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Various Belief System:

● → Agnosticism:

(i) Agnosticism is of the essence of science, whether ancient or modern. It simply means that a man shall not say he knows or believes that which he has no scientific grounds for professing to know or believe.

- Agnosticism is the view of the existence of god, of the divine or the supernatural is unknown or unknowable.

● (ii) Atheism:

- The term "atheist" describes a person who does not believe that God or a divine being exists. Worldwide, there may be as many as a billion atheists, although social stigma, political pressure and intolerance make accurate political difficult.

- It comes to be widely accepted that to be an atheist to affirm the non-existence of God. Anthony Flew (1984) called this positive atheism, whereas the lack of belief that God or gods exist is to be a negative atheist.

(iii) What is the difference between Atheism and Agnosticism?

- There is a key distinction. An atheist does not believe in a god or divine being. However, an agnostic neither believes nor disbelieves in a god or religious doctrine. Agnostics assert that it is impossible for human beings to know anything about how the universe was created and whether or not divine beings exist.

(b) Structural Teachings of Islam

The Quran sought to show is the record of intuitive experience of Muhammad on the one hand and on the other, the fountain to which the Muslim return again. In matters of faith and belief the Quran contains no philosophy or organized exposition. What it does is to transform religious thinking by setting new ideas before its and

supplying for the its contemplation,
new realities and new symbols

Islamic religion is derived
from revelation (Al-Quran) and
Sunnah (Al-Hadiths).

① Islamic doctrine is the
explanation of Islamic religion.

By following the systematic of
Iman, Islam, Ihsan which
are come from the Hadith of
Muhammad (S.A.W). The structure
of Islamic religion consist
of:

AKHLAQ

SHARIA

AQIDA

(i) Aqidah:

Aqidah is faith, that becomes the guide of life of every adherent of Islam. Therefore aqidah always associated with the pillars of faith, which is the principle of all Islamic doctrine.

(ii) The bases of Islam or the basic Islamic aqidah is based upon:

1. Belief in Allah
2. Belief in Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H)
3. Belief in Holy Quran
4. Belief in the Day of Judgement.
5. Belief in messengers of Allah
6. Belief in Holy Books
7. Belief in Angels

② Sharia:

Sharia is a way to go by every adherent of Islam. Sharia is a set of norms that govern human relationships with Allah, human relationship with other human is social life, human relationship with the objects and natural environment around him.

③ Akhlaq:

Akhlaq come from the word khuluq meaning attitude, character and morality.

Akhlaq can be divided into:
• morals towards the Creator (Creator of the universe), among man and to other creatures.

⇒ Conclusion ⇐

Of the three components of Islam, Aqidah, Sharia and Akhlaq, which became the basic framework of doctrine of Islam, developed system of Islamic philosophy.