

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**MUSHAF AL-QURAN  
DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLISHING  
IN MALAYSIA : CASE STUDY ON  
NASYRUL QURAN**

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## ABSTRACT

Al-Quran has been printed in the western countries around 1537-1857 AD by the Dutch people. They have printed Surah Yusuf in order to use it as a training material for them to learn the Arabic language. Although, it has been translated with a lot of error and not accurate during that time in the western countries. Then in the year of 1848, countries in the south east Asia has been decided to print the Al-Quran by themselves. Some researchers in the world has been agreed and choose Nasyrul Quran that is located in Malaysia to start to do a serious research about the Al-Quran. Malaysia's Nasyrul Quran has been crowned as the second largest institution to do the research for Al-Quran in the world. They did the research by analyzing the methods of Al-Quran publishing and identified the cause of error in printing as their research objective. In the Al-Quran publishing, there are a few methods that has been used such as, the controlling governance and the Al-Quran printing licensing organization. These institution was established in purpose to receive, to consider, and even to reject the applications for Al-Quran printing and publishing by following the Al-Quran printing and publishing standards. These standards has been set in order to have a better quality of Al-Quran, accurate, and perfect. Thus this, method will offer a much control in getting the right text, and more accurate materials without any embezzlement. This will help the researchers to identify the cause of error in Al-Quran printing so that they can minimize any wastage. This is because any error in Al-Quran printing will caused a greater number of disposal. Disposing will required higher cost while it can be minimized by not creating any errors in Al-Quran printing. Also, it will help in order to keep the purity and the integrity of the Al-Quran itself. Case study has been chosen as a method research to further strengthen this study. An interview method has been choose in this research methodology. An interview session has been done with the person incharge in Nasyrul Quran, Mr. Roslain, Madam Afiqah from the human resource departments, Mr. Hafizal from the pre-press departments, and the person incharge for press in Nasyrul Quran, Mr. Zaki. In conclusions, this research is being done in order to study the printing and publishing process of Al-Quran in Malaysia and to identify the methods that has been used in order to get zero defects in Al-Quran printing. The stated objectives has been satisfied from these interviews.

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# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

In 1806, printing began to appear in Malaya. Andrew Burchet Bone has sought to open up printing privately with the results of a newspaper printing experience in India. Bone has been licensed printed by The East India Company and the first newspaper that has been printed is The Government Gazette. The newspaper appeared on March 1, 1806 printed by the Printing Centre in Penang.

Based on the official writing of the Ottomans and monitored by the GDP under the handling of Lajnah Tashih Al-Qur'an. Each mushaf has its own identity. Decorative writing and patterns show different identities. Every development shows the uniqueness of cultural arts and the richness of Islamic traditions in Malaya.

Writing of Al-Qur'an started when prophet Muhammad S.A.W received the revelation from Allah S.W.T. His friend, Saidina Abu Bakar collected the sentences and it was continued by Saidina Uthman. However, the use of paper for Al-Qur'an started at the end of 16<sup>th</sup>AD. The Egyptian monopolized the field of Al-Qur'an printing in 1798 as they realized the needs of muslim to have Al-Qur'an as their guidance.

It is because, before printing machine was found, Al-Qur'an were being copied from handwriting that was populated from the Ottoman empire. However, during the 16th century a.d. in the year 1456, Johannes Guttenberg has created printing presses and it was only the bible that was printed using the printing presses not the Al-Qur'an.

The main factors of the Qur'an are collected to be a mushaf due to the demands of the problems of the people. During the time of the Prophet Muhammad (محمد) there was no need for official writing because most of the companions heard readings from him, they continued to memorize directly and the recitations would continue to be