

The Concept of Salvation in the Qur'an: A Theological Analysis and Comparative Study with Other Abrahamic Traditions

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Abstract: The concept of salvation is a crucial theological issue debated within the Abrahamic traditions of Islam, Christianity, and Judaism. While these three religions share similarities in emphasizing faith and ethical behavior, they exhibit fundamental differences regarding the mechanisms of salvation. This study highlights that Islam emphasizes a balance between divine grace and individual responsibility, contrasting with Christianity's focus on grace and redemption through Jesus Christ and Judaism's emphasis on obedience to God's covenants and laws. Utilizing a qualitative approach, the research employs textual analysis of the holy scriptures from each tradition alongside comparative theological studies. The findings reveal that the Qur'an integrates divine grace (*rahmah*) and human effort (*amal salih*), presenting a holistic view of salvation that differs from the grace-centered model of Christianity and the law-centered approach of Judaism. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of soteriology across these traditions and fosters constructive interreligious dialogue by illuminating both shared values and distinct theological perspectives.

Keywords: Qur'anic soteriology, comparative theology, divine grace, human responsibility, salvation.

1. Introduction

Salvation is a central theme in religious discourse, shaping billions of people's beliefs, practices, and worldviews worldwide. In Islam, salvation is deeply intertwined with the Qur'anic teachings, emphasizing faith, righteous deeds, and divine mercy as pathways to eternal bliss. The Qur'an articulates a nuanced understanding of salvation that is closely linked to the concepts of tawhid (monotheism), *iman* (faith), and *amal salih* (righteous deeds) (Asadi, 2019; Moosa, 2020). These elements are foundational in Islamic theology, where the belief in one God and the performance of good deeds are seen as essential for attaining salvation (Abdrassilov et al., 2021). Similarly, salvation is a core theological concept in Christianity and Judaism, though understood differently across these traditions. For instance, Christianity often emphasizes the role of grace and faith in Jesus Christ as the primary means of salvation, while Judaism focuses on covenantal relationships and adherence to the law (Almirzanah, 2021; Asadi, 2019). In an increasingly globalized world, where interfaith dialogue is essential for fostering mutual understanding, exploring the concept of salvation in the Qur'an and comparing it with other Abrahamic traditions can provide valuable insights into both shared values and distinct theological perspectives (Abdrassilov et al., 2021).

Existing scholarship on salvation in the Qur'an often focuses on its theological and eschatological dimensions, highlighting concepts such as divine mercy and individual accountability. Scholars like Fazlur Rahman and Jane Dammen McAuliffe have explored Qur'anic soteriology, emphasizing the significance of ethical conduct and the balance between faith and works (Abdrassilov et al., 2021; Moosa, 2020). However, comparative studies between



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Islamic and other Abrahamic traditions remain limited, particularly in addressing the theological nuances that differentiate these religions. For example, while some works have touched on the similarities and differences in understanding sin and salvation, a comprehensive comparative analysis that engages deeply with Christian and Jewish perspectives is still lacking (Asadi, 2019; Duderija, 2015). This study builds on these foundations while addressing the lacuna in comparative theological research, aiming to provide a more integrated understanding of salvation across these faiths.

The primary aim of this study is to analyze the concept of salvation in the Qur'an through a theological lens and compare it with the teachings of Christianity and Judaism. Doing so seeks to identify commonalities and differences in how these traditions understand salvation, thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of interfaith theological dialogue. For instance, while the Qur'an emphasizes individual accountability and rejecting original sin, Christianity often emphasizes the need for atonement through Christ's sacrifice (Asadi, 2019; Siddiqui, 2024). Additionally, this research aims to highlight the unique Qur'anic perspective on salvation, emphasizing its focus on divine mercy, human responsibility, and the balance between faith and works (Asadi, 2019; Moosa, 2020). The Qur'an presents a vision of salvation accessible to all, contingent upon one's actions and intentions, which contrasts with the more exclusive claims in some interpretations of Christianity.

This study argues that while the concept of salvation in the Qur'an shares similarities with Christian and Jewish teachings, such as the importance of faith and ethical conduct, it also presents distinct theological emphases, particularly in its rejection of original sin and its focus on individual accountability. The hypothesis is that the Qur'anic view of salvation is uniquely characterized by its integration of divine grace and human effort. It offers a balanced soteriological framework that differs from the predominantly grace-centered approach in Christianity and the covenant-based model in Judaism. This comparative analysis sheds light on the theological intricacies of each tradition and fosters a greater appreciation for the shared quest for salvation among the Abrahamic faiths.

2. Literatur Review

2.1. Qur'anic Soteriology

The Qur'an presents salvation as a process involving faith (*iman*), righteous deeds (*amal salih*), and divine mercy (*rahmah*). Scholars like Fazlur Rahman have emphasized the holistic nature of Qur'anic salvation, which integrates spiritual and moral dimensions (Moosa, 2020). The concept of *tawhid* (monotheism) is central, underscoring the necessity of acknowledging Allah's oneness for attaining salvation (Khalil, 2007). This integration of faith and action reflects a broader Islamic understanding of salvation, where belief is not merely an intellectual assent. However, it is deeply connected to ethical conduct and the fulfillment of divine commandments (Rahmad, 2021). The Qur'an explicitly states that those who believe and do righteous deeds will have their rewards with their Lord, highlighting the inseparable link between faith and action in the pursuit of salvation (Kudhori et al., 2021).

In exploring the Qur'anic perspective on salvation, it becomes evident that divine mercy plays a pivotal role. The Qur'an frequently emphasizes Allah's mercy as a fundamental attribute, suggesting that while human effort is essential, divine grace ultimately facilitates salvation (Düzgün, 2017). This theological framework differs from specific Christian interpretations, where salvation is often viewed primarily through grace and atonement (Asadi, 2019). The Qur'anic narrative encourages believers to seek forgiveness and strive for righteousness, reinforcing that salvation is a dynamic process rather than a static state (Rahmad, 2021). Furthermore, the Qur'an's portrayal of mercy extends beyond individual salvation, encompassing a broader vision of communal and societal well-being, integral to the Islamic ethos (Düzgün, 2017).

The comparative analysis of Qur'anic soteriology with other Abrahamic faiths reveals commonalities and divergences. For instance, while Christianity emphasizes the redemptive sacrifice of Jesus as central to salvation, the Qur'an presents a more individualized approach, where each person's faith and deeds are critical (Asadi, 2019). Additionally, rejecting original sin in Islam underscores a different understanding of human nature and

accountability, positioning individuals as responsible for their actions rather than inheriting a sinful state (Siddiqui, 2024). This theological distinction highlights the unique contributions of Islamic thought to the broader discourse on salvation, emphasizing personal responsibility and the potential for redemption through sincere faith and good deeds (Hassan, 2019).

A profound integration of faith, righteous actions, and divine mercy characterize the Qur'anic concept of salvation. This holistic approach provides a framework for individual salvation and fosters a sense of communal responsibility and ethical living. By examining these dimensions, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of Qur'anic soteriology and its implications for interfaith dialogue, particularly in contrasting it with the soteriological views of Christianity and Judaism (Hassan, 2019).

2.2. Christian Perspectives on Salvation

In Christianity, salvation is often understood through the lens of Jesus Christ's redemptive sacrifice. This doctrine is intricately linked to the concept of original sin, which posits that humanity is inherently flawed due to the first sin committed by Adam and Eve. As a result, salvation is viewed as a gift of grace received through faith in Jesus Christ (Henry, 2014). Scholars such as Alister McGrath have explored the tension between grace and works in Christian soteriology, particularly highlighting the Protestant emphasis on *sola fide* (faith alone) to attain salvation (Hempel et al., 2012). This perspective underscores the belief that, while important, human efforts cannot earn salvation; believers are reconciled with God through faith in Christ's atoning sacrifice (Lackenby, 2021).

The doctrine of original sin plays a significant role in shaping Christian views on salvation. It asserts that all humans inherit a sinful nature, necessitating divine intervention for redemption (Nicolas, 2023). This theological framework has led to various interpretations of how salvation is achieved. For instance, while some traditions emphasize the importance of faith and grace, others, particularly within Catholicism, stress the necessity of good works and sacraments to cooperate with God's grace (Burbank, 2024). The interplay between grace and works remains a central theme in discussions of Christian soteriology, with significant implications for how different denominations understand the process of salvation (Magezi & Magezi, 2016).

Furthermore, the understanding of salvation in Christianity is not merely a personal or individualistic experience; it also encompasses communal aspects. The church is often viewed as the body of Christ, where believers collectively participate in the salvific work of Christ through worship, sacraments, and community life (Yang, 2023). This communal dimension is particularly emphasized in liturgical traditions, where the act of communion serves as a reminder of Christ's sacrifice and the believer's participation in the new covenant (Bowman, 2007). In contrast, more individualistic interpretations, such as those in some evangelical circles, may focus primarily on personal faith and the individual's relationship with Christ (Almirzanah, 2021).

The Christian perspective on salvation is multifaceted and deeply rooted in the doctrines of original sin and grace. It emphasizes the centrality of Jesus Christ's redemptive sacrifice while navigating the complex relationship between faith and works. This theological exploration enriches the understanding of salvation within Christianity and invites dialogue with other faith traditions regarding their respective soteriological views (Pasaribu, 2023).

2.3. Jewish Views on Salvation

Judaism approaches salvation through the framework of covenant and law, emphasizing the importance of ethical living and communal responsibility. Central to this understanding is the concept of *tikkun olam*, which translates to "repairing the world" and reflects the Jewish commitment to social justice and moral action (Mor, 2024). Scholars such as Jon D. Levenson have examined the role of the Torah in guiding individuals toward a righteous life, which is integral to Jewish soteriology ("The Suffering in Bernard Malamud's *The Magic Barrel*," 2024). The Torah serves as a legal framework and a spiritual guide that shapes Jewish life's ethical and communal dimensions,

reinforcing the belief that adherence to its commandments is essential for achieving a state of salvation (Spinoza, 2003).

The covenant between God and the Jewish people is foundational to Jewish views on salvation. This covenant is a mutual agreement where the Jewish people are called to follow God's laws in exchange for divine protection and blessings (M. J. Nel, 2004). The emphasis on law and ethical conduct is evident in the writings of the prophets, who often called for justice and righteousness as expressions of faithfulness to the covenant (Gregerman, 2011). Furthermore, the notion of salvation in Judaism is not solely focused on the afterlife; it encompasses the idea of living a life that fulfills God's commandments and contributes to the betterment of society (Hasanoğlu, 2022). This perspective aligns with the Jewish understanding of history as a process of redemption, where individuals and communities work towards a more just and ethical world (M. Nel, 2002).

In contemporary discussions, Jewish thinkers continue to explore the implications of covenantal theology for understanding salvation. For instance, the kabbalistic tradition emphasizes Torah study and the fulfillment of commandments while introducing esoteric elements such as reincarnation and cosmic redemption (Nggebu, 2023). This reflects a broader trend within Judaism to integrate traditional teachings with modern existential concerns, enriching the discourse on salvation (Rosenfeld-Hadad, 2023). Additionally, the dialogue between Judaism and other faith traditions, particularly Christianity, has led to reevaluating the role of law and grace in the context of salvation, highlighting shared values and distinct theological positions (Carpenter, 2019).

In conclusion, Jewish views on salvation are deeply rooted in the concepts of covenant and law, emphasizing ethical living and communal responsibility. The Torah's guidance is essential for achieving righteousness and contributing to the repair of the world. This understanding not only shapes individual spiritual journeys but also fosters a collective commitment to justice and moral action within the Jewish community (Akbaş, 2020). By examining these dimensions, this study contributes to a broader understanding of soteriology in Judaism and its implications for interfaith dialogue.

3. Methods

This study employs a qualitative approach, combining textual analysis of the Qur'an with comparative theological methods. The primary sources include the Qur'an, the Bible, and Jewish scriptures, which provide a foundation for understanding the concept of salvation across these three Abrahamic faiths. Secondary sources comprise scholarly works on Islamic, Christian, and Jewish soteriology, offering critical insights into the theological frameworks underpinning each tradition's understanding of salvation (Helim, 2024; Rosyad, 2022).

The analysis focuses on key themes such as faith, grace, law, and divine mercy, identifying similarities and differences across the three traditions. For instance, faith is central to Christianity and Islam, yet it manifests differently within each tradition. In Christianity, faith is often viewed through the lens of grace and the redemptive sacrifice of Jesus Christ, while in Islam, faith (*iman*) is intricately linked to righteous deeds (*amal salih*) and the acknowledgment of Allah's oneness (*tawhid*) (Manurung, 2024). Similarly, the role of law varies significantly; Judaism emphasizes adherence to the Torah as a means of achieving righteousness and fulfilling the covenant with God, whereas in Christianity, the law is often interpreted in light of grace and the teachings of Jesus (Buerahen, 2024; Mohidem & Hashim, 2023).

The methodology also incorporates comparative theological methods to explore how these themes intersect and diverge among the three traditions. This involves examining how each faith interprets divine mercy and its implications for salvation. In Islam, divine mercy (*rahmah*) is fundamental to God's nature, emphasizing that salvation is accessible through sincere repentance and good deeds (Ahmad & Zitawi, 2022). In contrast, Christian theology often emphasizes the necessity of grace as a gift from God, which is received through faith alone (*sola fide*) (Syukrinur, 2024). On the other hand, Jewish thought views salvation as a communal effort, where ethical living and social justice play crucial roles in fulfilling the covenant with God (Thabet, 2005).

This qualitative and comparative methodology aims to contribute a deeper understanding of soteriology within these faith traditions, fostering interfaith dialogue and highlighting the shared values and distinct theological perspectives that characterize each tradition's approach to salvation(Siregar, 2025).

4. Result

4.1. The Qur'anic Framework: Divine Mercy and Human Responsibility

The Qur'an presents a unique soteriological framework that integrates divine mercy (rahmah) with human responsibility. Unlike the Christian doctrine of original sin, which posits that humanity inherits a sinful nature from Adam, the Qur'an emphasizes individual accountability. Each person is born pure and is responsible for their actions, as articulated in verses such as QS 53:38-39, which states that "no bearer of burdens will bear the burden of another" Sokarina et al. (2019). This theological stance underscores the importance of free will and moral agency, as humans are judged based on their faith (iman) and righteous deeds (amal salih)(Torun & Tekke, 2022). The Qur'an repeatedly highlights Allah's mercy as a central component of salvation, with verses such as QS 7:156 stating, "My mercy encompasses all things." This mercy, however, does not negate the need for human effort; rather, it complements it, creating a balanced approach to salvation(Uddin, 2023).

The Qur'anic emphasis on divine mercy contrasts with the Jewish focus on covenantal obedience. While Judaism stresses adherence to the Torah and communal responsibility, the Qur'an places greater emphasis on the individual's relationship with Allah. A dynamic interplay between divine grace and human striving characterizes this relationship. For example, the Qur'an frequently pairs faith with action, as seen in QS 103:1-3, which declares that salvation is attained through faith, good deeds, and mutual encouragement to truth and patience(Tambak et al., 2021). This holistic approach reflects the Qur'an's unique theological perspective, which integrates spiritual and ethical dimensions(Prastowo, 2023).

Furthermore, the Qur'anic rejection of original sin has significant implications for its concept of salvation. By affirming the inherent purity of human nature (fitrah), the Qur'an offers an optimistic view of humanity's potential for righteousness. This contrasts with the Christian view, which emphasizes humanity's fallen state and need for redemption through Christ(Akzam, 2024). The Qur'anic framework thus provides a distinctively balanced soteriology, where divine mercy and human effort coexist in harmony. This perspective aligns with the notion that humans are responsible for their actions and encouraged to seek Allah's mercy through repentance and good deeds, reinforcing that salvation is a collaborative process between the divine and the individual(Oladapo & Rahman, 2018).

Thus, the Qur'anic framework of salvation is characterized by a profound integration of divine mercy and human responsibility. This approach emphasizes individual accountability and moral agency and fosters a sense of hope and potential for righteousness among believers. By examining these dimensions, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of Qur'anic soteriology and its implications for interfaith dialogue, particularly in contrasting it with the soteriological views of Christianity and Judaism(Syarifah, 2022).

4.2. Christianity: Grace and Redemption Through Christ

Christianity's concept of salvation is deeply rooted in the belief in Jesus Christ as the savior of humanity. Central to this belief is the doctrine of original sin, which holds that all humans inherit a sinful nature from Adam and thus need redemption. This redemption is achieved through Christ's sacrificial death and resurrection, which atone for humanity's sins(Baker, 2014). The New Testament emphasizes that salvation is a gift of grace, received through faith in Christ, as articulated in Ephesians 2:8-9: "For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God"(Brummel, 2014). This grace-centered approach contrasts sharply with the Qur'anic emphasis on human responsibility and the Jewish focus on covenantal obedience(Anakot, 2023).

The Christian doctrine of salvation also highlights the role of faith (*sola fide*) as the primary means of attaining eternal life. While good works are important, they are seen as a fruit of faith rather than a means of earning salvation. This theological stance is particularly prominent in Protestant traditions, which reject the idea that human effort can contribute to salvation (Henry, 2014). Instead, salvation is viewed as entirely dependent on God's grace, freely given to those who believe in Christ. This emphasis on grace reflects Christianity's unique soteriological framework, which prioritizes divine initiative over human effort (Ardiansyah & Prihantoro, 2023).

However, the Christian concept of salvation has been a point of contention in interfaith dialogue, particularly with Islam. The Qur'an explicitly rejects the idea of Christ's divinity and his role as a savior, asserting that salvation is attained through faith in Allah and righteous deeds, as seen in QS 5:72-73: "Indeed, those who have believed and those who are Jews or Christians or Sabians—those who believed in Allah and the Last Day and did righteous deeds will have their reward with their Lord, and no fear will there be concerning them, nor will they grieve" (Lackenby, 2021). This theological divergence underscores the distinctiveness of the Christian and Islamic perspectives on salvation. While both traditions emphasize the importance of faith, they differ fundamentally in their understanding of the mechanisms through which salvation is achieved (Nicolas, 2023).

The belief in Jesus Christ characterizes the Christian understanding of salvation as the sole savior, the doctrine of original sin, and the centrality of grace received through faith. This framework not only shapes the Christian experience of salvation but also highlights the significant theological differences between Christianity and other faith traditions, particularly Islam and Judaism (Erfiani, 2023).

4.3. Judaism: Covenantal Obedience and Communal Responsibility

Judaism's approach to salvation is characterized by its emphasis on covenantal obedience and communal responsibility. The covenant (*brit*) between God and the Jewish people is central to Jewish soteriology, as it establishes a framework for ethical living and spiritual fulfillment (Dascalu, 2021). The Torah serves as a guide for righteous conduct, and adherence to its commandments is essential for maintaining the covenant and attaining salvation. This focus on law and ethics distinguishes Judaism from both Christianity and Islam, which place greater emphasis on faith and divine grace (Karahan, 2024).

In Judaism, salvation is often understood in communal rather than individual terms. *Tikkun olam* (repairing the world) reflects the Jewish belief in the collective responsibility to create a just and ethical society. This communal focus is evident in the emphasis on social justice, charity, and ethical behavior, which are integral to the covenantal relationship with God (Dascalu, 2021). Unlike the Christian emphasis on individual redemption through Christ, Judaism prioritizes the community's well-being and the fulfillment of God's commandments.

The Jewish concept of salvation also differs from the Qur'anic view in understanding divine mercy and human effort. While the Qur'an emphasizes Allah's mercy as a key component of salvation, Judaism places greater emphasis on human responsibility and ethical conduct. The Talmudic tradition teaches that "the world stands on three things: Torah, worship, and acts of loving-kindness" (Pirkei Avot 1:2). This triad reflects the Jewish belief that salvation is achieved through study, prayer, and ethical action. Thus, while Judaism shares some commonalities with Islam and Christianity, its soteriological framework is uniquely shaped by its covenantal theology and communal ethos.

In conclusion, Judaism's approach to salvation is fundamentally rooted in the covenant with God, emphasizing ethical living, communal responsibility, and adherence to the Torah. This framework not only shapes individual spiritual journeys but also fosters a collective commitment to justice and moral action within the Jewish community. By examining these dimensions, this study contributes to a broader understanding of soteriology in Judaism and its implications for interfaith dialogue (Bennema, 2001).

5. Discussion

The results of this study reveal distinct theological frameworks of salvation in the Qur'an, Christianity, and Judaism. The Qur'anic framework integrates divine mercy (*rahmah*) with human responsibility, emphasizing individual accountability and the inherent purity of human nature (*fitrah*) (Tatala, 2024). This contrasts with Christianity's emphasis on grace and redemption through Jesus Christ, rooted in the doctrine of original sin and the belief in Christ's sacrificial atonement (Thinane, 2022). On the other hand, Judaism focuses on covenantal obedience and communal responsibility, with salvation tied to adherence to the Torah and ethical living (Banda, 2021). These findings highlight shared values, such as the importance of faith and ethical conduct, and significant theological differences, particularly in the mechanisms and emphases of salvation across the three traditions.

The Qur'anic perspective on salvation offers a balanced approach that harmonizes divine mercy with human effort, fostering a sense of hope and moral agency among believers. This contrasts sharply with Christianity's grace-centered model, which prioritizes divine initiative over human effort, and Judaism's law-centered model, which emphasizes communal responsibility and ethical conduct (Dyck & Wiebe, 2012). The rejection of original sin in Islam and the affirmation of human purity (*fitrah*) provide an optimistic view of human potential, differing from the Christian narrative of humanity's fallen state. Similarly, Judaism's communal focus on *tikkun olam* (repairing the world) sets it apart from Islam's and Christianity's individual-centric approaches. These reflections underscore the unique theological contributions of each tradition to the concept of salvation (Putra, 2024).

The Qur'anic integration of divine mercy and human responsibility reflects a nuanced understanding of salvation that emphasizes divine grace and human agency. This approach aligns with the Qur'an's broader theological themes of balance (*mizan*) and justice (*adl*) (Piri, 2022). In contrast, Christianity's emphasis on grace through Christ's sacrifice highlights the centrality of divine intervention in overcoming humanity's sinful nature. Judaism's covenantal framework, focusing on Torah observance and communal ethics, underscores the importance of collective responsibility and ethical living (Felbar, 2024). These interpretations reveal how each tradition's theological priorities shape its soteriological framework, offering diverse pathways to salvation that reflect their unique historical, cultural, and theological contexts.

When comparing these traditions, it becomes evident that while all three emphasize faith and ethical conduct, they diverge in their theological underpinnings. The Qur'anic view of salvation as a collaborative process between divine mercy and human effort contrasts with Christianity's reliance on grace and Judaism's focus on covenantal obedience. The Qur'an's rejection of original sin and its affirmation of human purity stand in stark contrast to Christianity's doctrine of inherited sin and the need for redemption through Christ. Similarly, Judaism's communal ethos and emphasis on Torah observance differ from the individual accountability emphasized in Islam. These comparisons highlight the richness and diversity of soteriological thought within the Abrahamic traditions (Buck & Masumian, 2014).

Future research should explore the practical implications of these theological differences in contemporary interfaith dialogue and religious practice. For instance, how do these distinct views of salvation influence ethical behavior, social justice initiatives, and interfaith cooperation? Further comparative studies could also examine how these soteriological frameworks are interpreted and lived out in diverse cultural contexts. Such research would deepen our understanding of the interplay between theology and practice, contributing to more meaningful interfaith engagement and mutual respect. This study lays the groundwork for these explorations by clarifying the theological distinctiveness of each tradition while identifying areas of common ground (LaMothe, 2010).

6. Conclusion

This study has revealed that the Qur'anic concept of salvation is uniquely characterized by integrating divine mercy (*rahmah*) and human effort, creating a balanced soteriological framework. Unlike Christianity, which emphasizes grace and redemption through Christ's sacrifice, and Judaism, which focuses on covenantal obedience

and communal responsibility, the Qur'an underscores individual accountability and the inherent purity of human nature (*fitrah*). These findings highlight the distinct theological priorities of each tradition: Islam's emphasis on divine mercy and human responsibility, Christianity's focus on grace and atonement, and Judaism's commitment to Torah observance and communal ethics. Despite these differences, all three traditions share common values, such as the importance of faith and ethical conduct, which provide a foundation for interfaith dialogue and mutual understanding.

This research contributes significantly to comparative theology by providing a detailed analysis of the concept of salvation in the Qur'an, Christianity, and Judaism. The study enriches our understanding of soteriology within the Abrahamic traditions by identifying shared values and theological divergences. It also highlights the importance of interfaith dialogue in fostering mutual respect and cooperation among religious communities. Furthermore, the study's emphasis on the Qur'anic integration of divine mercy and human effort offers a fresh perspective on Islamic theology, challenging simplistic comparisons and encouraging a more nuanced appreciation of its soteriological framework. This contribution advances scholarly discourse on religious pluralism and the theological diversity of salvation concepts.

Future research should explore the practical implications of these theological differences in contemporary religious practice and interfaith engagement. For instance, how do these distinct views of salvation influence ethical behavior, social justice initiatives, and interfaith cooperation? Additionally, further studies could examine how these soteriological frameworks are interpreted and lived out in diverse cultural and historical contexts. Comparative analyses could also extend beyond the Abrahamic traditions to include other religious perspectives, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, or indigenous spiritualities, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of global soteriological thought. Future research can build on this study's findings by addressing these areas, deepening our appreciation of how salvation is understood and pursued across religious traditions.

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