

AL-Farabi's Perspective on the Islamic Scientific Philosophical Tradition

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Abstract

Philosophy that begins with reason is at odds with religion, which begins with revelation and frequently generates ideological resistance. The purpose of this research is to determine the relationship between reason-based philosophy and Islamic knowledge derived from God's word. The goal of this research is described through a review of the literature, which includes both primary and secondary sources. According to this approach, Al-Farabi's philosophical ideas, such as emanation theory, political theory, and metaphysical theory, are capable of connecting philosophical conceptions with religious science. Science, according to Al-Farabi, is the result of thinking on diverse observations of the five senses and ideas on various physical occurrences. Al-Farabi had also studied philosophy and accepted Islamic texts with reason and reasoning. The reciprocal relationship in terms of truth according to philosophy and the concept of haqq in Islam, philosophers and imams, as well as the similarity of the concept of State offered by philosophy and its relationship with religion which teaches one to obey. against the government, is among the evidence that states the relationship between philosophy and religion according to Al-Farabi. This research helps to bring peace amongst the conflicting groups of religion and philosophy.

Introduction

"The Surrender" is what the word "Islam" signifies, and it alludes to the process by which man submits his will and purpose to that of God. The name Islam comes from the Arabic language and

it carries with it the connotation of submission, surrender, and obedience. One of the most fundamental tenets of the religion of Islam is to render one's complete and utter subservience to Allah and to fulfill his directives. One of the other literal definitions of the word Islam is "peace," and this emphasizes that the only way to obtain genuine mental and bodily calm is to submit oneself to the will of Allah and accept his laws. Mawdudi (1960) asserts that the most fundamental aspects of Islam are submission and obedience to Allah, who is the Lord of the universe. According to Abbasi et al. (2010), the religion of Islam is credited with inventing an innovative management paradigm that, for more than a thousand years, has encouraged civility, wealth, diversity, and happiness among people of various creeds and ethnic origins all over the world. In the current political and social climate around the world, Muslims are under a moral imperative to demonstrate a dedication to the establishment of institutions that model themselves after the Islamic approach to administration. The administration of organizational companies by taking a holistic perspective gives corporate leaders greater opportunities to deal with difficulties in an imaginative manner. This article comes to the conclusion that the Islamic business management model is adaptable enough to accommodate changes in accordance with the circumstances in order to achieve the maximum outcome of the organization, which is to the benefit of the entire community and does not involve any religious prejudice. This is the conclusion that is reached at the end of this article.

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