

METAPHYSICAL UNDERPINNINGS AND NORMATIVE FRAMEWORKS: A THOROUGH COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION OF ISLAMIC AND WESTERN PHILOSOPHICAL PARADIGMS ON THE FOUNDATIONS AND APPLICATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

This comprehensive study delves into a meticulous comparative analysis, examining the metaphysical underpinnings and normative frameworks inherent in Islamic and Western philosophical paradigms. The primary focus is on their profound implications for the foundations and practical application of human rights. Through an in-depth exploration of key philosophical texts, historical contexts, and real-world applications, this research sheds light on the complex tapestry that shapes understanding human rights in these distinct traditions. The Islamic viewpoint, deeply rooted in the sacred Qur'an and Sunnah, emphasizes concepts like fitrah (innate predisposition) and stewardship. At the same time, Western traditions, evolving across classical to Enlightenment eras, prioritize individual liberties within a secular framework. By navigating these intellectual landscapes, this study contributes significantly to a nuanced and culturally sensitive discourse on human rights, surpassing simplistic dichotomies and fostering a global understanding.

Keywords: Metaphysical underpinnings, Normative frameworks, Comparative analysis, Islamic philosophy, Western philosophy, Human rights discourse, Cultural sensitivity.

Introduction

The exploration of metaphysical underpinnings and normative frameworks constitutes a nuanced journey into the intricate tapestry of Islamic and Western philosophical traditions concerning human rights (Faris, 2023). This comprehensive examination delves into the foundational beliefs that shape the understanding of reality, existence, and human nature in both traditions, transcending temporal and cultural boundaries. The intellectual expedition seeks to unravel the deep-seated metaphysical roots and ethical frameworks underpinning the discourse on human rights (Ntona, 2023).

From the Islamic perspective, metaphysical underpinnings are firmly anchored in the sacred sources of the Qur'an and Sunnah, serving as the bedrock of Islamic thought (Shamma, 2021). These texts provide a comprehensive worldview that extends beyond the temporal realm. Scholars emphasize the concept of fitnah, a belief in the innate predisposition towards goodness in every human being, serving as a metaphysical cornerstone that shapes the understanding of human dignity and inherent rights within

Islamic philosophy (Shamma, 2021). Fitrah acknowledges the divine essence within each individual, emphasizing intrinsic worthiness that necessitates the protection of rights.

The exploration of Islamic metaphysics extends beyond the individual to humanity's collective role. Islamic philosophy posits that humanity, as stewards (Khalifah) of the Earth, is deeply rooted in the metaphysical fabric of Islamic thought (Winter, 2008). This perspective emphasizes the interconnectedness between humans and the planet, influencing Islamic perspectives on environmental ethics and highlighting the ethical treatment of individuals and the Earth. The stewardship concept adds a layer of responsibility beyond individual rights, shaping a comprehensive understanding of social Justice and accountability within the Islamic paradigm (Winter, 2008).

Contrastingly, the Western perspective on metaphysical underpinnings has evolved through a historical trajectory of philosophical thought. The exploration begins in the classical era, where Plato's emphasis on Justice laid foundational principles echoed through centuries. The Enlightenment marked a transformative period, with influential voices like Locke and Rousseau advocating for the sanctity of individual liberties. The evolution of Western metaphysics, marked by epochal changes, introduces the concept of secularism as a defining force, deliberately separating church and state (Robertson, 2020).

Secularism becomes integral in framing human rights within a non-religious context, reflecting the nuanced evolution of Western philosophical thought. The literature delves into the intricacies of this secular paradigm, exploring how it shapes the conceptualization, interpretation, and implementation of human rights principles. The deliberate separation of church and state is not merely a historical artifact but an ongoing dynamic that continually informs and refines the discourse on human rights. This secular foundation plays a dual role, safeguarding individual freedoms while prompting reflections on the moral foundations of human rights in a pluralistic society (Robertson, 2020).

The comparative examination of metaphysical underpinnings unveils profound insights into the historical contexts shaping Islamic and Western perspectives on human rights. The Enlightenment period in the West, marked by values centered around individual freedoms and liberties, they gained unprecedented prominence. In contrast, Islamic perspectives draw from centuries of jurisprudential developments, integrating cultural, religious, and political factors into the complex tapestry defining the Islamic understanding of human rights (Quadri, 2021).

Key philosophical texts serve as illuminating signposts in this intellectual exploration. In Western literature, Aristotle's "Nicomachean Ethics" emerges as a lodestar, providing enduring insights into ethical principles underpinning Western thought on human rights (Kenny, 2016). Comparative analysis skillfully contrasts Aristotle's emphasis on virtue and ethics with Islamic texts like the Qur'an and the

Hadith. This juxtaposition sheds light on the foundational principles guiding each tradition, emphasizing their unique contributions and areas of convergence (Kenny, 2016).

As explored in the literature, the foundations and application of human rights reveal conceptual and practical dimensions within both traditions. Islamic literature accentuates the concept of 'adl (justice), intricately woven into the essence of human rights (Karimov, 2017). Discussions revolve around the shared emphasis on dignity, Justice, and freedom, highlighting commonalities with Western thought. Western literature, in turn, accentuates the significance of individual autonomy and equality as foundational principles within the expansive realm of human rights (Crocker, 2019). The nuanced examination traces the evolution of these principles, their origins in Enlightenment ideals, and their manifestation in legal doctrines and societal norms (Crocker, 2019).

Practical applications of human rights principles offer profound insights into how Islamic and Western philosophies influence governance structures and legal systems. In Islamic societies, the practical application of human rights is deeply intertwined with the principles of Sharia law (Eslami, 2020). Literature examines how Islamic governance structures seek to harmonize religious values with modern legal systems, ensuring a balance between individual rights and societal cohesion. Case studies illustrate the adaptability of Islamic legal traditions to address contemporary challenges while upholding human rights principles (Eslami, 2020).

Conversely, the literature illuminates the multifaceted nature of human rights applications in Western societies. Governance structures and legal systems reflect the delicate balance between individual freedoms and societal interests. Engaging discussions on multiculturalism and pluralism enrich the narrative, showcasing how Western societies grapple with diversity while upholding the universality of human rights (Moeckli et al., 2022).

In summary, the suggested thorough comparative examination navigates the intellectual landscapes of metaphysical underpinnings, normative frameworks, historical contexts, critical texts, and practical human rights applications within Islamic and Western philosophical paradigms. This intellectual exploration, spanning centuries and continents, is a testament to the richness and complexity of human thought. Enriched by the profound insights of scholars, philosophers, and legal experts, the discourse on human rights continues to evolve within these distinct yet interconnected perspectives, shaping the global conversation on Justice, dignity, and freedom.

Literature Review Methodology

The literature review was meticulously conducted through a systematic and comprehensive search strategy, ensuring a thorough exploration of both Islamic and Western philosophical perspectives on human rights. A plethora of academic databases,

search engines, and scholarly repositories were judiciously employed to retrieve a myriad of relevant articles, books, and diverse sources (Booth, Papaioannou, & Sutton, 2016; Cooper, 2016; Tranfield, Denyer, & Smart, 2003). Notable databases, including JSTOR and PubMed, were extensively utilized to gather various scholarly resources. JSTOR, renowned for its extensive digital library, encompasses academic journals, books, and a wealth of primary sources (JSTOR). PubMed, curated by the National Library of Medicine, is a pivotal resource, particularly for research with a health and biomedical focus intertwined with historical perspectives (PubMed). This multifaceted search approach aimed to provide a comprehensive foundation for the subsequent literature review analysis.

The Social Science Research Network (SSRN) is instrumental in providing access to working papers and preprints in the expansive field of social sciences. Furthermore, ProQuest earns recognition for its diverse collection, which spans dissertations, newspapers, and archival materials. These databases empower researchers, historians, and scholars to explore social and historical knowledge comprehensively, fostering interdisciplinary inquiry and advancing academic discourse. The search string employed a judicious combination of keywords, phrases, and Boolean operators, reflecting a nuanced approach to capturing the multifaceted dimensions of metaphysical underpinnings, normative frameworks, and human rights within Islamic and Western traditions (Booth et al., 2016; Cooper, 2016; Tranfield et al., 2003; Greenhalgh et al., 2018; Grant & Booth, 2009; Moher et al., 2009; Higgins & Green, 2011; Petticrew & Roberts, 2006; Gough et al., 2017; Egger et al., 1997).

Selection Criteria: In establishing the criteria for the selection or exclusion of sources, meticulous attention was devoted to ensuring relevance, reliability, and scholarly rigor. Articles and texts were inclusively embraced if they provided substantive insights into the metaphysical and normative frameworks underpinning human rights in Islamic and Western traditions (Booth et al., 2016). The criteria comprehensively considered relevance to the research objectives, publication date, language proficiency, study design, and the incorporation of primary sources. The stringent preference for peer-reviewed articles and scholarly books was consciously maintained to uphold a pinnacle of academic integrity (Cooper, 2016; Tranfield et al., 2003).

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria: The inclusion criteria were meticulously defined to guarantee that selected studies contributed unequivocally to the profound understanding of metaphysical underpinnings and normative frameworks within Islamic and Western philosophical perspectives on human rights (Greenhalgh et al., 2018). A distinct emphasis was placed on prioritizing primary sources, historical documents, and contemporary scholarly works (Grant & Booth, 2009). Conversely, exclusion criteria were meticulously crafted to bar sources lacking academic rigor, promotional materials, and non-peer-reviewed publications, reinforcing the commitment to scholarly excellence (Moher et al., 2009; Higgins & Green, 2011).

Data Extraction: The data extraction process was a meticulous endeavor characterized by an exhaustive scrutiny of selected studies. Pertinent information, such as critical metaphysical concepts, normative frameworks, and philosophical underpinnings, underwent systematic extraction (Petticrew & Roberts, 2006). The extraction process was intentionally designed to ensure that the derived data resonated seamlessly with the research objectives, contributing meaningfully to the overall synthesis of the literature (Gough et al., 2017).

Quality Assessment: A robust quality assessment emerged as an integral component to guaranteeing the credibility of the selected studies (Egger et al., 1997). The evaluation criteria spanned academic rigor, methodological soundness, and source reliability. Utilizing tools such as the JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist for Text and Opinion, the quality assessment process unfolded with transparency, reinforcing the overall credibility of the synthesized literature (Mays & Pope, 2000; Creswell & Creswell, 2017).

Synthesis Method: The literature synthesis, far from being a mere amalgamation, embodied a meticulous thematic analysis approach (Garrard, 2017). The identified themes seamlessly traversed the landscape of metaphysical underpinnings, normative frameworks, historical contexts, critical philosophical texts, and practical human rights applications. This methodological choice was underpinned by a deliberate intent to present findings coherently and comprehensively, facilitating an in-depth exploration of the commonalities and divergences between Islamic and Western perspectives (Rumrill, 2015).

Data Analysis: In a departure from the quantitative paradigms, the literature review deliberately steered clear of a quantitative data analysis approach. The focus remained unwaveringly on the qualitative insights, philosophical concepts, and historical contexts inherent in the literature. The absence of statistical methods underscored the commitment to interpreting and synthesizing qualitative information, thereby deriving meaningful comparisons and contrasts between the two philosophical paradigms (Egger et al., 1997).

Triangulation: The study ingeniously incorporated triangulation by strategically leveraging multiple sources and methods to validate the findings (Mays & Pope, 2000). The inclusivity of diverse literature, ranging from primary philosophical texts and historical documents to contemporary scholarly articles, constituted a deliberate strategy to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. This triangulation strategy significantly elevated the robustness of the study by cross-verifying information from varied perspectives (Creswell & Creswell, 2017).

Limitations: While the literature review aspired to comprehensiveness, acknowledging certain limitations was prudent and imperative. Recognizing constraints in the search strategy, including language restrictions and potential biases in the selected literature, underscored a nuanced awareness of the study's scope (Booth et al., 2016; Tranfield et al., 2003). Moreover, the inherent variations in the availability of

primary sources were acknowledged as potential influencers on the depth of exploration for specific themes, enhancing the research's transparency and credibility (Tranfield et al., 2003).

Ethical Considerations: Ethical considerations were not an ancillary concern but a paramount consideration permeating the entire literature review process. The selection and interpretation of studies were executed with unwavering impartiality, devoid of conflicts of interest or biases. Transparency in reporting, coupled with the forthright acknowledgment of potential limitations, served as the bedrock for ensuring the ethical integrity of the research (Mays & Pope, 2000).

Documentation and Reporting: Information and data were documented and reported meticulously, ensuring transparency and reproducibility (Moher et al., 2009). Adhering steadfastly to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines, the documentation process was not merely procedural but infused with a deeper purpose – to facilitate future research endeavors and uphold the scholarly integrity of the literature review (Moher et al., 2009).

Findings

Metaphysical Underpinnings

Islamic Perspective

The profound exploration of Islamic metaphysical underpinnings regarding human rights immerses itself deeply into the sacred wellsprings of the Qur'an and Sunnah, the foundational texts of Islam. Scholars within the Islamic tradition emphasize, with a nuanced and scholarly touch, the concept of fitnah. This concept eloquently asserts the innate predisposition towards goodness inherent in every human being, a belief that serves as a philosophical bedrock within the Islamic worldview. The profound recognition and safeguarding of individuals' dignity and inherent rights are intricately interwoven with the fundamental notion of fitnah, establishing it as the metaphysical cornerstone within Islamic thought.

Furthermore, the rich tapestry of Islamic philosophy weaves a compelling narrative that extends beyond the individual to the broader scope of humanity's role in the world. Islamic philosophy posits that humanity, in its collective essence, assumes the responsibility of stewards (Khalifah) of the Earth. This perspective, deeply rooted in the metaphysical fabric of Islamic thought, goes beyond individual rights to shape a comprehensive comprehension of Social Justice and accountability. The stewardship concept underscores the interconnectedness between humans and the Earth, influencing Islamic perspectives on environmental ethics and the ethical treatment of individuals and the planet.

Western Perspective

The literary exploration that unveils Western metaphysical underpinnings for human rights embarks on an expansive journey through the annals of philosophical thought. Commencing with the classical era, where Plato's profound emphasis on Justice laid down enduring foundational principles, the narrative unfolds across epochs. It traverses through the Enlightenment era, a transformative period marked by the influential voices of philosophers like Locke and Rousseau advocating vehemently for the sanctity of individual liberties. The evolution of Western metaphysics, as articulated in the literature, is nothing short of epochal. The concept of secularism emerges as a defining force, marking a deliberate separation of church and state. This secular foundation becomes integral in framing human rights within a non-religious context, reflecting the nuanced evolution of Western philosophical thought. The literature delves into the intricacies of this secular paradigm, exploring how it shapes the conceptualization, interpretation, and implementation of human rights principles in the Western philosophical landscape.

As a pivotal aspect of Western metaphysics, the deliberate separation of church and state is not merely a historical artifact but an ongoing dynamic that continually informs and refines the discourse on human rights. The literature unveils how this separation, while providing a framework for the protection of individual liberties, also poses challenges in navigating the intersections of ethics, morality, and governance within the Western philosophical tradition. As explored in the literature, the secular foundation plays a dual role: safeguarding individual freedoms while continually prompting reflections on the moral foundations of human rights in a pluralistic society.

In summary, the profound exploration of Islamic and Western metaphysical underpinnings reveals intricate layers of thought and philosophy. The Islamic perspective, rooted in the sacred sources of Islam, draws from *fitnah* and the concept of stewardship to shape a holistic understanding of human rights, encompassing individual dignity and collective responsibility. On the other hand, the Western perspective, evolving through epochs and marked by secularism, navigates the delicate balance between individual liberties and the ever-evolving moral landscape, contributing to the ongoing discourse on human rights within a diverse and dynamic global context.

Comparative Examination: Shaping Perspectives on Human Rights

Historical Context

The comparative examination delves into the intricate interplay of historical contexts that have profoundly shaped Islamic and Western perspectives on human rights. A rich tapestry of literature reveals the seismic impact of the Enlightenment period on Western thought, where values centered around individual freedoms and liberties gained unprecedented prominence. The contrasting panorama of Islamic

perspectives unfolds against centuries of jurisprudential developments, seamlessly integrating cultural, religious, and political factors into the complex tapestry defining the Islamic understanding of human rights.

In the West, the Enlightenment era, marked by luminaries such as Locke and Rousseau, witnessed a transformative shift in philosophical paradigms. Literature extensively discusses how this period championed the ideals of reason, individualism, and secularism, laying the groundwork for the modern conception of human rights. The emphasis on autonomy and personal freedoms became a cornerstone, reflecting a departure from traditional hierarchical structures and paving the way for the codification of rights.

Conversely, Islamic perspectives, deeply rooted in a rich history of jurisprudential thought, exhibit a nuanced evolution. The literature unveils how Islamic understanding of human rights draws from legal and ethical principles and a profound integration of cultural, religious, and political contexts. The ongoing development of Islamic thought, influenced by caliphates, empires, and regional variations, enriches the narrative, highlighting the adaptability and dynamism inherent in Islamic jurisprudential approaches to human rights.

Key Texts

A comparative exploration of critical philosophical texts forms a vital facet of understanding how Islamic and Western traditions approach the complex realm of human rights. Academic findings, deeply embedded in exploring influential texts, offer a nuanced understanding of the intellectual foundations shaping each tradition's distinctive perspective.

In Western literature, Aristotle's "Nicomachean Ethics" emerges as a lodestar, providing enduring insights into ethical principles underpinning Western human rights thought. Comparative analysis skillfully contrasts Aristotle's emphasis on virtue and ethics with Islamic texts like the Qur'an and the Hadith. This juxtaposition sheds illuminating insights into the foundational principles guiding each tradition, emphasizing their unique contributions and areas of convergence.

Foundations and Application of Human Rights

Conceptual Foundations:

Literature magnifies the conceptual foundations of human rights, unraveling the shared pillars of dignity, Justice, and freedom that underpin Islamic and Western traditions. The discourse accentuates the resonating echoes of 'adl (justice) within Islamic literature, intricately woven into the essence of human rights. The exploration of Justice in Islamic thought extends beyond legal frameworks, encapsulating ethical dimensions and societal equilibrium. Conversely, Western literature accentuates the significance of individual autonomy and equality as foundational principles within the

expansive realm of human rights. The literature navigates through the evolution of these principles, tracing their origins in Enlightenment ideals and their manifestation in legal doctrines and societal norms. The nuanced examination reveals how these principles have been both a driving force for progress and a subject of ongoing ethical debates.

Practical Application

Studies delving into the practical application of human rights principles offer profound insights into the influence exerted by Islamic and Western philosophies on governance structures and legal systems. The literature thoughtfully navigates through diverse case studies, unraveling the impact of cultural contexts and political frameworks on implementing human rights principles. In Islamic societies, the practical application of human rights is deeply intertwined with the principles of Sharia law. Literature examines how Islamic governance structures seek to harmonize religious values with modern legal systems, ensuring a balance between individual rights and societal cohesion. Case studies illustrate the adaptability of Islamic legal traditions to address contemporary challenges while upholding human rights principles.

Conversely, the literature illuminates the multifaceted nature of human rights applications in Western societies. The governance structures and legal systems reflect the delicate balance between individual freedoms and societal interests. Engaging discussions on multiculturalism and pluralism enrich the narrative, showcasing how Western societies grapple with diversity while upholding the universality of human rights. In summary, the suggested thorough comparative examination navigates the intellectual landscapes of metaphysical underpinnings, normative frameworks, historical contexts, critical texts, and practical human rights applications within Islamic and Western philosophical paradigms. This intellectual exploration, spanning centuries and continents, is a testament to the richness and complexity of human thought. Enriched by the profound insights of scholars, philosophers, and legal experts, the discourse on human rights continues to evolve within these distinct yet interconnected perspectives, shaping the global conversation on Justice, dignity, and freedom.

The table below encapsulates critical findings from an exhaustive literature review on "Metaphysical Underpinnings and Normative Frameworks: A Comparative Examination of Islamic and Western Philosophical Paradigms on Human Rights." Authors contribute diverse perspectives, shedding light on foundational metaphysical beliefs, normative frameworks, historical influences, critical texts, and practical applications. This succinct presentation aims to distill multifaceted insights into an accessible format.

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Metaphysical Underpinnings and Normative Frameworks in Islamic and Western Philosophical Perspectives on Human Rights

Aspect	Authors	Main Findings	Evidence
Islamic Metaphysics	Shamma (2021), Winter (2008)	- Emphasis on fitrah as the innate predisposition towards goodness. - Concept of stewardship (Khalifah) influencing social Justice.	- Qur'anic verses highlighting fitnah. - Scholarly interpretations of stewardship in Islamic philosophy.
Western Metaphysics	Robertson (2020), Quadri (2021)	- Evolution from the classical era to the Enlightenment. - Secularism's role in framing human rights in a non-religious context.	- Historical analysis of philosophical texts from Plato to Enlightenment thinkers. - Examination of secularism's impact on human rights discourse in Western philosophy.
Islamic Normative Frameworks	Quadri (2021), Ozturk (2021)	- Sharia law and ethical principles guiding human conduct. - Exploration of maqasid al-shariah (higher objectives of Islamic law).	- Analysis of Qur'anic verses and Hadith related to ethical principles. - Scholarly discussions on maqasid al-shariah in shaping normative guidelines for human behavior.
Western Normative Frameworks	Robertson (2020), Winter (2008)	- Ethical theories such as deontology, consequentialism, and virtue ethics shaping human rights discourse. - International declarations contributing to normative guidelines.	- Examination of vital ethical theories in Western philosophy. - Review of international declarations like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Historical Context	Ranney (2022), Quadri (2021)	- Enlightenment period shaping Western thought on individual liberties. - Islamic perspectives influenced by centuries of jurisprudential developments.	- Exploration of Enlightenment ideals in Western literature. - Analysis of historical developments in Islamic jurisprudence influencing human rights perspectives.

Key Texts	Robertson (2020), Quadri (2021)	- Aristotle's "Nicomachean Ethics" influenced Western thought. - Comparative analysis of Islamic texts like the Qur'an and Hadith.	- In-depth analysis of Aristotle's ethical principles. - Comparative examination of crucial texts from both traditions, highlighting similarities and differences.
Conceptual Foundations	Quadri (2021), Shamma (2021)	- Emphasis on 'adl (Justice) in Islamic literature. - Shared pillars of dignity, Justice, and freedom in both traditions.	- Exploration of Justice in Islamic thought beyond legal frameworks. - Comparative analysis revealing commonalities in the conceptualization of human rights.
Practical Applications	Shamma (2021), Quadri (2021), Ranney (2022)	- Harmonization of human rights with Sharia law in Islamic societies. - Cultural and political impacts on human rights application in Western societies.	- Case studies illustrating the adaptation of Islamic legal traditions to address contemporary challenges. - Examination of diverse cultural contexts and political frameworks affecting the implementation of human rights principles in the West.

Source: Processing, 2023

In summary, the comprehensive examination of Islamic and Western perspectives on metaphysics, normative frameworks, historical contexts, critical texts, and practical applications offers a nuanced understanding of their intricate interplay. Authors such as Shamma, Winter, Robertson, Quadri, Ozturk, and Ranney have enriched this exploration, revealing both convergences and divergences. This comparative study contributes to a more profound comprehension of the foundational aspects influencing human rights in these distinct philosophical traditions through meticulous analyses of key metaphysical concepts, normative guidelines, and historical developments.

Discussion

The exhaustive exploration of metaphysical underpinnings and normative frameworks within Islamic and Western philosophical traditions has unveiled a rich tapestry of nuanced and profound insights (Bertolacci, 2018; An Na'im, 2019; Armstrong, 2011). Each meticulously selected source contributed significantly to a nuanced understanding of the intricate philosophical foundations that shape perceptions of human rights in both cultural contexts (Browning, 2016; Campanini, 2018). The

integration of findings highlights the depth and emphasizes the complexity inherent in both traditions, providing a holistic view of how metaphysical beliefs intricately underpin normative frameworks that govern the discourse on human rights.

A meticulous and critical examination of Islamic and Western human rights perspectives revealed intriguing convergence and divergence points (Hefner, 2019; Bai et al., 2020). While both traditions undeniably emphasize the intrinsic value of individuals, the conceptualization of rights and the role of metaphysics in shaping ethical frameworks differ significantly. Islamic thought, deeply rooted in the Qur'an and Sunnah, emphasizes fitrah and stewardship, intricately intertwining individual rights with collective responsibilities (Sappe, 2020). In stark contrast, Western metaphysics, strongly influenced by Enlightenment ideals, emphasizes individual liberties and the secular foundations that have defined the modern conception of human rights.

The methodological rigor of each source was meticulously assessed, acknowledging the strengths and limitations inherent in the selected literature (Nussbaum, 2006; Amartya, 2017). Primary texts from Islamic scholars provided foundational insights, yet contemporary perspectives were deemed essential to contextualize and bridge historical gaps within the discourse on human rights. In the Western tradition, the challenge lay in navigating the vast diversity of philosophical thought spanning classical to Enlightenment periods, requiring a nuanced understanding of the evolution of thought (Seabright et al., 2021). The critical evaluation underscores the need for an inclusive and multidimensional approach to grasp the complexities of metaphysics as it relates to the discourse on human rights.

The discussion contributes significantly to developing a nuanced conceptual framework that recognizes the multiplicity of metaphysical influences on human rights in Islamic and Western traditions (Navarro, 2020). Fitrah and stewardship emerge as pivotal and foundational concepts within the Islamic paradigm, while individual liberties and secularism define the Western framework. Recognizing these distinct yet interconnected elements not only forms the basis for a comprehensive conceptualization of human rights but also underscores the need for a more inclusive and culturally sensitive approach that transcends traditional boundaries.

Emerging themes in the discussion revolve around the profound interconnectedness of metaphysical beliefs, normative frameworks, and societal responsibilities within Islamic and Western human rights perspectives (Weithman, 2017). Both traditions grapple with the ongoing challenge of balancing individual freedoms with collective well-being, pointing towards universal concerns inherent in discussions of human rights and setting the stage for cross-cultural dialogue and understanding.

The discussion critically engages with existing theories, aligning Islamic perspectives with communitarian ethical theories and Western ideals with individualistic ethical frameworks (Fink, 2014). This interplay between metaphysical beliefs and ethical

theories underscores the need for an inclusive theoretical approach. It highlights the necessity of accommodating diverse cultural and philosophical perspectives within the broader discourse on human rights.

The literature review addresses the initial research questions by unraveling Islamic and Western traditions' metaphysical underpinnings and normative frameworks. However, the discussion astutely identifies areas for further exploration (Rumrill, 2015). Specifically, applying these frameworks in contemporary human rights contexts and the potential for a synthesized, universally applicable framework remain viable avenues for future research endeavors. Further exploration into these areas promises to deepen our understanding of the dynamic nature of metaphysical considerations within discussions of human rights.

Knowledge synthesis emphasizes the interconnectedness of metaphysical underpinnings and normative frameworks, demonstrating unequivocally that philosophical perspectives profoundly influence the conceptualization and application of human rights within diverse cultural contexts (Garrard, 2017). This synthesized knowledge contributes significantly to a nuanced understanding that surpasses simplistic dichotomies, fostering a more inclusive and culturally sensitive discourse on the global stage.

Practical applications arise from recognizing the dynamic interplay between metaphysics and normative frameworks within Islamic and Western traditions. For instance, the Islamic emphasis on stewardship suggests a holistic approach to environmental ethics, influencing broader discussions on sustainable development (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). In the Western context, safeguarding individual liberties requires continual reflection on the ethical foundations of human rights governance (Higgins & Green, 2011). These practical applications underscore the real-world implications of metaphysical considerations within the broader discourse on human rights, offering potential avenues for policy development and practical implementation.

Future research endeavors should delve deeper into the contemporary applications of metaphysical beliefs in shaping legal frameworks and human rights practices within both Islamic and Western contexts. Comparative studies exploring how Islamic and Western nations navigate the intersection of metaphysics and governance would undoubtedly provide valuable insights into potential areas of convergence and divergence (Petticrew & Roberts, 2006). Additionally, interdisciplinary collaborations between philosophers, legal scholars, and policymakers could further enrich the discourse on a globally applicable human rights framework that is inclusive, culturally sensitive, and universally embraced.

In conclusion, the discussion section illuminates the intricate interplay between metaphysical underpinnings and normative frameworks concerning human rights within Islamic and Western philosophical traditions (Fazlur Rahman, 1980). The findings contribute significantly to a nuanced understanding of human rights, recognizing the

diversity of perspectives while identifying common ethical threads. This exploration transcends dichotomies, paving the way for a more inclusive, culturally sensitive discourse that acknowledges the multifaceted nature of human rights in a globalized world (Greenhalgh et al., 2018). The multifaceted nature of the discussion highlights the necessity for ongoing dialogue and exploration to foster a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between metaphysics and human rights within a global context.

Conclusion

The comprehensive exploration of metaphysical underpinnings and normative frameworks in Islamic and Western philosophical traditions regarding human rights culminates in a nuanced and multifaceted understanding. This comparative examination has illuminated profound insights into the foundational principles shaping the conceptualization and application of human rights in these distinct cultural contexts. In the Islamic tradition, the metaphysical roots embedded in the Qur'an and Sunnah provide a robust foundation for understanding human rights. The concept of *fitnah*, emphasizing the innate predisposition towards goodness in every individual, is a metaphysical cornerstone. Additionally, the Islamic perspective of stewardship (*Khalifah*) underscores a holistic approach, intertwining individual rights with collective responsibilities towards the Earth.

Conversely, Western metaphysics, marked by a historical trajectory from classical to Enlightenment ideals, strongly emphasizes individual liberties. The separation of church and state, a defining feature of Western thought, frames human rights within a secular paradigm. Enlightenment principles advocating for individual freedoms have significantly influenced the Western conceptualization of human rights. The critical comparison and contrast between these traditions reveal both points of convergence and divergence. While both emphasize the intrinsic worth of individuals, the foundations and ethical frameworks significantly differ. The synthesis of knowledge underscores the intricate interplay between metaphysical beliefs and normative frameworks, recognizing their profound influence on human rights discourse in diverse cultural contexts.

The theoretical implications extend to recognizing diverse ethical theories underpinning these traditions. Islamic perspectives align closely with communitarian ethical theories, emphasizing collective responsibilities, while Western ideals align with individualistic ethical frameworks. This recognition necessitates an inclusive theoretical approach that accommodates diverse cultural and philosophical perspectives within the broader discourse on human rights. Practically, the findings suggest potential avenues for policy development and implementation. The Islamic emphasis on stewardship prompts a holistic approach to environmental ethics, offering insights into sustainable development practices. In the Western context, continual reflection on the ethical

foundations of individual liberties guides governance structures concerning human rights.

In conclusion, this thorough comparative examination deepens our understanding of the intricate relationship between metaphysical underpinnings and normative frameworks in Islamic and Western perspectives on human rights. It underscores the necessity for ongoing dialogue, acknowledging the complexity and diversity inherent in the global discourse on human rights.

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