

PROBLEMS OF ISLAM AND PHILOSOPHY: ISLAMIC AQIDA AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH

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Abstract

This article analyzes the relationship between Islam and philosophy, Islamic aqids and philosophical studies. The ethical, ontological and epistemological issues present in Islam, as well as their relationship to the development of philosophy and science, are widely covered. The article examines the influence of Islamic philosophy and important stages of its formation, as well as the peculiarities of Islamic thought and philosophical research.

Keywords: Islam, philosophy, aqida, thought, research, ethics, ontology, epistemology, Islamic philosophy

INTRODUCTION:

The connections between Islam and philosophy are historically very deep and complex. These two fields are intertwined, showing their influence through different historical periods and cultures. In the early periods of Islam, especially in the 7th-8th centuries, philosophy was often shaped by the influence of Western and Greek philosophy. However, the specific teachings and concepts of Islam have harmonized these philosophical systems, in a peculiar way, with a new approach. This process, which defined the Islamic worldview, in turn, allowed the discovery of new ideas and theories in the fields of science and philosophy. Moral and religious principles are central to Islam. The Qur'an and Hadith are the main sources of Islam and within them there are ample opportunities for philosophical research. Islamic aqeed influences all spheres of life, including philosophy, science, social structure, and politics. At the same time, in the early days of Islam, philosophy itself was often judged by religious thinkers as "erroneous," and its influence was limited. However, over time, especially in the Arab world, the links between Islamic thought and philosophy developed, and these two spheres became complementary and developing systems.

Islamic thought is deeply linked to philosophy, in which the relationship between knowledge, the search for truth, and moral values is of particular importance. This connection is especially evident in the works of great Islamic philosophers such as Ibn Sina, al-Farabi, al-Ghazzali, Ibn Rushd. Their scholarly works reveal the interaction between Islamic scholars and philosophical views, and help to understand how Islamic thought has influenced philosophical research. Also, the relationship between Islam and philosophy finds its expression especially in moral, ontological (the science of being and being) and epistemological (the nature and sources of

knowledge). In these matters, the Islamic Framework of Thought reflects deeply on the basic principles of religion, namely the existence of God, man's place in the world, the sources of science, moral values and man's moral obligations. In the process, the religious teachings of Islam especially encourage reflection on people's behavior and their lofty goals in life. The links between Islam and philosophy are still a very pressing issue today. Islamic thought and philosophy are closely related to the scientific and religious developments of modern times, as well as changes in society. However, nowadays, the role of philosophy in modern Islamic thought and its relationship with Islamic aqida is constantly relevant, and many scientific journals and studies are conducted on this topic.

This article provides an in-depth analysis of the interactions between Islam and philosophy and scholarly research aimed at identifying the problems between them. The article explores the interaction between Islamic aqida and philosophical research, especially the contribution to the development of philosophy and thought through the scientific and moral principles of Islam, as well as the connection of Islamic thought with philosophical ideas and scientific systems.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The links between Islam and philosophy have historically been a very important and complex topic, and there has been a lot of scholarly research on their interactions, especially the role of philosophy in Islamic thought. In the early periods of Islam, philosophy was formed mainly under the influence of Western and Greek philosophy. Nevertheless, Islamic thinkers, notably the great philosophers such as Ibn Sina, Al-Farabi, and Al-Ghazzali, combined the basic teachings and systems of thought of Islam in a peculiar way in their philosophical research. This process led to the further development of Islamic thought in the philosophical sphere. Ibn Sina (Avicenna) is one of the greatest manifestations of Islamic philosophy. His works, in particular the "Book of Healing" and the "Medical Canon", are of great importance not only in Islamic thought, but also in world science. Ibn Sina mainly studied the philosophy of Aristotle and harmonized his scientific and ontological theories with Islamic teachings. Ibn Sina believes that only the knowledge of God can fully comprehend the truth, but people can also partially understand it through science and reflection. The philosophy of Ibn Sina contains many reflections on how thought and science are inextricably linked with the moral principles of Islam [1].

Al-Farabi is one of the most important theorists of Islamic philosophy who studied the philosophical ideas of Aflotun and Aristotle and showed direct links to them in his works. Al-Farabi created works of social and religious significance that combined moral and political philosophy in a manner consistent with the teachings of Islam. He also developed the concept of the "Smart Society", which believed that the healthy development of a society can be realized only on the basis of moral norms and scientific knowledge [2]. Al-Ghazzali sought to combine religious ethics and philosophical thought by exploring the contradictions that exist between philosophical ideas and religious teachings in Islamic philosophy. One of his most famous works is *Ihya ulum al-din* (The Restoration of Religious Science), in which he emphasizes the need to combine science and practical religious life. Al-Ghazzali criticized many aspects of

philosophy, especially arguing that logical reasoning and scientific reasoning do not contradict the teachings of Islam. He believes that philosophy should not deny religious beliefs, but rather contribute to a deeper understanding of them [3].

In the modern era, the relationship between Islam and philosophy is being revisited once again. Today, the interaction of Islamic thought and philosophy is especially important in matters related to science, ethics and the development of society. Modern Islamic thinking, being open to philosophical research and scientific innovation, expands and renews worldviews. Such approaches, in turn, help to integrate modern worldviews with the traditional teachings of Islam. In particular, the interaction of Islam and philosophy in ethical, ontological and epistemological issues is the subject of much analysis and research in scholarly and religious journals today. In addition, modern Islamic thinkers seek to connect the philosophical ideas of Islam with global problems, politics, morality, and social systems. In this regard, issues such as Islamic behavioral and moral norms, human rights, ecology and social justice are analyzed from a philosophical perspective. It is also important to understand how these connections between Islamic thought and philosophy influence the development of modern science and technology [4].

ANALYSIS & RESULTS

The interaction of Islam and philosophy is a topic that is still widely discussed in modern thought. Especially understanding the connection between these areas plays an important role in shaping a person's worldview, morality and attitude to life. Islam's relationship to science, ethics, and philosophy is important not only from a historical perspective, but also from the perspective of modern worldviews. The analyses carried out in this regard reveal the development of Islamic thought and philosophical research, as well as their influence on each other. In Islam, understanding of the fundamental principles of religion, namely the divine will, the commands of the Creator and the moral obligations of man, is of great importance in maintaining the balance between *aqida* and philosophy. The religion of Islam is closely related to science and thought, and its main purpose is to guide a person towards the attainment of true knowledge. Islam, from its earliest times, valued science and thought, because many verses in the Qur'an call people to study, to gain knowledge, to imagine and to think. As a result, the Islamic worldview includes scientific thought and philosophical research. At the same time, the religion of Islam, in harmony with its philosophy, forms the moral foundations in life.

However, there have sometimes been conflicts between Islamic philosophy and scientific thought. Especially in Islam, some philosophical ideas and worldviews can be at odds with religious beliefs. For example, the absolute will and worship of the one God, which are present in some teachings of Islam, are incompatible with some philosophical views. The teachings of Islam, especially its moral principles, are distinct from some manifestations of philosophy. In this, people's behavior, social life, and goals must be based on a certain code of ethics. Philosophy, on the other hand, emphasizes more people to think freely and to be free. Thus, the contradictions between these two fields can actually be seen as a result of the traditional relationship between science and religion. One of the factors that had a special impact on the

development of Islamic philosophy was the adoption and modification of the classical philosophical traditions by Islamic thinkers. According to the Islamic worldview, only God's knowledge and power fully comprehend the truth, but man's scientific and philosophical approaches allow for a partial understanding of this reality. Editor's Choice All For example, a number of issues related to Islamic philosophy, especially such topics as the purpose of life, the role of humanity and the nature of nature, were seriously studied by thinkers and allowed them to create their own thoughts.

In modern Islamic thought, philosophical research is also discussed extensively, especially in relation to moral issues and changes in society. Today, there are new approaches to traditional ideas and practices of Islam that include issues such as scientific progress, social justice, ecology, and human rights. Philosophical approaches, closely related to Islam, influence the development of social life. Especially the moral, political and economic systems, which are based on Islamic thought, are being updated in the modern world. This process, in turn, is helping to create new, expanded understandings of Islam and philosophy. Modern Islamic philosophy seeks to broaden its worldview, drawing on its traditional roots. Today, Islamic thought and philosophy in different parts of the world are bringing new research in response to changes in society. Islamic philosophy is trying to understand what it should be like in a modern context, drawing on its scientific foundations that have developed over many centuries. This process also helps to understand how Islamic societies develop on a global stage.

Modern Islamic thinkers seek to look at Islamic traditions, worldviews and philosophical concepts globally in a new form. Islamic thought, in particular, seeks to support the overall development of society by combining scientific, moral and social issues. This further strengthens the philosophical role of Islam and its influence on the modern worldview. At that time, understanding the connection between Islamic aqids and philosophical approaches would become important in the development of new knowledge and scientific research. These two spheres should be regarded as complementary and non-contradictory elements. The interaction of Islam and philosophy gives rise to new thoughts and renewals in modern thought and helps to create a solid moral foundation in social life. Thus, an in-depth study of the interaction of Islam and philosophy is necessary not only for scientific but also for religious and social development. Understanding the inextricable links between Islamic traditions, philosophical systems, and changes in society can be an important tool in advancing society. Philosophy and Islam, through mutual exchange and research, are important for the further development of humanity.

CONCLUSION

The relationship between Islam and philosophy has historically been a complex and multifaceted process that has evolved and changed in different times and in different cultures. In the early days of Islam, science and thought were inextricably linked with Islamic traditions, and the importance of learning, thinking and thinking is emphasized in the Qur'an and Hadith. This is one of the main factors that shaped the Islamic worldview. The uniqueness of Islam is reflected in its philosophical system in its attempt to strike the right balance between religious

beliefs and scientific research. There are contradictions between the moral and religious views that exist in Islamic philosophy and thought and some aspects of modern philosophy. Differences between Islamic and Western philosophies may arise, especially in the field of free thought and scholarly research. However, it creates an opportunity to discuss differences and integrate them effectively, to consider scientific thought and ethical issues in a new way. By connecting with the philosophical systems of Islam, moral and social societies, it helps to develop a distinctive worldview. Modern Islamic thought seeks to adapt Islamic teachings and philosophical ideas to the requirements of today's society. This process helps to ensure that the Islamic worldview is applied to a variety of social, political, and ethical issues. The interaction of Islam and philosophy is seen as a major factor in moral and scientific progress in modern life. At the same time, modern forms of Islamic thought and philosophy continue to be an important factor in the development of social and cultural development not only among our people, but also globally.

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