, p. 501)

The General Directorate of Educational Research of the Ministry of Education (1423 AH) on the comparison of the levels of general education graduates and graduates of memorizing the Holy Quran to the conclusion that the results of students of memorizing the Holy Quran are higher. (Al-Mazaal and Sweden, 2016, p. 1960). Mohammed Musa Akilan's study (1411 AH) on the preservation and recitation of the Holy Quran, and the level of performance of reading skills of students in the sixth grade, also showed a strong positive correlation between the conservation and recitation of the Holy Quran and their level of reading skills, as compared to their peers in general education. The preservation and recitation of the Holy Quran also have to do with writing and not only with reading. This is confirmed by the Swedish explanation (1994), where she explained in her study the existence of a strong positive relationship between the preservation of the Holy Quran and its recitation and the skills of reading and writing. (Cute Slave, 1431, p.38). Thus, previous studies can be said to have demonstrated the importance of preserving the Holy Quran and its impact on the development of reading skills, which means the need to further open the episodes of the Holy Quran, and to encourage parents of children to join them to preserve the Holy Quran.

Presentation and discussion of the findings of the second hypothesis: that there are statistically significant differences between the sexes in literacy development.

Table 2: shows the significance of differences between conservatives' and non-governors' averages of the Holy Koran in the development of literacy skills of educated learners.

	Number	Arithmetic Average	Deviation Standard	Degree of freedom	T Value	Statistical connotation
Male	45.16	15.62	9.62	88	0.785	0.05
Female	48.44	15.99	8.52			
TOTAL	90					

Source: Authors

From table 2, we note that the average calculation of male grades was 45.16 and a standard deviation (15.62), while the average calculation of female scores was 48.44 and a standard deviation (15.99) in reading skills.

Looking at the "t" value estimated at 0.785 at the degree of freedom (88), it is a statistical function at the level of indication (0.05), which confirms that there are statistically significant differences between males and females in reading skills in favour of females.

These findings can be explained by Fabien (1997) on the basis that females are more interested in studying than males, they spend most of their time at home, which has helped them review the lessons and achievement of school duties. They have changed society's perception of them to excel in their studies and work to achieve their social status. While most males spend most of their time outside the house preoccupied with sports and entertainment.

The results and the study of Hamza Ben Alia (2006), which resulted in the superiority of female pupils enrolled in Quranic education in Arabic language achievement, also confirmed that the study of Faiza Maallah affirmed the superiority of female pupils in Quranic schools over their peers in regular schools in all language reception skills (Hami and Farah) 159 2016. It goes beyond the fact that the preservation of the Holy Quran only affects reading and writing to go beyond dictating as well, which I emphasized.

Hanm Yar Kennedy S (1411 AH) in her study pointed out that there was a relationship between correct reading and dictation. This resulted in the fact that female students for the preservation of the Holy Quran are more reader of the Holy Quran, and thus even reading in the non-Holy Quran. (Saleh bin Alam, 1422, p. 19)

The results of the study of Deha al-Suwaidi (1414) on the impact of the Holy Quran Refinement Schools on the development of literacy skills among the fourth-grade primary students in the State of Qatar reached the superiority of the students of the Quran

Memorization Schools and the impact of the Holy Quran and its recitation in the development of reading skills and writing capacity. The study of Hashim Hamdiyar Kennedy (1411E) showed the superiority of fourth-grade primary students in schools of preservation of the Holy Quran over the requests of general education schools in literacy skills. (Al-Maghel and Sweden, 2016, p. 1900) Corlett (1984) Study on the relationship between recollection habits and trends towards study and library and sex skills by studying for students of the Faculty of Science of the University of Minnesota, America. (Al-Malghar, Sweden, 2016, p. 1900). In addition to a study by Lutfi (1989) on the relationship between recollection habits and academic achievement of Bahrain University College students, the results include differences in averages between Bahrain University College students in academic achievement degrees, as reflected in the cumulative rate in favor of females. (Shielding and Gross, 2016, p. 195). The Yar Kennedy study (1411) on the differences in reading, spelling and numeracy skills between female students in the Holy Quran preservation schools and female students in the fourth primary grade in Mecca, and a sample of (118) female students divided into (48) female students in the Holy Quran preservation schools and (70) female students in regular schools, also showed that there were statistically significant differences between The two groups are in reading and dictating skills in favor of the students of schools of preservation of the Holy Quran. (Al-Mutairi & Cook, no year, p. 7)

6 CONCLUSION

Through our exposure to the theme of differences between conservatives and non-conservatives of the Holy Quran in the development of reading skills of educated learners. With a sample of 90 pupils in Baumerdes State, we have conclude that conservation will provide a reference scientific repertoire for building and innovating new science that can only be created if it is an extension of past science and archives stored in memory that can be consulted when needed. At the same time, the absence of scientific archives in the brain will inevitably lead to the formation of a random culture based on random views.

Statistically significant differences have been identified between governors and non-governors of the Holy Koran in the development of literate skills of educated learners. There have also been statistically significant differences between the sexes in the development of literacy skills among learners studying for pupils. This shows that students' motivation is higher than that of pupils in linguistic attainment and in particular

the efforts of the keepers of the Holy Quran.

Suggestions: Based on the study's findings and presentations, the study proposals can be limited to the following:

- draw the attention of parents to the positive impact of the amount of preservation from the Holy Koran on their children's linguistic attainment and the high level of their mental health;
- teachers should be interested in raising the amount of preservation of their students even if they are outside the course of study, to have an additional positive impact on their linguistic attainment;
- school classroom activities should be included in the Holy Quran preservation programs.;
- encourage all members of society to join the seminars and roles of memorizing the Holy Koran;
- workshops and workshops on the importance of students' enrolment in seminars to memorize the Holy Koran;
- activate the role of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Waqf in organizing seminars to memorize the Holy Koran for all ages by skilled elders and imams.

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