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Konsep Pendidikan Agama, Filsafat, Etika, dan Ilmu Pengetahuan

THE CONCEPT OF EDUCATION RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, ETHICS AND SCIENCE

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Kata Kunci:

*Pendidikan Agama; Filsafat; Etika;
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Abstrak: Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi interaksi antara agama, filsafat, etika, dan ilmu pengetahuan, dengan menekankan peran mereka yang saling berhubungan dalam menumbuhkan pemahaman yang komprehensif tentang kemanusiaan dan dunia alam. Penelitian ini menyoroti hubungan historis dan kontemporer antara domain-domain tersebut, menganalisis bagaimana agama memberikan kerangka moral, filsafat menjembatani pertanyaan-pertanyaan kritis, etika mengatur kemajuan ilmu pengetahuan, dan sains menawarkan solusi-solusi praktis. Dengan menggunakan analisis historis, kritik filosofis, dan metode komparatif, penelitian ini membahas tantangan etika utama seperti kecerdasan buatan, kloning, dan kelestarian lingkungan.

Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mengintegrasikan bidang-bidang ini dapat mendorong pembangunan berkelanjutan dan mendorong pertumbuhan masyarakat yang seimbang dengan menyelaraskan kemajuan teknologi dengan nilai-nilai spiritual dan etika. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan dengan merekomendasikan pendekatan interdisipliner untuk mengatasi dilema etika global secara efektif.

Keywords:

*Religious Education, Philosophy,
Ethics, Science, Interdisciplinary
Integration*

Abstract: This study explores the interplay between religion, philosophy, ethics, and science, emphasizing their interconnected roles in fostering a comprehensive understanding of humanity and the natural world. The research highlights the historical and contemporary relationships between these domains, analyzing how religion provides a moral framework, philosophy bridges critical inquiries, ethics regulate scientific advancements, and science offers practical solutions. Employing historical analysis, philosophical critique, and comparative methods, the study addresses key ethical challenges such as artificial intelligence, cloning, and environmental sustainability.

The findings suggest that integrating these fields fosters sustainable development and promotes balanced societal growth by aligning

technological progress with spiritual and ethical values. The study concludes by recommending interdisciplinary approaches to address global ethical dilemmas effectively.

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INTRODUCTION

Religion forms a comprehensive framework that integrates spiritual beliefs and moral values, influencing human behavior. In Islam, knowledge is considered an inseparable part of religion, with learning regarded as an act of worship supported by the guidance of the Quran and the Sunnah. This is emphasized in the Hadith: "Seeking knowledge is an obligation upon every Muslim". (Khan, 2023) Additionally, religion encourages individuals to pursue truth and justice, guiding them to achieve a balance between the spiritual and social aspects of their lives.

Philosophy, on the other hand, is defined as the pursuit of wisdom and knowledge to understand human nature and the universe. As stated in, philosophy aims to answer fundamental questions related to existence, knowledge, and values. (Zhao, 2023) By relying on critical thinking and logical analysis, philosophy contributes to a deeper understanding of the human experience. (Mala & Hunaida, 2023)

Ethics, on the other hand, is a set of principles that guide human behavior toward goodness and righteousness. As highlighted in study, ethics promote human values such as justice and compassion, providing a framework that supports responsible and sustainable social interaction. (Smith, 2013)

Science is considered a means of understanding the material world and natural phenomena, relying on the empirical method to provide solutions to practical problems and foster innovation. However, as noted in, utilizing science without a moral and religious framework may lead to ethical and societal challenges. (Al-Talib, 2022)

The integration of these concepts contributes to building a comprehensive understanding of humanity and the world. As highlighted in study, the synergy between religion and science bridges the gap between spirituality and rationality by directing science toward applications that serve humanity. (Liu, 2022)

Religion and ethics are closely interconnected, with religion reinforcing ethical values and providing them with a transcendent reference, making ethics a fundamental standard for evaluating scientific and philosophical applications. The relationship between philosophy and science lies in philosophy providing the theoretical framework that drives scientific inquiry and innovation, while science offers objective answers to the fundamental questions posed by philosophy.

The primary goal of this integration is to enhance human understanding of major issues. For example, ethics can be tied to religion to achieve social justice, contributing to the creation of more just and equitable societies. Moreover, integrating science with ethics and religion ensures sustainable innovation by utilizing technology in ways that serve human welfare and preserve the environment. On the other hand, linking philosophy and religion offers a framework for a balanced understanding of spiritual and material dimensions, supporting comprehensive human development.

To address this topic, several approaches were employed. First, historical analysis examined the evolution of the relationship between these concepts over time, including the influence of Islamic philosophy on ethics and science during the Golden Age of Islam, as noted in, (Khan, 2023) and the interaction between Islamic philosophy and Western thought, as discussed in study. (Samsel, 2008) Second, philosophical analysis tackled fundamental questions such as "What is the relationship between reason and faith?" and "How can science

serve ethical values?" as mentioned in. (Williams, 2013) Additionally, the mutual influence of philosophy and religion in guiding human behavior was analyzed.

Finally, a critical comparison of different perspectives on ethical values in religious and secular contexts was conducted, as explored in study. (Smith, 2013) A critical analysis of studies linking religion and science and their impact on social behavior was also included, as noted in. (Johnson & Kay, 2018)

These paragraphs highlight that fostering understanding among religion, science, philosophy, and ethics forms the foundation for balanced and sustainable human development.

METHODOLOGY

The research adopted a comprehensive methodology aimed at understanding the relationship between religion, philosophy, ethics, and science through historical, philosophical, and critical analyses. The historical analysis focused on reviewing the evolution of this relationship over time, highlighting examples such as the influence of Islamic philosophy during the Golden Age and its role in shaping ethics and science. (Fink, 2019)

On the philosophical front, the study addressed fundamental issues such as the relationship between reason and faith and the role of philosophy in guiding ethics and science toward noble humanitarian goals. (Dick, 2004) This analysis was complemented by critical comparisons, examining the differences between ethical values in religious and secular contexts, with an emphasis on the influence of religion in steering scientific and social applications.

The research also tackled contemporary ethical issues raised by scientific advancements, such as artificial intelligence and cloning, highlighting how these issues can be addressed from ethical and religious perspectives. Reference literature was integrated to provide a theoretical framework that supports the discussion and offers a critical analysis enriching the understanding of the relationship between these concepts. (McGhee et al., 2007)

Through this holistic approach, the study presented an in-depth perspective exploring the dimensions of the relationship between religion, philosophy, ethics, and science and their impacts on contemporary human issues.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. The Concept of Religion

From a religious perspective, religion is a comprehensive system of beliefs and practices that connect humans to the sacred or divine. In Islam, religion is defined as a set of principles and values derived from the Holy Quran and the Sunnah, which aim to guide human life towards achieving God's pleasure and happiness in this world and the hereafter. (Khan, 2023)

Religion in this context is not limited to worship practices only, but extends to include guidance and direction in various aspects of life, including morals and social dealings, making it a comprehensive framework for human life. From a philosophical perspective, religion is viewed as a system that seeks to explain the deep meaning of human existence and its relationship with the world and the sacred. According to a study, religion is a natural response to the human being's constant need to search for truth and purpose. (Zhao, 2023)

In this context, religion constitutes a framework that organizes values and behaviors, reflecting the nature of human existence and contributing to guiding humans toward a deeper understanding of the world and the sacred.

B. Roles of Religion: Spiritual, Moral, and Social

Spiritual role: Religion provides a means for man to communicate with God and seek psychological reassurance and enhances the sense of purpose and comfort in facing life's challenges. In Islam, this role is represented in worship and contemplation of God's creation, as highlighted in the Almighty's saying:

﴿ وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ ﴾

Worship is considered a basic means of nourishing the soul and strengthening the relationship with God, which enables a person to draw strength and tranquility to face the pressures of daily life and the challenges that confront him. (Khan, 2023)

Moral role: Religion acts as a moral reference that sets the standards that distinguish between right and wrong. (Johnson & Kay, 2018) The moral values associated with religion, such as justice, mercy, and honesty, provide a framework for regulating relationships between individuals. This framework contributes to building societies characterized by responsibility and high morals, which promotes peace and cooperation among its members.

Social role: Religion plays an important role in promoting a sense of belonging and social cohesion through shared values and collective rituals. It also highlights the importance of responsibility towards society, as evidenced by the saying of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace:

"كلكم راعٍ وكلكم مسؤول عن رعيته."

Studies have also confirmed that religion contributes significantly to achieving social justice and solidarity among members of society, which supports stability and social development.

C. Religion as a Source of Morality: The Relationship Between Religious Values and Human Ethics

Religious Values as a Driver of Ethics: Religious values are the moral foundation of many societies, with Islamic law providing a set of moral rules that guide individual and collective behavior. Values such as honesty, trustworthiness, and respect for others are an essential part of these rules. (Smith, 2013) In Islam, ethics are not separate from faith, but rather are an integral component of faith and form part of religious identity.

Integration between religion and human ethics: Although human ethics are based on general principles such as goodness and justice, religion adds a solid foundation to them based on spiritual and faith values. According to a study, religion promotes commitment to noble values by providing deep moral dimensions that inspire individuals to adhere to moral principles in various aspects of their lives. (Williams, 2013)

Religion as a Guide to Applied Ethics: Religion sets moral standards that regulate daily practices. For example, in Islam, rulings related to financial transactions, such as the prohibition of usury, reflect the role of religion in guiding human behavior towards achieving social justice. These rulings show how religion can form a practical basis for ethical behavior.

In summary, religion is essentially an integrated system that meets human spiritual needs, guides moral behavior, and enhances social cohesion. By providing a comprehensive framework of values and practices, religion contributes to building balanced societies capable of facing the challenges of the age.

D. Concept of Philosophy

Philosophy is defined as the rational study of existence, knowledge, and values, based on logic and critical thinking. The word "philosophia" comes from the Greek language and means "love of wisdom". According to a study, (Zhao, 2023) philosophy seeks to explore fundamental questions related to human nature and the world, such as: What is the origin of the universe? What is truth? And what are the values that govern human behavior?

In contrast to empirical approaches that rely on observation and experimentation, philosophy focuses on abstract thinking and the analysis of concepts to reach a comprehensive understanding of life and existence. Through this approach, philosophy provides tools that help humans address deep questions that go beyond material phenomena, making it an essential part of the development of human thought.

1. Philosophy and Religion: Similarities and Differences

Similarities: Religion and philosophy share the goal of seeking truth, but in different ways. Religion relies on revelation and faith as a source of truth, while philosophy relies on reason and logic to analyze issue.

Both are concerned with addressing moral issues and organizing human life. For example, philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle addressed the topics of justice and goodness, issues that are also rooted in religious teachings that emphasize the importance of justice and benevolence.

Religion and philosophy seek to explain the origin and purpose of life. Religion adds a spiritual and faith-based dimension to these explanations, while philosophy focuses on rational analysis and abstract thinking.

Differences: Religion relies on divine revelation and sacred texts as a primary source of knowledge, while philosophy relies on critical thinking and rational analysis as an independent source for deducing facts.

Methodology in religion provides final and absolute answers to existential and spiritual issues, while philosophy leaves the field open to inquiries and debates, making it not committed to specific answers.

Religion is associated with emotion and spirituality, which enhances emotional attachment to sacred things and faith values. In contrast, philosophy focuses on an abstract rational approach and avoids emotional influences and bias.

2. Philosophy as a bridge between science and religion: critical analysis

Integration of Science and Religion through Philosophy: Philosophy acts as a bridge between science and religion by analyzing issues that empirical or religious approaches alone cannot answer. For example, issues related to the origin of the universe and the purpose of life are discussed in philosophy using a combination of rational and spiritual approaches. In Islam, classical Islamic philosophy, such as the works of Al-Farabi and Ibn Sina, contributed to the integration of religion, philosophy, and science, leading to a remarkable cognitive renaissance during the Islamic Golden Age. (Samsel, 2008)

Challenges and Criticisms: There is a clear difference in goals between religion and science. Science focuses on explaining natural phenomena through experimentation and observation, while religion focuses on spiritual values and

otherworldly goals. Philosophy seeks to find common ground between them, but it is sometimes rejected by both parties due to conflicting methodologies.

Historically, philosophy has sometimes been criticized by clerics who have viewed it as a means of questioning religious beliefs. In contrast, some empirical scientists have considered philosophy to be limited to theoretical speculations with no tangible practical value.

Future Potential: Philosophy can provide effective tools for reconciling religious and scientific views. For example, contemporary philosophical discussions of bioethics integrate religious values and scientific knowledge to guide medical decisions in an ethical and humane manner.

In summary, philosophy is the rational pursuit of understanding life and existence, and it deals with issues at the intersection of religion and science. Despite methodological differences, philosophy contributes to building a fruitful dialogue between the two parties. It also serves as a bridge between reason and faith by providing analytical tools that help explain complex issues that require a balance between spirituality and rationality.

E. Concept of Ethics

Ethics in religion: Ethics are considered the essence of religion and derive their origins from religious texts that define the guiding rules of behavior. In Islam, the Holy Quran and the Sunnah are the two main sources of ethics. The Quran calls for justice, honesty, and the preservation of rights, as God Almighty says:

﴿ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ وَإِيتَاءِ ذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَيَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ وَالْبَغْيِ ﴾

The Sunnah of the Prophet completes this role, as in the hadith of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace:

"إن أحبكم إليّ وأقربكم مني مجلسًا يوم القيامة أحاسنكم أخلاقًا".

Ethics in religion include individual values such as honesty and trustworthiness, and social values such as solidarity and mercy.

Ethics in philosophy: Philosophy deals with ethics from a critical and rational perspective, with the aim of understanding the foundations that determine what is right or wrong in human behavior. Moral philosophy seeks to explore the general principles that govern human actions and direct them toward goodness. In classical philosophy, Plato and Aristotle focused on virtues as the basis for moral behavior. Aristotle, in particular, proposed the concept of the "golden mean," which expresses the balance between different virtues, such as courage and moderation, emphasizing that virtue lies in achieving a balance between excess and deficiency. In modern philosophy, Immanuel Kant presented a new conception of ethics, linking it to duty and reason. Kant defined ethics as being based on the "universal moral law," a principle that can be applied universally without exception. According to this concept, ethics is not merely following external rules, but rather an expression of a self-commitment that stems from a person's respect for the dignity of others.

F. Universal Ethics vs. Relativistic Ethics: The Role of Religion and Philosophy in Shaping Ethics

Universal ethics: Universal ethics focuses on universal values that aim to promote goodness and justice for all people regardless of their cultural or geographical differences. In religion, this idea is supported by presenting values as fixed and universal standards. An example of this is the principle of “no harm, no harm” in Islam, which calls for not harming others or allowing harm to occur.

According to a study, religion is a powerful source of universal ethics because it obliges individuals to observe universal human values, which promotes solidarity among humans. (Liu, 2022) Philosophy, on the other hand, emphasizes universal ethics through logic and rationality. Kant, for example, suggested that moral duty should be based on rules that can be universally generalized, known as the “universal moral law,” which requires adherence to moral principles that apply to everyone without exception.

Relativistic ethics: Relativistic ethics emphasizes that moral values are shaped by cultural and social contexts, meaning that what is considered right in one culture may be wrong in another. This concept reflects the diversity of values and practices across cultures.

Religion often criticizes relativist morality because it views moral values as fixed and unchangeable as circumstances change. However, some religions, including Islam, take into account diverse cultural contexts through tools such as *ijtihad* and *qiyas*, which allow for flexibly applied moral values while maintaining the constancy of basic principles. In philosophy, relativist morality is analyzed by examining the influence of historical and cultural contexts on the formation of moral values. Nietzsche, for example, noted that morality is often a product of social and political circumstances, making it variable and not absolute.

G. Ethical Values in Scientific Research: How Ethics Affect Science and Technology

Ethical values as a guiding framework for science: Ethical values play a fundamental role in guiding scientific research to ensure that it contributes to the service of humanity rather than harming it. For example, the ethical principles that govern medical experiments, such as respecting and protecting the rights of patients, are based on international agreements such as the Declaration of Helsinki. (Atabongwoung et al., 2023)

Religion reinforces these principles by emphasizing the use of science for the public good and avoiding harm. This is highlighted in the hadith: “Whoever practices medicine without having acquired any knowledge of medicine is liable,” which indicates the importance of ethical responsibility in scientific practices.

Technology and ethics: Technology is a powerful tool that can bring great benefits to humanity, but if it lacks ethical guidance, it can lead to serious harm. This is where ethics comes in to set limits and controls on technological applications to ensure that they are used in the service of humanity.

In Islam, the concept of “regentship on earth” obliges humans to use resources and technology responsibly and consciously in the service of the public good. For its part, philosophy discusses the ethical responsibilities related to technological progress, such as the ethical issues of artificial intelligence and its impact on society.

Ethical Challenges in Scientific Research: Scientific progress raises many complex ethical questions, such as: Is it ethical to manipulate human genes? What are the acceptable limits for the use of technology in daily life?

Religion provides answers based on spiritual values that aim to achieve a balance between progress and respect for human dignity. In contrast, philosophy provides a rational analysis of these issues, which contributes to building balanced decisions that combine the spiritual and rational aspects.

In summary, ethics is the rule that regulates human behavior at the individual and social levels. Religion and philosophy contribute to building these values in complementary ways. Religion focuses on stability and comprehensiveness by providing universal moral principles, while philosophy provides a rational and diverse analysis that helps in understanding the different dimensions of ethical issues.

In the field of science and technology, ethics plays a pivotal role in guiding research and application to ensure that progress is achieved that serves humanity in a positive and sustainable way. The integration of religion and philosophy in this context contributes to building a balanced vision that ensures respect for human values while advancing scientific and technological progress.

H. Concept of Science

Definition of Science: Science is a systematic discipline that studies natural and social phenomena to understand the world around us. It relies on careful observation of phenomena, systematic experimentation to test hypotheses, and rational analysis to reach verifiable conclusions. According to a study, (Al-Talib, 2022) science is defined in three basic steps:

Observation: The first step is to collect data and understand patterns, such as studying the motion of planets or the flow of fluids.

Experimentation: Testing hypotheses in controlled environments, as Galileo did in his famous experiment on falling objects.

To analyze: Interpreting the data resulting from observation and experimentation to reach repeatable conclusions.

Science is not just a collection of facts, but rather an ongoing process of examining and developing ideas based on evidence.

I. The Shared History of Science and Religion

1. The ancient period: The integration of science and religion

In ancient civilizations such as Egypt and Mesopotamia, science was linked to religion. Priests relied on astronomical and geometric knowledge to determine the times of worship and build temples. In Islam, the integration of science and religion emerged during the Golden Age, when scholars such as Ibn al-Haytham and al-Razi viewed scientific research as a means of understanding the greatness of the Creator. (Samsel, 2008) Scientific research was seen as part of worship, based on the Quran's encouragement of thought and contemplation.

2. The Middle Ages: Tension and Conflict

In medieval Europe, tensions between science and religion escalated due to the clash between the church and scientific discoveries, such as the trial of Galileo for his views on heliocentrism. In contrast, Muslim scholars continued to combine religion and science, viewing the natural sciences as an extension of God's knowledge, as shown in the verse:

﴿ إِنَّ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافِ اللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ لآيَاتٍ لِأُولِي الْأَلْبَابِ ﴾

3. The Modern Age: The Independence of Science

During the scientific revolution of the 17th century, science began to take a path independent of religion, relying on rigorous methodologies of experimentation and observation. However, ethical issues related to science still depend on religious and moral guidance to ensure that science is used responsibly.

J. Ethics of Science: The Impact of Moral Values on Scientific Practices

1. Ethics in Scientific Research: Ethics are an essential element in regulating scientific practices. For example, medical research ethics require the protection and safety of participants, as stated in the Declaration of Helsinki.
2. The Role of Religion in Guiding Scientific Ethics: Religion provides a clear framework for ensuring that science is used to serve humanity. In Islam, it emphasizes justice and mercy, as highlighted in the hadith of the Prophet (PBUH):

(لا ضرر ولا ضرار)

3. Philosophy and Scientific Ethics: Philosophy provides a rational perspective for discussing the ethical issues arising from scientific progress. Kant pointed out that moral values should be comprehensive and rational, providing guidance for the responsible use of science.
4. Modern Ethical Challenges:

Genetic Engineering: Is it Ethical to Modify Human Genes?

Military Technology: How Can Technology Be Used for Peace?

Artificial Intelligence: How Can Privacy and Justice Be Protected in Technological Applications?

Ethics help set boundaries for these applications to ensure that they are used for the benefit of humanity.

In summary Science is an integrated system that relies on observation and experimentation to understand the world and achieve progress. Throughout history, science and religion have had a mutual relationship, ranging from complementarity in ancient times to specialization in the modern era. Ethics play a fundamental role in guiding scientific practice, drawing on religion and philosophy to ensure that science is in the service of humanity and respects moral values. By reconciling religion, philosophy, and science, sustainable progress can be achieved that preserves human values and contributes to protecting the environment.

K. The Relationship Between Religion, Philosophy, Ethics and Science

The relationship between religion, philosophy, ethics, and science reflects an integration necessary for a comprehensive and balanced understanding of man and the world. Religion provides the moral and spiritual foundation that guides human behavior and defines the values that govern scientific application. (Mahmudulhassan et al., 2024) For example, in Islam, justice and mercy are two fundamental pillars that guide the use of science for the benefit of humanity. Philosophy, on the other hand, serves as an analytical tool that seeks to unify religious and scientific thought by analyzing fundamental questions related to existence and values. Islamic philosophy during the Golden Age demonstrated a distinctive integration between spiritual values and scientific approach.

Science, in turn, represents a means of understanding natural phenomena and applying them in practical ways. However, ethics derived from religion and philosophy play a crucial role in guiding scientific research toward constructive goals while avoiding harm to society or the environment. Ethics, in turn, constitutes a regulatory standard to ensure that scientific and intellectual applications are consistent with human values. These ethical values help regulate science and philosophy to achieve justice and goodness.

Throughout history, tensions have arisen between religion and science for a variety of reasons, including differences in methodology, as religion is based on faith and revelation, while science is based on observation and experimentation. In addition, scientific explanations may conflict with traditional religious teachings, leading to clashes, as in the trial of Galileo and his support for the heliocentric theory, which was opposed by the Church. Another example is the controversy over Darwin's theory of evolution, which conflicted with religious accounts of creation. Despite these tensions, attempts at reconciliation have emerged, particularly in Islam during the Golden Age, where scientific research was encouraged as a means of understanding the greatness of the Creator, based on Islamic texts that encourage contemplation and inquiry.

Philosophy plays an important mediating role in unifying religion, science, and ethics. Philosophy seeks to provide analytical frameworks that combine reason and faith, with Muslim philosophers such as Ibn Rushd attempting to balance Sharia and philosophy to provide a comprehensive vision of humanity. Furthermore, philosophy helps formulate ethical values that guide scientific and religious applications. Philosophical ethics contribute to improving scientific decisions in a way that serves humanity and respects universal values.

By combining religious texts and philosophical thought, medieval Islamic philosophy provided an integrated vision of the universe and humanity, which helped achieve integration between moral values and the practical applications of science and religion. Therefore, it can be said that the relationship between religion, philosophy, ethics, and science is essential for the development of a comprehensive and balanced human thought. Despite the historical tensions between science and religion, philosophy plays a mediating role that helps achieve integration, while ethics derived from religion and philosophy are the foundation that ensures that science is directed towards serving humanity and respecting universal values.

L. Contemporary Applications

The relationship between religion, philosophy, ethics, and science in contemporary applications highlights the need for integration to address the ethical challenges posed by the modern era, such as cloning, artificial intelligence, and environmental issues.

With regard to cloning, this field represents a profound ethical challenge, raising questions about the values of human life and dignity. From a religious perspective, interference in the creation of life is seen as a transgression of the will of the Creator, while philosophy seeks to understand issues related to human identity and dignity. At the same time, science offers the possibility of therapeutic cloning to treat diseases, but it faces opposition due to the use of human embryos in research, reflecting an ongoing ethical conflict.

As for artificial intelligence, it raises issues related to privacy, justice, and transparency. Religion calls for the use of technology in ways that respect human dignity and support ethical values, while philosophy focuses on analyzing the social implications of these technologies and proposing frameworks that balance innovation with the protection of human values.

With regard to the environment, environmental challenges such as climate change are considered a global priority. Science contributes by providing tools and data to understand environmental changes and provide solutions such as renewable energy technologies. In contrast, environmental ethics derived from religion and philosophy calls for respect for nature as a trust, and emphasizes making responsible decisions that take into account the rights of future generations.

In global crises, such as climate change and humanitarian disasters, the integration of science, religion, and philosophy appears necessary. Science provides accurate data and technical solutions to deal with these crises, while religion provides the moral dimension and spiritual support. Philosophy works to analyze moral principles to ensure justice in policies and decisions. In the face of humanitarian disasters, such as wars and famines, this integration is demonstrated by the use of technology to distribute aid while respecting human values and fundamental rights.

Philosophy plays a pivotal role as a guide in ethical issues. At the epistemic level, it contributes to the analysis of problems arising from scientific progress, such as the limits of biotechnology, and provides insights that contribute to the formulation of balanced scientific and ethical policies. As for the value aspect, philosophy provides a framework for evaluating the ethical principles associated with technology, such as ensuring that algorithmic decisions are consistent with human principles. In education, integrating philosophy with science curricula contributes to enhancing ethical awareness, enabling students to meet the challenges of modern technologies by making informed and responsible decisions.

In conclusion, contemporary applications of the relationship between religion, philosophy, ethics, and science highlight the importance of integration to address global challenges. Whether in cloning, artificial intelligence, or the environment, philosophy appears to be a key tool for formulating cognitive and value frameworks that support ethical decision-making in a rapidly changing world.

CONCLUSION

The relationship between religion, philosophy, ethics, and science demonstrates the importance of integration in achieving a comprehensive understanding that enhances human well-being and the sustainability of societies. Religion provides the spiritual foundations and moral values, science provides the tools to understand the world, philosophy analyzes issues in depth, and ethics regulates the relationship to ensure the responsible use of these concepts.

Despite the historical tension between religion and science due to the differences in methodologies, integration between them is possible through constructive dialogue and the role of philosophy as a mediator. Ethics remains the essential link that ensures the compatibility of scientific applications with human values, which helps guide modern developments, such as artificial intelligence and cloning, towards serving humanity.

Achieving this balance requires promoting education that integrates religion, philosophy, and science, in addition to organizing interdisciplinary dialogues to discuss ethical issues. Philosophy provides tools to analyze these issues and create balanced solutions, while policies based on comprehensive ethical values can ensure sustainable scientific development.

In conclusion, integration between these concepts is essential to building more sustainable and balanced societies, which contributes to addressing global challenges and enhancing human well-being.

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