**Religion, Local Wisdom and Power: A Literature Review of Qur'anic Perspectives and Social Theory**

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**ABSTRACT:** *This study aims to describe and analyze the complex dynamics of the three dimensions (religion, local wisdom, and power) in shaping the social structure of society. This research will identify how Islamic religious teachings interact with local wisdom. This research is an in-depth literature study using library research methods to investigate the interaction between religion, local wisdom, and power, focusing on Qur'anic perspectives and social theory. In this context, cultural values, traditions, and local norms will be analyzed to understand how they contribute in forming the value foundation of society. Furthermore, this research will explore the power dimension, highlighting the ways religion and local wisdom can be instruments or objects of manipulation in political and power dynamics. Through a comprehensive literature review, this study seeks to understand how interactions between religion, local wisdom, and power can shape social dynamics, as well as their impact on societal stability and transformation. The results of this study are expected to provide deep insight into the complexity of the relationship between religion, local wisdom, and power, as well as its contribution to the understanding of the social structure of society. The implications of these findings can serve as a basis for critical reflection and further debate on the role of religion and local wisdom in shaping social reality, particularly in the context of societies grounded in Islamic values and social theory.*

**ABSTRAK**: *Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis dinamika kompleks tiga dimensi (agama, kearifan lokal, dan kekuasaan) dalam membentuk struktur sosial masyarakat. Penelitian ini akan mengidentifikasi bagaimana ajaran agama Islam berinteraksi dengan kearifan lokal. Penelitian ini merupakan studi literatur mendalam dengan menggunakan metode penelitian kepustakaan untuk menyelidiki interaksi antara agama, kearifan lokal, dan kekuasaan, dengan fokus pada perspektif Al-Qur'an dan teori sosial. Dalam konteks ini, nilai-nilai budaya, tradisi, dan norma-norma lokal akan dianalisis untuk memahami bagaimana kontribusinya dalam membentuk landasan nilai masyarakat. Lebih lanjut, penelitian ini akan mengeksplorasi dimensi kekuasaan, menyoroti bagaimana agama dan kearifan lokal dapat menjadi instrumen atau objek manipulasi dalam dinamika politik dan kekuasaan. Melalui tinjauan literatur yang komprehensif, studi ini berupaya memahami bagaimana interaksi antara agama, kearifan lokal, dan kekuasaan dapat membentuk dinamika sosial, serta dampaknya terhadap stabilitas dan transformasi masyarakat. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan wawasan mendalam mengenai kompleksitas hubungan antara agama, kearifan lokal, dan kekuasaan, serta kontribusinya terhadap pemahaman struktur sosial masyarakat. Implikasi dari temuan ini dapat menjadi dasar refleksi kritis dan perdebatan lebih lanjut mengenai peran agama dan kearifan lokal dalam membentuk realitas sosial, khususnya dalam konteks masyarakat yang berlandaskan nilai-nilai Islam dan teori sosial.*

**Keywords:** *Religion, Local Wisdom and Power, Qur'an and Social Theory (Calibri,* *12 Italic)*

1. **INTRODUCTION (Calibri, 12 Bold)**

Religion, local wisdom, and power are dimensions that play a central role in shaping people's lives. In complexity, the interaction between religion, local wisdom, and power not only creates diverse social realities, but also becomes the subject of interesting and complex research.(Mujahidin, 2012; Sodik, 2021) This study aims to conduct an in-depth literature review of the interaction of these three dimensions, focusing on the perspective of the Qur'an and social theory. The Qur'an, as the main source of teachings in Islam, provides a distinctive view of various aspects of life, including religion, local wisdom, and power (Sodik, 2021; Syarif, 2019). As the primary guideline for Muslims, the Qur'an teaches moral values, ethics, and life principles that play an important role in shaping the identity of individuals and societies.

On the other hand, local wisdom reflects the cultural heritage that becomes an integral part of people's lives (Gutiawati & Wulansari, 2022; SAPUTRA, 2020). The values, traditions, and norms of local wisdom contribute significantly to the formation of the cultural and social identity of a society (Ariza & Tamrin, 2021; Mahmudi, 2017). Therefore, it is important to understand how religion, particularly through the perspective of the Qur'an, interacts with local wisdom to form the foundation of community values. When we consider the dimensions of power, the role of religion and local wisdom in power dynamics becomes an important factor in the understanding of social structures (Rosyida, 2021; Setiyadi, 2012). The research will also explore how religion and local wisdom can be used or manipulated in political and power contexts, as well as their impact on social stability.

By summarizing relevant literature reviews from the perspective of the Qur'an and social theory, this study aims to present a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between religion, local wisdom, and power. Through this approach, it is hoped that this research can provide valuable insights to explore the social dynamics that occur in society based on religious foundations and local wisdom, while considering the power implications inherent in these interactions.

1. **METHOD (Calibri, 12 Bold)**

This research design uses a literature review or literature review, which is a description containing theories, findings and other research materials taken from reference sources to serve as a basis for conducting research activities (Sugiyono, 2017). Literature reviews contain reviews, summaries and the author's thoughts about several library sources such as articles, books, slides and information from the internet related to the topic being discussed. A good literature review must be relevant, up-to-date and adequate. Several ways to conduct a literature review include theoretical basis, theoretical review, and literature review. The library method involved in literature review is an open system library, where borrowers can search and select the books or sources they need directly to enter the library perpustakaan (Burhan, 2017).

1. **RESULT AND DISCUSSION (Calibri, 12 Bold)**
2. **Religious concepts, Qur'anic perspectives and social theory**
3. **The concept of religion: the perspective of the Qur'an**

Religion in Arabic is called "Ad-Din," which in common sense is defined as religion (Hilmi & Khoiruddin, 2022). However, it should be noted that this concept of religion is not the same as the concept of religion translated and understood in Western religious history. When talking about Islam, "Ad-Din*"* refers to "*din*," all of whose connotations relate to the term *din* being elaborated in an integrated manner into a single whole that has a coherent meaning, as reflected in the Qur'an and Arabic used in this context.

In the perspective of the Qur'an, religion has an overarching meaning, interpreted as a guide and purpose of life that must be embodied in the reality of various aspects of life, including political, legal, social, economic, and cultural (Hidayat, 2016). Religion also plays a very significant role in contributing to the formation of human morality and shaping mental attitudes.

The Qur'an views religion as a belief system based on monotheism, that is, belief in one Supreme God (Allah in Islam). Monotheism is at the core of the teachings of the Qur'an, and these beliefs influence actions, ethics, and values in everyday life (Hidayat, 2016). Belief in Allah (God Almighty) as explained in the word of Allah SWT. in surah Al-Ikhlas verses 1-4, surah Al-An'am verse 102, surah Al-Baqarah verse 163, and surah Al-Ankabut verse 61. These verses clearly state the Oneness of God emphasizing that there is only one True God and only He is obligated to be worshipped. In the entire Qur'an explains the concept of the Oneness of Allah is very important and is repeated in various ways to confirm the belief in Allah (God Almighty) in Islam.

The Qur'an expressly affirms that there is only one God in charge, and no one is equal toHim (Hidayat, 2016). This means that any form of worship of gods or other entities is considered the greatest form of kufr in Islam. This belief guides Muslims to focus on a deep and exclusive relationship with Allah.

Monotheism in Islam, as taught in the Qur'an, provides a solid ethical and moral foundation. Muslims are guided to live with integrity, honesty, justice, and compassion in their interactions with fellow human beings (Sodikin, 2003). They are expected to live meaningful lives and help them maintain a balance between obligations to God and their fellow human beings. In addition, monotheism also encourages the importance of worship and obedience to God in daily life (F. Akbar, 2023; I. Akbar et al., 2021). Muslims are expected to perform prayers, fast, give zakat, and undergo other worship as a form of respect and obedience to God Almighty.

Thus, monotheism is a very important core in the teachings of the Qur'an and provides the basis for the entire belief system and practice in Islam. It influences the way Muslims think, behave, and interact in their daily lives, leading to the search for justice, compassion, and submission to Allah as the main cornerstones in the religion of Islam.

The Qur'an plays a very important role in setting the views on morality and ethics that Muslims should follow. The religion of Islam, in the view of the Qur'an provides comprehensive and in-depth guidelines for good conduct, integrity, and justice (Hilmi & Khoiruddin, 2022). The Qur'an affirms the importance of obeying the laws and commandments of Allah as the basis of morality. It includes observance of sharia law, which covers aspects such as worship, criminal law, and social issues.

The Qur'an actively encourages the principle of justice and equality among people. It includes fair treatment of all individuals, regardless of race, ethnicity, or social background. Thus, the Qur'an provides a comprehensive moral framework for Muslims. The views on morality and ethics in Islam are powerful and profound, and they influence every aspect of daily life. Through understanding and practicing the teachings of the Qur'an, Muslims are expected to live with integrity, honesty, and compassion, and contribute to the establishment of a more just and harmonious society.

1. **The concept of religion: perspectives of social theory**

Social theory views religion as a social product built by society (Saud et al., 2020). This means that religious teachings, norms, and religious practices are developed within a particular social context and reflect the values and social structure of that society. Social theory emphasizes that religion is not an entity that exists independently, but rather is the result of interaction and development in society (Rosyida, 2021). Religion arose in response to social needs and demands. For example, the need for moral guidance, healing, or an understanding of the universe could trigger the development of religion.

In social theory, religion is understood as the result of the interaction between individuals and groups in society (Hasan, 2021). Religious beliefs, teachings, practices, and institutions develop through this process of interaction. People share ideas, beliefs, and values that shape religion in a particular social context. Religion often arises in response to social needs and demands (F. Akbar, 2023). For example, when society faces uncertainty or existential questions about the meaning of life, religion can provide answers and calm. It can also happen when society seeks guidance on morals, laws, or community feelings.

Religion tends to reflect the social and cultural context in which it develops. This means that religions can vary across different geographical regions and within different cultural groups. Religion can take different forms to meet unique needs in each social context (Hasan, 2021). This is because religion is not static. In social theory, religion is considered to be able to change over time, following changes in social, technological, political, and societal values. Religion can adapt to developments and shifts in society (Sodikin, 2003). Thus, social theory highlights the very important role of the social context in shaping and developing religion. It helps us understand the diversity of religions around the world and how religion can be a response to changes in society and social needs that change over time.

Furthermore, social theory considers the role of religion in maintaining social structure and social control. Religion is often used to justify power and social hierarchy (Naufal, 2019). This can involve the use of religion to legitimize certain political systems or power structures. This is because religion convinces people that the social structure is the order desired by God, and as such, must be respected and maintained.

It is also because religion can be used to legitimize political power. The rulers or political elites often claim that they have divine support or a mandate from God to rule (Amirullah, 2018). This can justify monarchical rule or other authoritarian forms of government. Religion gives moral legitimacy to political leaders. Because religion often emphasizes the importance of obedience to religious authorities and governments. This can create a culture of obedience in society and reduce the potential for resistance to existing governments or social structures.

In social theory, the role of religion in maintaining social structure and social control is the subject of critical analysis. Although religion often provides stability and social coherence, it can also be used for the benefit of power and to trigger conflict. The role of religion in society is the result of  *complex dynamics* between religious, cultural, political, and social teachings in a given context.

1. **The concept of local wisdom, Qur'anic perspectives and social theory**
2. **The concept of local wisdom from the perspective of the Qur'an**

In the perspective of the Qur'an, the religion of Islam recognizes the importance of understanding and respecting local culture and wisdom within the limits of being in accordance with religious teachings. The Qur'an emphasizes the diversity created by Allah in Surah Al-Hujurat (Verse 13): "O man, verily We created you from a man and a woman and made you into nations and tribes so that you might know one another"(Asep Kusnadi & Saefudin Ibrohim, 2018). In this verse, God recognizes ethnic, linguistic, and cultural differences as part of His design that allows people to interact and get to know each other. Therefore, the Qur'an supports respect for local culture while maintaining religious principles.

The Qur'an stresses the importance of respect for cultural and ethnic diversity (Ulya, 2020). This includes the recognition that each human group has their own culture, traditions, and language. Part of the wisdom of human creation is that they can "get to know each other" and interact with other groups (Al-Qur’an, 2022). Although the Qur'an respects cultural diversity, it also stresses that local values and practices should be in line with the teachings of the Islamic religion. If there is a conflict between local values and religious values, then religious values should have priority.

The concept of local wisdom also reflects how local culture can enrich one's religious experience. For example, local culture can influence the way a person worships, celebrates religious celebrations, and understands religious values in everyday contexts (Rosyida, 2021). This makes clear the recognition that local culture can enrich one's religious experience in various aspects. This means local culture plays a role in shaping and influencing the way a person lives their religious beliefs and practices.

In addition, local culture can help one understand religious values in an everyday context (Andi et al., 2022). Because local culture often holds various stories, tales, or parables that reflect religious values and teachings. In many cultures, traditional stories are used to illustrate religious concepts (Setiyawan, 2012). Through these stories, one can easily understand and internalize religious messages in the context of one's daily life.

By understanding and adopting religious values in the context of local culture, one can practice religious beliefs in daily life more meaningfully. It helps a person to feel the interconnectedness between religion and culture, and how religious values can guide their behavior and actions in daily life (Afif, 2022; Rosyida, 2021; SAPUTRA, 2020). However, keep in mind that in the incorporation of local cultures into religious practice, it is important to ensure that the main religious values and religious principles are not violated. Cultural practices that are in accordance with religious teachings and do not conflict with religious values are the ones that should be adopted. Therefore, the concept of local wisdom reflects the ability to unite local culture with key religious values in a way that enriches religious experience and maintains the integrity of that religion.

1. **The concept of local wisdom: the perspective of social theory**

The concept of local wisdom in social theory refers to local knowledge, traditions, and practices that develop in a particular society (Saud et al., 2020). Because it also refers to the cultural heritage, norms, values, and practices that develop in a particular society. Social theory favors understanding and respect for local wisdom as an integral part of identity and social structure (Saud et al., 2020). This often reflects the belief that local cultures and traditions have important values in maintaining social stability, identifying themselves, and maintaining historical continuity of communities.

However, social theory also recognizes that the concept of local wisdom can vary from place to place, and can conflict with broader values and social order (Aprianti et al., 2022; Saud et al., 2020). In such situations, dialogue and adjustment may be needed to strike a balance between local wisdom and values that are more commonly recognized by the community.

In practice, the relationship between religion, local wisdom, and social theory is often complex. How a society blends religious values, local culture, and social theory can vary depending on the historical, geographical, social, and political context. Respect for local wisdom while maintaining harmony with religious values and the broader social order is a frequent challenge faced in many societies around the world.

1. **The relationship between religion, local wisdom, and the power of Qur'anic and social theoretical perspectives**

The relationship between religion, local wisdom, and power is a complex issue that can be viewed from multiple perspectives, including Qur'anic perspectives and social theory. It is an issue that has a profound impact in various societies and cultures around the world, and understanding it requires an understanding of how religion, local wisdom, and power are intertwined.

The Qur'an regards religion as the guide that governs the life of mankind (Hilmi & Khoiruddin, 2022; Sany, 2019; Solichin, 2018). It includes moral values, ethics, and religious commandments that must be followed in various aspects of life. The Qur'an is a sacred text in the religion of Islam, and as the core of Islamic belief (Theojaka, 2019). Therefore, the Qur'an provides guidelines on how to live and interact with religion. The Qur'an emphasizes the concept of Tawhid (the Oneness of God) and provides guidelines on morals, ethics, and ways of life in accordance with His teachings. Religion in the Qur'an creates a moral and spiritual framework for individuals and societies. Such is the case with local wisdom that is in line with religious teachings. If the local culture does not conflict with religious values, then the culture can be respected. Because the Qur'an recognizes the importance of local culture and traditions as part of the diversity created by Allah (Pongsibanne, 2017). As Allah SWT says. In the Qur'an Surah Al-Hujurat (49th Surah), Verse 13 which means (Al-Qur’an, 2022):



"And We made you into nations and tribes that you might know one another. Indeed, the noblest among you in the sight of Allah is the most pious among you. Truly, Allah is All-Knowing, All-Knowing."

This verse underscores the idea that human diversity in different tribes and nations is God's will, and the purpose of this diversity is that people may know and learn from one another. Virtue in the sight of Allah is not based on tribe or nation, but based on piety and kindness (Asep Kusnadi & Saefudin Ibrohim, 2018). This is an important message in Islam that encourages brotherhood and tolerance between people. God created people from different tribes and nations so that they might get to know each other and exchange experiences. Local wisdom is valued in the recognition and appreciation of different ethnicities, cultures, and languages.

Furthermore, the Qur'an also reflects an understanding of power. Power in Islam should be used for the good, justice, and well-being of mankind (Mujahidin, 2012). The Qur'an stresses the responsibility of the leader (ruler) to lead with justice and affirms that the power given by Allah should be used to protect the rights of the people and avoid abuse. Power in the Qur'an is seen as a trust given by Allah. Leaders, especially political, social, or religious leaders, have a great moral and ethical responsibility in exercising their power (Ridwan, 2017). Leaders are considered as trustees or trustees given by God to lead and take care of community affairs. They will be held accountable for the way they carry out this mandate in the Hereafter (Az-Zumar, 39:69). Because the main purpose of the power of the leader is to create the welfare of mankind, maintain social order, and ensure the protection of individual rights. Power must be used for the common good and the betterment of society.

Overall, the Qur'an reminds leaders to exercise their power with full responsibility, integrity, and justice, and always understand that they are accountable to Allah for their actions. This concept is at the core of the Islamic view of just and moral leadership (Kesuma, 2013). Thus, in Islam, power and leadership are seen as mandates from Allah that must be used with a sense of responsibility, integrity, and justice. The goal is to create a just, harmonious, and prosperous society, and protect the rights of individuals and groups. Leaders are expected to serve society well and ensure that their policies support the well-being of humanity in accordance with Islamic principles.

In social theory, the relationship of religion and local wisdom is a complex subject and can vary depending on the specific cultural and social context (Rosyida, 2021). These relationships reflect the way religion and local values interact, influence each other, and shape behavior and norms in a society. Religion and local wisdom often interact and interpenetrate each other in society. Religion can influence or adopt elements of local wisdom, while local wisdom can reflect religious values in daily practice (F. Akbar, 2023). It can also greatly affect the cultural identity of a person or group. People who belong to a particular religion may practice unique local traditions and cultures, reflecting these two aspects.

Although religion and local wisdom often coexist harmoniously, there are cases where differences in religious interpretation or practice and local wisdom can cause conflict or tension in society. This is because religion is often open to a variety of interpretations. When individuals or groups have different religious understandings, this can lead to conflict due to differences in beliefs, norms, and actions. Social inequalities in society, such as injustice or unfair treatment, can create conflicts between groups with different religious backgrounds or local wisdom.

To resolve conflicts caused by differences in religious interpretations or practices and local wisdom, it is important to promote intergroup dialogue, tolerance, and mutual understanding. Education, mediation, and collaborative efforts between groups can help minimize conflict and create a more harmonious environment in society (M. Zainal Abidin, 2009). Another collaborative effort involving governments, NGOs, religious leaders, and the wider community is needed to create a more harmonious environment and resolve conflicts caused by differences in religious interpretations or practices and local wisdom. Through joint efforts, communities can work towards peace, tolerance, and understanding between groups.

Next talks about power relations and the role of local wisdom that can influence in social and political contexts (Asni, 2017). The values and norms held by local communities can shape public opinion and influence policy and political decisions. Local wisdom can also play a role in determining who has power and how power is exercised. In social and political contexts, understanding and managing the relationship between religion, local wisdom, and power is a complex challenge (Naufal, 2019). It is important to seek a balance between religious values, local wisdom, and principles of justice in political and social decision-making. An understanding of the Qur'an and social theory can help in formulating a prudent approach to these issues, emphasizing the importance of justice, respect for diversity, and responsibility in the use of power.

1. **CONCLUSION (Calibri, 12 Bold)**

The relationship between religion, local wisdom, and power is a complex issue and depends heavily on its social and political context. Religion and local wisdom often influence each other and shape behavior and norms in society. Although often harmoniously side by side, differences in religious interpretations or practices and local wisdom can lead to conflict. In the face of these challenges, it is important to continuously strive to promote dialogue, adjustment and better understanding between these elements to create an inclusive and harmonious society.

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