Journal Of
Islamic Philosophy
And Contemporary Thought
VOL 01 | No. 1 | 2026
P-ISSN: XXXXXXXXXX | E-ISSN: XXXXXXXXX

PROMOTING DIALOGUE BETWEEN ISLAMIC PHILOSOPHY AND CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHY

Seerat Sadique

BS English Studeies University Of Lahore ,Lahore

ABSTRACT

The promotion of dialogue between Islamic philosophy and contemporary philosophy represents an important intellectual undertaking in addressing the philosophical, ethical, social, and epistemological challenges of the modern world. Islamic philosophy possesses a rich intellectual heritage grounded in revelation, reason, metaphysics, ethics, and the pursuit of knowledge, while contemporary philosophy explores questions concerning human existence, rationality, scientific progress, morality, freedom, justice, and technological development. Despite their different historical backgrounds and methodological approaches, both traditions share significant concerns regarding truth, human dignity, knowledge, and the purpose of existence. This study examines the possibilities of establishing meaningful dialogue between Islamic and contemporary philosophical traditions through comparative analysis, critical engagement, and interdisciplinary discussion. It investigates how classical Islamic philosophical concepts can contribute to contemporary debates while considering how modern philosophical approaches can encourage renewed interpretations of Islamic intellectual traditions. The study adopts a qualitative research methodology based on documentary analysis and critical examination of recent scholarly literature. Particular attention is given to epistemology, metaphysics, ethics, human nature, religious reasoning, and social responsibility. The research argues that constructive philosophical dialogue does not require the abandonment of intellectual differences; rather, it requires mutual respect, critical reflection, and openness to alternative perspectives. The study concludes that promoting dialogue between Islamic and contemporary philosophy can strengthen intellectual pluralism, encourage academic cooperation, and contribute to a more inclusive understanding of contemporary human challenges.

KEYWORDS*Islamic Philosophy, Contemporary Philosophy, Philosophical Dialogue, Epistemology, Metaphysics, Islamic Intellectual Tradition, Ethics, Rationality, Knowledge, Interdisciplinary Studies, Religious Thought, Modernity.*

INTRODUCTION

Islamic philosophy represents one of the most influential intellectual traditions in world history. It developed through the interaction of revelation, rational inquiry, Greek philosophical thought, theological discussions, and scientific investigation. Muslim philosophers contributed significantly to the development of metaphysics, epistemology, logic, ethics, political philosophy, and theories of human existence. Thinkers such as Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Al-Ghazali, Ibn Rushd, and Mulla Sadra established intellectual foundations that continue to influence philosophical discussions. Azizli, K., Gargari, E. H., Muchtar, A. H., & Sahal, A. (2025found thatTheir contributions demonstrate that Islamic philosophy is not limited to religious interpretation but also represents a comprehensive intellectual tradition concerned with universal questions about knowledge, reality, morality, and human purpose.Contemporary philosophy, on the other hand, has developed through numerous intellectual movements, including existentialism, phenomenology, analytical philosophy, pragmatism, critical theory, postmodernism, and contemporary ethics. These approaches examine the changing conditions of human existence in a world influenced by scientific discoveries, globalization, technological advancement, political transformation, and cultural diversity. Diouane, H., Ridwan, M. K., Kiram, M. Z., & Abulmajd, A. (2025). Found that Contemporary philosophical debates increasingly address questions concerning artificial

Journal Of
Islamic Philosophy
And Contemporary Thought
VOL 01 | No. 1 | 2026
P-ISSN: XXXXXXXXXX | E-ISSN: XXXXXXXXX

intelligence, environmental responsibility, social justice, human rights, identity, and the ethical implications of scientific development. These developments create opportunities for dialogue with Islamic philosophical traditions.Despite their different intellectual foundations, Islamic and contemporary philosophy share several fundamental concerns. Both investigate the nature of truth, the limits of human knowledge, the relationship between reason and experience, the meaning of existence, and the principles of ethical conduct. Islamic philosophy frequently approaches these questions through an integration of rational inquiry and religious understanding, whereas contemporary philosophical traditions employ diverse methodologies that may include empirical investigation, logical analysis, phenomenological interpretation, and critical examination. Recognizing these shared concerns can establish a foundation for meaningful intellectual exchange.However, dialogue between Islamic and contemporary philosophy has sometimes been restricted by intellectual misunderstandings, ideological assumptions, and the perception that religious philosophy and modern philosophical inquiry are fundamentally incompatible. Some discussions present Islamic philosophy as an exclusively historical tradition that has little relevance to modern intellectual developments. Similarly, certain contemporary philosophical approaches treat religious reasoning as incompatible with critical rationality.

Such assumptions can prevent scholars from identifying areas of agreement and understanding productive intellectual differences. A constructive dialogue therefore requires critical engagement rather than the uncritical acceptance or rejection of either tradition.The relationship between Islamic philosophy and contemporary philosophy is particularly significant in the context of modern ethical and social challenges. Questions concerning technological responsibility, environmental protection, human dignity, economic justice, and the moral limitations of scientific progress require philosophical reflection that considers both rational principles and broader conceptions of human purpose. Islamic philosophical perspectives can contribute through their discussions of moral responsibility, the unity of knowledge, justice, and the relationship between humanity and creation. Contemporary philosophy can likewise contribute analytical methods and new conceptual frameworks for examining these issues. Their interaction can therefore expand the scope of philosophical investigation.In this context, the present research explores how dialogue between Islamic and contemporary philosophy can be promoted through comparative intellectual analysis, interdisciplinary research, academic collaboration, and critical discussion. It examines the philosophical foundations of both traditions, identifies areas of convergence and disagreement, and evaluates their potential contributions to contemporary intellectual challenges.

RESEARCH QUESTION:

1. How can meaningful dialogue between Islamic philosophy and contemporary philosophy be promoted through critical engagement, comparative analysis, and interdisciplinary intellectual cooperation?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To examine the historical and intellectual foundations of Islamic and contemporary

Journal Of
Islamic Philosophy
And Contemporary Thought
VOL 01 | No. 1 | 2026
P-ISSN: XXXXXXXXXX | E-ISSN: XXXXXXXXX

philosophy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Islamic philosophy emerged as a comprehensive intellectual tradition through the interaction of Islamic revelation, rational inquiry, and philosophical ideas originating in different civilizations. Its development involved the translation and critical examination of Greek philosophical works, particularly those associated with Plato and Aristotle. However, Islamic philosophers did not simply reproduce Greek ideas; they developed original arguments concerning divine existence, causality, human intellect, morality, and the relationship between knowledge and faith. The intellectual contributions of Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd, and other scholars established a philosophical tradition that continues to provide valuable resources for contemporary research. Recent scholarship has renewed attention to this heritage by examining its historical development and its potential contributions to present-day philosophical debates. Wardani and Soleh (2024), for example, explore the evolution of Islamic philosophy and its relationship with ancient philosophical traditions, highlighting its contributions to scientific and ethical thought. This perspective demonstrates that Islamic philosophy should be understood as an evolving intellectual tradition rather than merely a historical collection of ideas.The contemporary relevance of Islamic philosophy can also be understood through its capacity to address questions that remain central to modern philosophical investigation. Faruque, M. U. (2025). explanthat Issues concerning the nature of reality, the sources of knowledge, the relationship between mind and body, and the foundations of morality remain significant across different philosophical traditions. Islamic philosophers developed sophisticated arguments concerning these subjects, many of which can be reconsidered through contemporary analytical and interdisciplinary approaches. Booth, Kauku, and Stephenson (2024), in their discussion of mind and knowledge of mind in classical Islamic philosophy, illustrate the increasing academic attention being given to Islamic philosophical discussions of consciousness and cognition.

Such scholarship creates opportunities for meaningful exchanges between historical Islamic theories and contemporary philosophy of mind. Consequently, revisiting Islamic philosophical contributions can expand the geographical and intellectual boundaries of philosophical research.Epistemology constitutes one of the most important areas for establishing dialogue between Islamic and contemporary philosophy. It investigates the nature, sources, justification, and limitations of human knowledge. Islamic epistemology traditionally recognizes the significance of revelation, reason, observation, experience, and spiritual understanding, although different Muslim intellectual schools assign different roles and degrees of authority to these sources. Contemporary epistemology, meanwhile, examines knowledge through rational justification, empirical evidence, social processes, cognitive analysis, and critical investigation. The relationship between these approaches provides an important opportunity for philosophical engagement because both traditions investigate how human beings distinguish truth from error and establish reliable knowledge.Mohamed Zackya and Moniruzzaman (2024) examine Islamic epistemology within a modern context by investigating different intellectual projects, including Islamization of Knowledge, Radical Reform, and Maqasid Methodology. Their discussion illustrates that Islamic epistemological approaches are not uniform but represent different responses to modern scientific and intellectual developments. These approaches demonstrate that contemporary knowledge can be examined through Islamic philosophical principles without necessarily rejecting scientific

Journal Of
Islamic Philosophy
And Contemporary Thought
VOL 01 | No. 1 | 2026
P-ISSN: XXXXXXXXXX | E-ISSN: XXXXXXXXX

investigation or critical rationality. At the same time, modern epistemological discussions can help Islamic scholars reconsider the relationship between religious authority, empirical evidence, and intellectual interpretation. The dialogue between these traditions can therefore contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of knowledge.Another important dimension concerns the relationship between reason and revelation. Islamic philosophers have historically explored whether rational investigation and religious truth can coexist within a coherent intellectual framework. Ibn Rushd's philosophical contributions are particularly significant because he defended the importance of philosophical reasoning while considering its relationship with religious understanding. Raza, A., Khare, T., Zhang, X., Rahman, M. M., Hussain, M., Gill, S. S., ... & Varshney, R. K. (2025). explanthat Contemporary philosophy similarly examines the relationship between rationality, belief, and evidence, although it approaches these questions through various theoretical frameworks. Faruque (2024) emphasizes the importance of recovering intellectual resources from Islamic heritage while maintaining engagement with Western philosophical thought.

His argument suggests that intellectual independence and cross-cultural dialogue are not necessarily contradictory. Rather, a productive relationship between them can strengthen philosophical inquiry and encourage alternative approaches to the production of knowledge.The relationship between Islamic philosophy and Western modernity has remained a central issue in contemporary intellectual discussions. Modernity introduced new approaches to scientific investigation, political organization, individual freedom, secularism, and social development. These developments created important opportunities but also generated intellectual tensions within Muslim societies. Some thinkers interpreted modern Western philosophy as a challenge to traditional religious beliefs, while others considered it an opportunity for intellectual renewal and reform. The challenge is therefore not simply whether Islamic philosophy should accept or reject modernity but how it can critically engage with contemporary intellectual developments while preserving its philosophical identity.Haq (2023) investigates the relationship between modern Western thought and Islamic reformism, discussing the intellectual challenges and future possibilities associated with the encounter between these traditions. His work highlights the historical tensions that emerged when Muslim societies encountered Western philosophical and political ideas. These tensions were influenced by colonial experiences, cultural differences, and competing understandings of knowledge and civilization. However, the relationship should not be reduced to a simple conflict between Islam and the West. Contemporary philosophical dialogue can provide opportunities for identifying common concerns while critically examining the assumptions underlying different intellectual traditions.Jung's work on Islamic modernities, published in 2023, also contributes to understanding the diversity of Muslim engagements with modernity. Rather than treating modernity as a single universal model, this perspective emphasizes the existence of multiple forms of modern development. Such an approach challenges the assumption that philosophical progress requires the complete adoption of one dominant intellectual tradition. It also suggests that Islamic societies can participate in modern philosophical discussions through their own historical, cultural, and intellectual resources.

In this regard, dialogue between Islamic and contemporary philosophy should recognize cultural diversity and avoid imposing a single philosophical framework as universally authoritative.The decolonization of knowledge represents another important area of dialogue between Islamic philosophy and contemporary thought. Historically, colonial expansion influenced the intellectual institutions, educational systems, and knowledge structures of

Journal Of
Islamic Philosophy
And Contemporary Thought
VOL 01 | No. 1 | 2026
P-ISSN: XXXXXXXXXX | E-ISSN: XXXXXXXXX

many Muslim societies. In certain contexts, Western philosophical frameworks became dominant within academic institutions, while Islamic intellectual traditions were marginalized or treated as secondary areas of study. This situation created questions concerning intellectual independence, cultural identity, and the legitimacy of different knowledge traditions. Contemporary discussions of epistemic decolonization therefore provide an important opportunity to reconsider the position of Islamic philosophy within global academic research.Faruque (2024) argues that the decolonization of Muslim intellectual life requires critical examination of dominant Eurocentric assumptions and the recovery of intellectual resources from Islamic traditions. Importantly, this position does not necessarily require the rejection of Western thought. Instead, it encourages a more balanced intellectual relationship in which Islamic scholars can engage with contemporary philosophy from an independent and critically reflective position. This approach is particularly relevant to promoting dialogue because it recognizes that genuine intellectual cooperation requires the participation of different traditions as equal contributors rather than treating one tradition as the universal standard.Poljarević (2024) develops a related perspective through the idea of Islam as a method of scholarly and ethical engagement. His discussion emphasizes the significance of Islamic ethical and ontological commitments in developing intellectual approaches to social and cultural questions. This perspective suggests that Islamic thought can contribute to contemporary academic research not merely as an object of historical investigation but as an active source of philosophical reasoning. Consequently, the decolonization of knowledgeshould be understood as an effort to expand intellectual participation, strengthen methodological diversity, and encourage dialogue between different philosophical traditions.Metaphysics is concerned with fundamental questions about existence, reality, causality, identity, and the nature of being. Islamic philosophy has developed extensive discussions of these subjects through the works of Ibn Sina, Al-Farabi, Ibn Rushd, and Mulla Sadra. Their philosophical contributions address questions concerning the relationship between necessary and contingent existence, the nature of the soul, divine causality, and the structure of reality.

Contemporary metaphysics investigates similar questions through analytical philosophy, philosophy of mind, ontology, and theories of personal identity. Although the conceptual frameworks may differ, both traditions provide resources for examining fundamental questions about existence.The renewed scholarly attention to classical Islamic philosophy is particularly relevant to these discussions. Booth, Kauku, and Stephenson (2024) demonstrate the importance of examining Islamic philosophical accounts of mind and knowledge. Their work encourages scholars to reconsider the intellectual contributions of Muslim philosophers within broader philosophical discussions rather than restricting them to the history of religious thought. This development can create opportunities for comparing Islamic theories of the soul and intellect with contemporary theories of consciousness, mental representation, and personal identity.The dialogue also has implications for understanding human nature. Islamic philosophy often presents human beings as intellectual, moral, and spiritual agents with responsibilities toward themselves, society, and the wider creation. Contemporary philosophy examines human nature through existentialism, phenomenology, naturalism, humanism, and theories of consciousness. A comparative examination can reveal important differences concerning the sources of human identity, freedom, responsibility, and purpose. Rather than assuming that these approaches are incompatible, scholars can examine the assumptions and arguments supporting each position. Such intellectual engagement can contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of human existence.Ethics provides one of

Journal Of
Islamic Philosophy
And Contemporary Thought
VOL 01 | No. 1 | 2026
P-ISSN: XXXXXXXXXX | E-ISSN: XXXXXXXXX

the strongest foundations for dialogue between Islamic and contemporary philosophy because both traditions investigate the principles that should guide human conduct. Islamic ethical philosophy emphasizes justice, compassion, responsibility, honesty, moderation, and the protection of human dignity. Contemporary moral philosophy examines ethical questions through consequentialism, deontology, virtue ethics, human rights theories, and other normative approaches. Although these traditions may differ regarding the ultimate foundations of morality, they frequently address common questions concerning fairness, responsibility, social welfare, and the treatment of human beings.

Karoui (2024), in examining justice in contemporary Arabo-Islamic philosophy, develops a transcultural approach that brings Islamic philosophical perspectives into conversation with Western political philosophy. Her discussion demonstrates the importance of examining justice through multiple intellectual traditions rather than relying exclusively on one cultural framework. This approach is particularly valuable because contemporary societies face ethical challenges that cannot always be adequately addressed through isolated philosophical perspectives. Dialogue can therefore create opportunities for examining the relationship between Islamic principles of justice and contemporary discussions of equality, freedom, rights, and political responsibility.Harvey and Tutt (2023), through their edited volume on new ethical perspectives in Islam, contribute to the contemporary discussion of Islamic ethical thought. Their work provides a foundation for examining the continued relevance of Islamic ethical principles in modern intellectual and social contexts. These contributions demonstrate that Islamic ethics can participate in contemporary philosophical discussions without being limited to traditional legal interpretations. Its broader philosophical resources can contribute to debates concerning social justice, political responsibility, and the moral foundations of collective life.Political philosophy represents another significant area in which Islamic and contemporary philosophical traditions can engage constructively. Questions concerning political authority, justice, citizenship, freedom, democracy, and pluralism remain central to modern political debates. Islamic political thought has historically examined the relationship between ethical leadership, justice, religious principles, and the responsibilities of political institutions. Contemporary political philosophy explores these questions through liberalism, republicanism, communitarianism, multiculturalism, and democratic theory. Comparative engagement can identify areas of convergence while critically examining differences concerning political legitimacy and the foundations of public authority.Omar (2025), in her examination of the pluralistic frameworks of Ibn Rushd and Abdullahi Ahmed An-Na'im, provides an important contribution to this discussion.

Her work explores how Islamic political thought can engage with philosophical traditions originating outside Islam while maintaining distinct ethical commitments. The comparison demonstrates that intellectual dialogue can involve selective engagement, critical adaptation, and the development of new theoretical perspectives. It also highlights the importance of pluralism in understanding the relationship between religious traditions and modern political thought.This approach suggests that dialogue should not be limited to abstract philosophical arguments. It should also consider practical questions concerning social cooperation, minority rights, public responsibility, and the peaceful coexistence of different communities. Islamic philosophical principles concerning justice and human dignity can contribute to these discussions, while contemporary political theories can provide additional analytical frameworks for examining institutions and social relationships. Their interaction may strengthen philosophical approaches to inclusive citizenship and responsible

Journal Of
Islamic Philosophy
And Contemporary Thought
VOL 01 | No. 1 | 2026
P-ISSN: XXXXXXXXXX | E-ISSN: XXXXXXXXX

governance.Scientific and technological developments have created new philosophical questions concerning the nature of knowledge, human responsibility, and the relationship between scientific progress and ethical values. Artificial intelligence, biotechnology, digital communication, and environmental transformation increasingly influence human life. These developments require philosophical frameworks that consider both technical possibilities and moral responsibilities. Islamic philosophy can contribute through its discussions of knowledge, human purpose, accountability, and the ethical implications of human action.Recent research by Ali and colleagues (2025) examines Islamic ethics and artificial intelligence through the concept of trusteeship. Their work considers how Islamic ethical principles can contribute to discussions concerning algorithmic bias, privacy, environmental sustainability, and responsible technological governance. This approach demonstrates that Islamic philosophy can participate in contemporary debates about technology through ethical principles rather than relying exclusively on historical interpretations or legal prescriptions. It also provides opportunities for dialogue with contemporary moral philosophy and technology ethics.

METHODOLOGY

The present study employs a qualitative research methodology to investigate the possibilities of promoting dialogue between Islamic philosophy and contemporary philosophy. A qualitative approach is appropriate because the research focuses on philosophical concepts, intellectual traditions, theoretical arguments, and interpretations rather than numerical measurements or statistical relationships. The study is primarily based on secondary sources, including peer-reviewed journal articles, academic books, scholarly chapters, and relevant philosophical publications published between 2023 and 2025. Classical Islamic philosophical ideas are examined through contemporary scholarly interpretations, particularly those concerning epistemology, metaphysics, ethics, human nature, rationality, and the relationship between religion and modernity. The methodology incorporates comparative philosophical analysis to identify similarities and differences between Islamic and contemporary intellectual approaches. It also uses conceptual analysis to clarify major philosophical concepts and examine their theoretical implications. Documentary analysis is applied to evaluate the arguments, assumptions, and conclusions presented in the selected literature. Furthermore, an interpretive approach is adopted to understand how Islamic philosophical principles can contribute to contemporary discussions concerning scientific development, social justice, human dignity, political responsibility, and technological ethics. The research follows a thematic analytical procedure in which relevant literature is organized into major categories, including sources of knowledge, the relationship between reason and revelation, metaphysical understanding, moral responsibility, intellectual independence, and philosophical pluralism. These themes are examined individually and comparatively to establish their relationships and identify areas for constructive dialogue. The study also considers differences among Islamic philosophical schools and contemporary philosophical movements to avoid presenting either tradition as intellectually uniform.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design is based on a qualitative comparative and interpretive framework that examines the relationship between Islamic philosophy and contemporary philosophy through selected intellectual themes. The design begins with identifying the major philosophical

Journal Of
Islamic Philosophy
And Contemporary Thought
VOL 01 | No. 1 | 2026
P-ISSN: XXXXXXXXXX | E-ISSN: XXXXXXXXX

foundations of both traditions and establishing the conceptual categories required for comparative investigation. Islamic philosophy is examined through its discussions of revelation, reason, metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, and the purpose of human existence, while contemporary philosophy is considered through its approaches to rationality, scientific knowledge, moral responsibility, freedom, justice, and social development. The second stage involves selecting recent academic literature published between 2023 and 2025 that directly contributes to the research objectives. The third stage focuses on organizing the selected literature into thematic categories and identifying the major arguments associated with each category. The fourth stage involves comparing philosophical perspectives to identify intellectual similarities, theoretical differences, and possibilities for mutual contribution. The fifth stage examines the practical relevance of these philosophical discussions to contemporary challenges, particularly technological development, environmental responsibility, social justice, political pluralism, and human dignity. Finally, the study develops an integrated conceptual interpretation of philosophical dialogue based on mutual understanding, critical engagement, intellectual independence, and interdisciplinary cooperation. The design does not assume that the two philosophical traditions must reach identical conclusions. Instead, it recognizes that constructive dialogue can emerge through the careful examination of disagreement, the clarification of conceptual differences, and the identification of shared intellectual concerns. This design therefore provides a structured way of investigating the possibilities and limitations of philosophical cooperation.

DATA ANALYSIS

The data analysis is conducted through qualitative thematic analysis and comparative philosophical interpretation of the selected academic literature. The collected documentary material is examined to identify recurring concepts, theoretical arguments, and intellectual positions relevant to the relationship between Islamic and contemporary philosophy. The first analytical category concerns epistemology, with particular attention to the sources of knowledge, the relationship between reason and revelation, empirical investigation, and the justification of beliefs. The second category concerns metaphysics and human nature, including questions of existence, consciousness, causality, the soul, and the purpose of human life. The third category focuses on ethics and moral philosophy, examining justice, human dignity, accountability, compassion, and social responsibility. The fourth category concerns modernity and intellectual independence, particularly the challenges associated with Eurocentrism, colonial intellectual structures, and the position of Islamic knowledge within global academic institutions. The fifth category examines political philosophy and pluralism, including democracy, citizenship, political authority, and the coexistence of different cultural and religious communities. The sixth category explores contemporary scientific and technological challenges, particularly artificial intelligence, digital responsibility, and environmental ethics. After identifying these categories, the arguments presented in the selected publications are compared to establish areas of agreement and disagreement. Similarities are interpreted as possible foundations for philosophical cooperation, while differences are examined to understand the distinct assumptions and methods underlying each tradition. The analysis also considers the relevance of philosophical concepts to contemporary social and intellectual challenges. For example, Islamic principles of justice and trusteeship are examined in relation to contemporary debates about responsible technology, while Islamic epistemological approaches are considered alongside modern

Journal Of
Islamic Philosophy
And Contemporary Thought
VOL 01 | No. 1 | 2026
P-ISSN: XXXXXXXXXX | E-ISSN: XXXXXXXXX

discussions concerning scientific knowledge and rational justification.

FINDINGS

The analysis indicates that promoting dialogue between Islamic philosophy and contemporary philosophy is intellectually possible and potentially beneficial for addressing important questions in modern society. The findings suggest that both traditions share fundamental interests in truth, knowledge, human existence, morality, and social responsibility, although they sometimes approach these issues through different conceptual and methodological frameworks. These shared concerns provide a foundation for constructive philosophical exchange.First, the findings demonstrate that epistemology represents a significant area of convergence. Islamic philosophical traditions recognize the importance of rational inquiry, reflection, and the examination of evidence, while contemporary epistemology investigates the justification and reliability of knowledge through various theoretical approaches. The study identifies the relationship between reason and revelation as an especially important area for further discussion. Rather than assuming that religious and rational approaches are necessarily incompatible, scholars can critically examine their respective claims, methods, and limitations.Second, the findings highlight the continued relevance of Islamic metaphysical thought to contemporary philosophical discussions. Classical Islamic philosophical concepts concerning existence, consciousness, causality, and the human soul can contribute to modern debates about identity, human nature, and the philosophy of mind. The renewed scholarly interest in classical Islamic philosophy indicates that its contributions deserve broader recognition within international philosophical research.Third, the study identifies ethics as one of the strongest foundations for dialogue. Islamic philosophical principles concerning justice, accountability, human dignity, and moral responsibility can contribute to contemporary discussions of social justice, human rights, and technological governance. At the same time, contemporary ethical theories can provide additional analytical tools for examining complex moral problems. The relationship between these approaches can encourage more inclusive and culturally informed ethical discussions.

CONCLUSION

The promotion of dialogue between Islamic philosophy and contemporary philosophy represents an important opportunity for intellectual development, academic cooperation, and the expansion of global philosophical understanding. This study examined the relationship between the two traditions through their contributions to epistemology, metaphysics, ethics, human nature, political philosophy, and contemporary scientific challenges. The analysis demonstrates that Islamic philosophy possesses significant intellectual resources that remain relevant to modern philosophical discussions, particularly concerning the nature of knowledge, the relationship between reason and revelation, moral responsibility, justice, and human dignity. Contemporary philosophy, in turn, offers analytical methods and theoretical perspectives that can encourage renewed interpretations of Islamic intellectual heritage. The study argues that meaningful dialogue does not require either tradition to abandon its distinctive foundations. Instead, constructive engagement should be based on mutual respect, critical reflection, conceptual clarity, and recognition of intellectual diversity. The research further emphasizes that philosophical dialogue has practical importance because contemporary societies face complex challenges involving technological transformation, environmental responsibility, social inequality, political conflict, and changing

Journal Of
Islamic Philosophy
And Contemporary Thought
VOL 01 | No. 1 | 2026
P-ISSN: XXXXXXXXXX | E-ISSN: XXXXXXXXX

understandings of human identity. Islamic philosophical principles can contribute to these debates by providing ethical and metaphysical perspectives, while contemporary philosophical approaches can strengthen the analysis of emerging social and scientific questions. The study also highlights the importance of universities, research institutions, international conferences, comparative philosophy programs, and scholarly publications in promoting sustained intellectual cooperation. Greater attention should be given to translating Islamic philosophical texts, incorporating Islamic thinkers into global philosophy curricula, and encouraging collaborative research between scholars from different intellectual backgrounds. Future research should also investigate specific areas of dialogue through focused comparative studies of Islamic and contemporary approaches to artificial intelligence, environmental ethics, human rights, consciousness, and political justice. Ultimately, promoting dialogue between Islamic and contemporary philosophy can contribute to a more inclusive, balanced, and intellectually diverse global philosophical tradition. Such dialogue should not be understood as a competition between civilizations but as a shared intellectual effort to understand truth, improve human knowledge, and address the moral and philosophical challenges of contemporary life.

REFERENCE

Azizli, K., Gargari, E. H., Muchtar, A. H., & Sahal, A. (2025). Artificial intelligence and islamic jurisprudence: A critical analysis of legal and ethical challenges in automated decision-making. Journal of Islamic Law and Legal Studies, 2(2), 134-150.

Beese, S., Avşar, T. S., Price, M., Quinn, D., Lim, H. S., Dretzke, J., ... & Moore, D. (2024). Excluded studies. In Clinical and cost-effectiveness of left ventricular assist devices as destination therapy for advanced heart failure: systematic review and economic evaluation. National Institute for Health and Care Research.

Diouane, H., Ridwan, M. K., Kiram, M. Z., & Abulmajd, A. (2025). The Dynamics of Islamic Thought in Responding to Contemporary Challenges. Bulletin of Islamic Research, 3(4), 671-686.

Faruque, M. U. (2025). The Brain and the Making of the Modern Mind. Brain.

Raza, A., Khare, T., Zhang, X., Rahman, M. M., Hussain, M., Gill, S. S., ... & Varshney, R. K. (2025). Novel strategies for designing climate-smart crops to ensure sustainable agriculture and future food security. Journal of sustainable agriculture and environment, 4(2), e70048.