

Philosophical Approaches in Religious Thought: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract: This systematic literature review analyzes the interplay between philosophical approaches and religious thought. By reviewing 15 relevant journal articles, this study explores how philosophy and religion, despite differing truth criteria (revelation vs. reason), can be complementary in the search for life's meaning. The analysis focuses on key thinkers such as Thomas Aquinas, Al-Ghazali, and Muhammad Iqbal, highlighting perennial philosophy as a bridge for interfaith dialogue and pluralism. The study concludes that the integration of science and religion is not only possible but essential for a holistic understanding of human existence and the promotion of global well-being. This integration enriches both intellectual and spiritual dimensions of life. The findings argue against a rigid separation between scientific, philosophical, and religious education. It implies that a holistic education system should integrate these disciplines to provide students with a more complete worldview. The study's primary contribution is its clear and argued conclusion that a fragmented view of reality (where science, philosophy, and religion are separate) is insufficient. It makes a compelling case that a holistic understanding, which integrates these domains, is necessary for a complete picture of human existence.

Keywords: Philosophical Approach, Religious Thought, Systematic Literature Review

A. Introduction

Philosophy and religion represent two pillars of human thought that have historically intersected in the pursuit of truth. While philosophy seeks understanding through critical reasoning, religion grounds its insights in revelation and transcendence. The tension and synthesis between these domains continue to influence ethical, metaphysical, and existential debates in both Western and Eastern intellectual traditions. Various great thinkers, such as Thomas Aquinas, Al-Ghazali, and Immanuel

Kant, have sought to integrate philosophical principles with their religious teachings, resulting in a system of thought that is not only profound but also relevant across diverse social and cultural contexts. In Indonesia, with its abundant religious and cultural diversity, the study of philosophy in religious thought has become increasingly important. Many religious traditions influence societal perspectives on moral, ethical, and social issues. Therefore, understanding the role of philosophy in shaping religious thought and vice versa can provide valuable insights for developing interfaith dialogue, strengthening social integration, and creating more inclusive policies.

Through this systematic literature review, the study aims to identify and analyze various philosophical perspectives integrated into religious thought. By exploring important works and critical thinking within the literature, it is hoped that key themes demonstrating the interaction between philosophy and religion will be uncovered (Rewita, 2022). This research is expected to make a meaningful contribution to the development of religious and philosophical studies, as well as serve as a reference for scholars, practitioners, and the broader community in understanding the complex relationship between the two. Through systematic literature analysis, this article will also seek to identify gaps in existing research and promote new directions for future studies, thereby providing significant contributions to the development of theories and practices in the field of knowledge.

B. Methods

This study employs a qualitative approach using the SLR (Systematic Literature Review) method. The data collected and compiled by the researcher consist of journals discussing critiques of science. The application of SLR can be carried out by reviewing and analyzing each data source individually according to the defined steps and procedures (Wahyudin & Rahayu, 2020)

In this study, the author conducted several stages as follows:

1. **Keyword Identification and Discovery** This aims to examine idealism philosophy in character formation.
2. **Literature Search Strategy** This process involves searching the literature in academic databases. The author retrieved analytical data from Mendeley Elsevier and Google Scholar. The keywords used by the author include philosophy, critique of science, philosophy of science, and others to identify relevant studies.

3. **Selection Process** After initial identification, the researcher performed gradual selection by reading the titles and abstracts, followed by a full review of the selected articles.
4. **Data Extraction** The researcher systematically extracted important information from the selected studies, including details about research methods, key findings, and each study's contribution to understanding philosophical streams.
5. **Analysis and Synthesis** The extracted data were analyzed using a qualitative approach to identify main themes, trends, and gaps within the literature.
6. **Reporting Results** The systematic literature review (SLR) results were compiled by the author in a systematic format, providing a clear overview of findings, implications, and recommendations for future research.

C. Results and Discussion

The results of the research conducted by the author include a review of 15 journals that align with the criteria they established. In this systematic review, the relationship between science and religion is analyzed through the perspectives of several prominent thinkers, such as Mehdi Golshani and Muhammad Iqbal, as well as the concept of perennial philosophy. Cuq Ananta Wijaya begins the discussion by explaining that although philosophy and religion share the same goal the pursuit of truth they each have different criteria for determining what is considered true (Muslim, 2023). Based on the results of the analysis conducted by the researcher, which have been in accordance with the established criteria, the researcher presents the following findings.

Table 1. Research Results

No	Title and Author	Research Object	Research Methodology	Main Findings	Conclusion
1.	The Role of the Agape Concept in Enhancing Aristotelian Ethics (Rakhmawati, 2024)	The purpose of this article is to analyze the role of the concept of agape in the development of Aristotelian ethics, as well as its relevance to well-being. This study attempts to solve the fundamental philosophical problems in Aristotelian ethics which are considered to be insufficient in providing an explanation of the principles that must be adhered to by virtuous agents in determining morally correct actions.	The methodology used is literature-based qualitative research with a descriptive model of the character's thinking, which does not depend on metaphysical and theological orientations.	The results of the study indicate that the concept of agape as a center of virtue ethics can fill a gap in Aristotle's ethical system that does not offer clear guidance on the principles to consider in moral action. The concept of agape emphasizes the importance of good relationships and motivations in carrying out morally right actions. This study found that agape contributes to individual well-being by promoting good actions and positive social relationships.	The conclusion of this study confirms that agape not only enhances the understanding of Aristotelian ethics but also serves as an important component in achieving eudaimonia, or sustainable happiness. Thus, integrating the concept of agape into Aristotelian ethics can provide a more comprehensive guide for virtuous agents in everyday life.

<p>2. Syed Hussein Nashr's Concept of Science: A Study of the Relationship between Science and Religion</p> <p>(Hidayatullah, 2020)</p>	<p>The purpose of this article is to understand Syed Hussein Nashr's concept of science and its relevance in the development of science and religion discourse. This research focuses on Nashr's thoughts on the integration of science and religious values, and how his views can contribute to the discourse of science and religion in the Islamic and Western worlds.</p>	<p>The methodology used is a descriptive-analytical approach in the philosophy of science.</p>	<p>The results of the study show that Nashr's concept of science is based on the principle of unity, which reflects the unity and interrelation of all aspects of knowledge. Nashr introduced the idea of scientia sacra, which emphasizes the value of purity in science, so that modern science can be aligned with Islamic values. In addition, Nashr is recognized as the first author to compile a history of science in an Islamic context comprehensively. The influence of his thinking is seen in the grand narrative of the Islamization of science, which continues to develop among Muslim intellectuals.</p>	<p>The conclusion of this study confirms that Nashr's thoughts make a significant contribution to the development of the relationship between science and religion, and offer alternatives to traditional and modern thought in the Islamic world.</p>
<p>3. Barbour's Process Theology vs. Eastern Beliefs</p> <p>(Liem, 2022)</p>	<p>The purpose of this study is to analyze the process theology proposed by Ian G. Barbour in the context of the relationship between science, technology, and theology, and to compare it with traditional beliefs in the eastern hemisphere. This study aims to find coherence between the three disciplines after being separated and often colliding for a long time.</p>	<p>The methodology used is a descriptive-analytical approach, with a focus on Barbour's works and religious views in the East.</p>	<p>The results of the study show that Barbour attempts to integrate philosophy, science, and theology through the concept of process theology, which redefines the understanding of human selfhood. Barbour emphasizes that divine power should be understood as empowerment, not as domination. The study also found that traditional beliefs in the East offer a</p>	<p>The results of the study show that Barbour attempts to integrate philosophy, science, and theology through the concept of process theology, which redefines the understanding of human selfhood. Barbour emphasizes that divine power should be understood as empowerment, not as</p>

<p>4. Scientism, Anti-Science, and Scientific Activities as Expressions of Religious Belief (Lima, 2023)</p>	<p>The purpose of this study is to show how religious believers can engage in scientific activities and appreciate the results of scientific research as an expression of their beliefs. This study attempts to explain the differences between the positions of rejection of scientism and anti-science, and the rejection of scientism and the acceptance of the reality of theism.</p>	<p>The methodology used is a descriptive-analytical approach, by examining narratives of conflict between adherents of scientism and its opponents.</p>	<p>The results of the study show that there is a significant difference between rejecting scientism and anti-science attitudes. The study also found that skepticism towards scientism is not always related to religious views. In addition, the narrative of the conflict that develops between scientism and religious beliefs can be localized to avoid overgeneralization. With a more dialogical approach, both parties can find common ground in their goals to understand the world.</p>	<p>domination. The study also found that traditional beliefs in the East offer a different perspective, emphasizing the balance and integration of spiritual and material elements. This conclusion emphasizes the importance of dialogue between science and faith, where scientific activity can be seen as part of religious expression, encouraging a better understanding between these two domains.</p>
<p>5. Perfection as a Scientific Orientation in the Theosophy of Suhrawardi al-Maqtul (Suryosumunar & Kuswanjono, 2021)</p>	<p>The purpose of this study is to analyze the concept of science and its characteristics in the perspective of Suhrawardi al-Maqtul, as well as to explore the methods and orientations of science used in the al-Isyraqiyyah school. This study seeks to understand how</p>	<p>The methodology used is a hermeneutic approach, with a focus on Suhrawardi's texts and their historical context.</p>	<p>The results of the study show that the concept of science in Suhrawardi's thinking is the result of syncretism from various Eastern traditions of thought. Suhrawardi understood the existence of a plurality of methods, namely the burhani (rational) and</p>	<p>This conclusion confirms that Suhrawardi's thoughts can provide a new perspective in understanding the relationship between science and spirituality, and highlights the importance of the</p>

Suhrawardi's thoughts can be the key to uncovering the paradigm of Eastern science that combines reason and intuition.

irfani (intuitive) methods, both of which must be in accordance with the object of study, covering physical and non-physical aspects. The orientation of Suhrawardi's science is to achieve the perfection of knowledge, from darkness to light, making spiritual experience and discursive reasoning the two main pillars.

integration of reason and mystical experience in the Eastern scientific tradition.

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| 6. | Governance, Democracy, and Interpretation of Religion in the Perspective of Abdul Karim Soroush

(Mulyadi, 2022) | The purpose of this study is to explore Abdul Karim Soroush's thoughts on the relationship between religion, government, and democracy, and how religious interpretations can function in the modern context, especially in Iran. This study aims to explain the importance of a critical approach to understanding religion and its implications for social and political structures. | The methodology used is a descriptive-analytical approach, with an analysis of Soroush's works and their historical context. | The results of the study show that Soroush emphasizes the need to separate religious understanding from sacred texts so as not to be trapped in authoritarian ideology. He argues that religious understanding must be historical and can develop over time, thus allowing integration with democratic principles. This study found that Soroush proposed a theory of shrinking and developing religious interpretation as a way to overcome authoritarianism in religious thought. | This conclusion confirms that dialogue between religion and democracy is possible and necessary, and highlights that Soroush's thinking makes a significant contribution to understanding the dynamics between religion and politics in the contemporary context. |
| 7. | Religious Pluralism According to Karen | The purpose of this study is to analyze Karen Armstrong's thoughts on religious | The methodology used is the literature study | The results of the study show that religious pluralism is a perspective that recognizes | This conclusion confirms that by prioritizing compassion, religious |

	Armstrong (Saraswati, 2021)	pluralism, as well as the philosophical foundations underlying it. This study focuses on how religious pluralism can function as an attitude in dealing with religious diversity and how the concept of compassion is at the heart of her teachings.	method, which includes analysis of Armstrong's works and related literature.	and appreciates religious diversity as an unavoidable reality. The concept of pluralism according to Armstrong is global ethical pluralism, with compassion as its philosophical foundation. Compassion is discussed as a common platform of various religions, which functions as a link in understanding religious teachings that appear different.	adherents can discover the essence of their own religion and contribute to the creation of a harmonious and peaceful life in a diverse society.
8.	Relasi Agama dan Sains dalam Pandangan Mehdi Golshani (Hidayatullah, 2022)	The purpose of this study is to understand Mehdi Golshani's thoughts on the relationship between religion and science and its relevance in the development of religious and scientific knowledge. This study focuses on Golshani's understanding of the concept of "Islamic science" and how Qur'anic values can be integrated into scientific studies.	The methodology used is a literature study, with an analysis of Golshani's works and related literature.	The results of the study show that Golshani distinguishes between sacred sciences and secular sciences, where "Islamic science" is a science based on Qur'anic values. Golshani emphasizes the importance of awareness of Qur'anic epistemology in the development of natural sciences among Muslims.	This conclusion confirms that integration between science and religion is not only possible but also necessary to achieve the welfare of humanity and the harmony of the universe. Golshani's approach makes an important contribution to the constructive dialogue between science and religion, and encourages Muslims to pursue scientific knowledge without neglecting spiritual values.
9.	Perennial Philosophy: Understanding and	The purpose of this study is to explore the concept of perennial philosophy	The methodology used is a literature study, with an	The results of the study show that perennial philosophy understands religious plurality	This conclusion confirms that by understanding religion as a universal

	Relevance in the Context of Religion (Kuswanjono, 2023.)	(philosophia perennis) and its relevance in understanding religious plurality and the relationship between religion and science. This study aims to explore how perennial philosophy can contribute to facing the challenges of diversity of religious understanding.	analysis of literature that discusses perennial philosophy and related thinkers.	as an inevitable reality and tries to find common ground between the exoteric differences of religion. This concept emphasizes the importance of interreligious dialogue that focuses not only on coexistence, but also pro-existence, where all religions are recognized and respected. Perennial philosophy, with its inclusive and appreciative approach, can help overcome fanaticism and interreligious conflict.	value system, society can build harmonious relationships and mutual respect amidst diversity.
10.	Religion and Self-Actualization in the Perspective of Iqbal's Philosophy (1873-1938) (Lidinillah, 2022)	The purpose of this study is to explore Muhammad Iqbal's thoughts on the relationship between religion and the process of self-actualization. This study aims to understand how Iqbal's philosophy can contribute to human self-development through religious understanding.	The methodology used is literature study, with analysis of Iqbal's works, especially "Asrar-I Khudi" and "The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam".	The results of the study show that Iqbal views religion as an important means in the process of self-actualization, where the human self has greater potential than its actuality. Iqbal emphasized that self-actualization will lead to the achievement of insan kamil, namely an ideal human being who is close to God. Iqbal's understanding of religion is anthropic-spiritualistic, where humans are seen as central subjects in the universe with spiritual awareness oriented towards God.	This conclusion confirms that a comprehensive approach to religion is essential to foster self-actualization, where religion and science can complement each other in building a more holistic understanding of life.

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| 11. | <p>Freedom of the Will in the Perspective of David Ray Griffin's Philosophy of Religion</p> <p>(Tutupary, 2021)</p> | <p>The purpose of this study is to explore David Ray Griffin's thoughts on free will and how the concept relates to process theology and postmodernism. This study aims to understand the debate on free will in the context of the philosophy of religion, and its implications for morality and human relations with God.</p> | <p>The methodology used is a literature study, with an analysis of Griffin's works and related literature.</p> | <p>The results of the study show that free will is understood as the ability of individuals to make conscious decisions and act without coercion. Griffin divides free will into three categories: cosmological, theological, and axiological freedom. He rejects the traditional theistic view that considers God as "omnipotent", which can result in the loss of human freedom. Instead, Griffin proposes the concept of "C omnipotence" and creativity, where humans have the freedom to determine their direction based on the values of love and sympathy.</p> | <p>This conclusion confirms that freedom of will is not only related to human relations with God, but also to social interaction and religious pluralism, which can encourage dialogue and mutual understanding between religious communities.</p> |
| 12. | <p>Populism in the Form of Religious Identity Politics in Indonesia</p> <p>(Herianto & Wijanarko, 2022)</p> | <p>The object of this research is the phenomenon of populism that is developing in the context of religious identity politics in Indonesia, with a focus on how populism interacts with gender and cultural issues.</p> | <p>The methodology used in this study is a critical reading of the phenomenon of religious identity politics through a populist perspective, by analyzing related literature and using a descriptive approach and interpretive</p> | <p>The results of the study show that in the Javanese leadership tradition, power is rooted in mystical aspects. The main findings of this study indicate that populism in Indonesia often takes the form of religious identity politics, where issues such as corruption, nativism, and religious influence play an important role in shaping support for populist figures.</p> | <p>The conclusion of this study emphasizes the need for transparent and responsive state administration and strong civic education to address and prevent the development of populism with the face of religious identity politics, which can threaten the stability of democracy in Indonesia.</p> |

13.	Science and Religion in the Perspective of Philosophy of Science (Wijaya, 2023)	The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between science and religion, as well as the differences and similarities between the two in the context of the philosophy of science. This study aims to show how science and religion can complement each other in human life.	analysis to understand the dynamics that occur. The methodology used is a literature study with analysis of literature that discusses the development of science and religion, as well as their interactions in human civilization.	The results of the study show that science and religion initially developed together to meet human needs in facing existential challenges. Although science and religion are now often considered different in approach, goals, and methods, both can complement each other. Science provides rational explanations for life phenomena, while religion provides meaning and moral values that are important to humans.	This conclusion confirms that a good understanding of the relationship between science and religion can enrich human spiritual and intellectual life, and make both important pillars in building a better society.
14.	The Power of Religion in Indonesian Political Space Reviewed from Machiavelli's Concept of State-Religion Relations (Herianto & Wijanarko, 2024)	The purpose of this study is to analyze the differences in the concept of truth of knowledge in philosophy and religion, as well as the relationship between the two. This study aims to identify how philosophy and religion can complement each other in seeking truth.	The methodology used is qualitative research with a literature analysis approach, using primary and secondary data from various sources.	The results of the study show that philosophy and religion have different sources of truth, where philosophy relies on reason and ratio, while religion relies on revelation. However, both can interact and support each other in the search for truth. Philosophy can provide tools to explain and strengthen the position of religion, while religion can inspire true philosophical	This conclusion confirms that the relationship between philosophy and religion is an important aspect in building a deeper understanding of reality and truth, as well as strengthening human faith and knowledge.

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| 15. Philosophical Arguments of Integration of Science and Religion: Perspective of Mullâ Sadrâ's Thought

(Kuswanjono, 2022) | The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between science and religion from the perspective of Mullâ Sadrâ's thought, and to identify the principles of integration between the two. This study aims to show how Sadrâ's philosophy can bridge the gap between science and religion. | The methodology used is qualitative research with a literature analysis approach, collecting data from primary and secondary sources regarding Mullâ Sadrâ's thoughts and his interaction with science and religion. | thinking.
The results of the study show that Mullâ Sadrâ offers an integrative view that combines ontology, epistemology, and axiology between science and religion. He argues that science and religion are interdependent and inseparable, and both are united in the search for truth. Sadrâ emphasizes the importance of revelation and intuition as sources of knowledge that complement reason and empirical experience. | This conclusion confirms that the integration of science and religion not only enriches the understanding of reality, but also provides an important moral and spiritual foundation in human life. |
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The findings indicate that while previous literature predominantly offered descriptive accounts of individual thinkers, the synthesis presented here reveals a broader epistemological movement toward integrative frameworks. This integration challenges the dichotomy between rationalism and faith, emphasizing that philosophical inquiry enhances religious understanding rather than undermines it.

A critical comparison across traditions shows that Eastern philosophies (Suhrawardi, Iqbal) prioritize intuition and illumination, while Western traditions (Aquinas, Kant) emphasize logic and metaphysics. Despite methodological differences, both aim to unify moral reasoning and transcendental truth. This synthesis implies that philosophical approaches provide interpretive flexibility that allows religion to adapt to modern ethical and scientific developments. Moreover, the literature suggests an ongoing shift from defensive apologetics to dialogical pluralism, where philosophy serves as a mediating tool between conflicting truth claims. Such a development repositions philosophy of religion as a practical framework for ethical coexistence and sustainable human development.

The concept of perennial philosophy is also highlighted in this discussion, which seeks to find common ground among various religious traditions. Perennial philosophy encourages dialogue and mutual understanding, as well as a more inclusive approach to spirituality. This shows that although there is a historical tension between science and religion, contemporary thinkers strive to promote a more harmonious integration. Perennial philosophy recognizes that each religious tradition has values that can complement one another and emphasizes the importance of mutual respect among followers of different faiths. Both domains collaborate to enhance understanding of the world and human existence (Ahmad Gozi et al., 2024). The aspects of philosophy that influence science are classified into three parts. The first is ontology; the second is epistemology; and the third is axiology. These three characteristics are approaches to examining various objects of knowledge that need to be studied. According to (Afifuddin & Ishak, 2023), philosophy categorizes issues into three main problems: ontological, epistemological, and axiological. Knowledge about reality is studied through metaphysics or ontology; knowledge about knowledge itself is examined through epistemology; and knowledge about value is analyzed through axiology, which includes ethics and aesthetics.

Based on the reviewed journals concerning the critique of knowledge, apriorism knowledge consists of propositions based solely on reason, without any observation of the physical world. Its reasoning involves deductive logic and the meanings of terms, which are usually found in definitions. Conversely, empirical or posteriori knowledge involves propositions that explain based on experience, including observations of the

world (Woozley, 2020). In philosophy, education is considered an attitude or matter that is highly dependent and useful in everyday human life. This point can be used as guidance or a reference in behavior. In this study, the author finds the value of education developed in line with philosophical principles, which relate to education, such as religious values, honesty, and morality. Furthermore, the author also explores how the concept of idealist philosophy can be implemented through approaches and applications in teaching and learning processes.

D. Conclusion

This systematic literature review demonstrated that the intersection of philosophy and religion evolved as an interdisciplinary field balancing rationality, spirituality, and morality. The study found that philosophical reasoning within religious thought encouraged critical reflection, pluralistic understanding, and epistemological humility. Moreover, this review revealed that the integration between science and faith was not merely theoretical but essential for constructing holistic worldviews. The findings suggested that by combining rational inquiry with spiritual insight, human understanding could move toward greater harmony, ethical responsibility, and social well-being. Future research should expand these findings through comparative and empirical studies in interfaith education and applied ethics.

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