

Brief information about the project

Name of the project	The Modern Paradigm of Studying Abu Nasr Al-Farabi's Religious and Political Views (Based on the Manuscripts of "Kitab al-Milla" and "Al-'Ilm al-Ilahi" Treatises)
Relevance	The great thinker Abu Nasr al-Farabi, known as the “Second Teacher” of the world, began to have his scientific legacy systematically studied globally from the late 19th century. As a result of his scholarly ideas gradually entering academic circulation, modern global Farabi studies took shape. The philosophical, political, ethical, and logical treatises examined to date represent only a portion of al-Farabi’s legacy (more than 200 treatises). Therefore, in contemporary Farabi studies, there remains a need to address unresolved issues – namely, translating al-Farabi’s religious treatises from their original language into Kazakh, as well as conducting interdisciplinary research on his theological works from religious, political, and philosophical perspectives. Among al-Farabi’s theological works, two treatises – “Kitab al-Milla” (كتاب الملة) and “Al-'Ilm al-Ilahi” (العلم الإلهي) – are considered valuable texts that more clearly reveal the thinker’s religious and political views. Although “Kitab al-Milla” (“The Book of Religion”) was studied in domestic Farabi scholarship during the Soviet period, it was subjected to strict Soviet censorship and banned from publication. After the Republic of Kazakhstan gained independence, the treatise was translated into Russian and published; however, the influence of the Soviet period significantly affected its internal content. Moreover, even the original title of the treatise was distorted, entering academic circulation under the title “The Relationship of Religion to Philosophy” (1987). The 2007 Kazakh translation of the treatise was based on the Russian version. The translation of the second treatise, “Al-'Ilm al-Ilahi” (“Divine Knowledge”), into Kazakh was also carried out through the Russian version.
Purpose	The aim of the project is to translate the manuscripts of al-Farabi's treatises "Kitab al-Milla" and "Al-'Ilm al-Ilahi" from the original language (Arabic) into Kazakh and to study al-Farabi's religious and political views within the framework of a modern paradigm.
Objectives	• Identify the primary sources of Al-Farabi's treatises “Kitâb al-Millâh” and “Al-'Ilm al-Ilâhî”, and collect, inventory, and classify manuscript versions of these two treatises along with the philosopher's other religious works from global archival collections. Conduct a review of domestic and foreign studies related to religious treatises. As a result, manuscript versions of Al-Farabi's religious treatises will be brought from foreign archival collections (Egypt, Turkey, Syria, the Netherlands, Spain) and deposited in domestic archives and libraries.

	• Conduct codicological and paleographic analyses of the collected manuscript versions of the religious treatises and provide scientific descriptions. As a result, the manuscript versions of Al-Farabi's religious treatises will be systematized, and bibliographic scientific descriptions will be created. New information regarding the found manuscript versions will be compiled. • While working with the manuscripts of “Kitâb al-Millah” and “Al-‘Ilm al-Ilâhî”, directly translate the original (Arabic) text into Kazakh. As a result, Al-Farabi's aforementioned religious treatises will be published for the first time in Kazakh, along with the manuscript versions. This will provide researchers in the field of Farabi studies the opportunity to work with the primary source (the original treatise) and help resolve issues of deficiencies and distortions present in previous translations. • Based on the original manuscripts of “Kitâb al-Millah” and “Al-‘Ilm al-Ilâhî”, conduct interdisciplinary research at the intersection of religious studies, political science, and philosophy within a modern paradigm directed toward a Turkic-Islamic religious-centric perspective. As a result, an analysis of Al-Farabi's religious, political, and philosophical views in the treatise will be conducted, identifying the connections between religion and politics, as well as religion and philosophy. The research findings will be published as a monograph. • Through a philosophical-logical analysis of the text preserved in the original of “Kitâb al-Millah” and “Al-‘Ilm al-Ilâhî”, identify Al-Farabi's metaphysical and social thoughts regarding religion, the relationship between religion and philosophy, the role of religion in civil science (al-‘ilm al-madani), and its connections with political science (ilm al-siyasa). As a result, the philosopher's worldview regarding religion, the relationship between religion and politics, and religion and philosophy will be defined, and its connections with Turkic worldview will be identified, with the research results published as scientific articles.
Expected and achieved results	• As a result of the research, at least 2 (two) articles or reviews in a peer-reviewed scientific publication indexed in the Social Science Citation Index and included in the 1st (first) or 2nd (second) quartile by impact factor in the Web of Science database and (or) having a CiteScore percentile in the Scopus database of at least 50 (fifty); • at least 4 (four) articles and (or) reviews in peer-reviewed foreign and (or) domestic publications recommended by the CQAFSHE; One of the articles must be categorized as multidisciplinary (multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary practical application); For domestic journals from list 1 of the CQAFSHE that do not belong

	to the multidisciplinary category, journals from lists 1 and 2 of the CQAFSHE that are indexed in two or more categories are counted. • training of at least 1 (one) PhD or doctor in the relevant field (training jointly with higher education institutions licensed for postgraduate education in doctoral studies is permitted). In this case, the dissertation may be defended no later than 2 (two) years after completion of the project; • 1 monograph, 2 translation books will be published. Within the framework of this project, several problems in domestic farabitology will be solved. Firstly, in order to eliminate the gaps caused by the study of Al-Farabi's heritage not by the original text, but by translations in different languages, originals of religious treatises will be imported from the collection of foreign manuscripts and translated directly into Kazakh for the first time. Secondly, from the fact that in Soviet times Al-Farabi was portrayed as a materialist, and by some researchers today as a more religious one, many contradictions arise in assessing the views of the great thinker on religion. Within the framework of the project, it is possible to find solutions to these problems through an interdisciplinary study of the relationship between religion and politics, religion and philosophy in religious treatises. Thirdly, Al-Farabi's metaphysical and social ideas were studied within the framework of the European Central vision of the Soviet period, and within the framework of this project, the continuity of his religious, political and philosophical views with the Turkic worldview will be revealed.
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Usage	Interdisciplinary humanities, including Farabi studies, Islamic studies, religious studies, political science, Arabic studies
Priority compared to real-world alternatives	
List of publications with links to them	1. Suleimenov P., Zhumadilova A., Aubakirova K. The ethical value system in the interrelation of the individual, society, and civilization in al-Farabi's doctrine // al-Farabi - №3 (89) - 2025. - P. 29-39. https://doi.org/10.48010/2025.3/1999-5911.03 https://alfarabijournal.org/index.php/journal/issue/view/41
Patents	