



Dialogue between the Philosophy of Religion and Science: Dialectics Between Faith and Reason

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Human existence;
Interdisciplinary dialogue;
modern challenges;
Moral integration;
Sociological perspectives

Article history:

Received 2024-12-28
Revised 2025-04-03
Accepted 2025-04-08

ABSTRACT

This article explores the dialogue between the philosophy of religion and science, focusing on the dialectics of faith and reason while questioning whether the two are inherently opposed or can be harmonized within a broader framework. Through a qualitative approach grounded in literature review, the study identifies historical harmony and contemporary challenges in integrating faith and reason, highlighting how religious philosophy—from Ancient Greece to Islamic thought—demonstrates their potential complementarity in understanding broader truths. In the modern era, this relationship gains heightened relevance in addressing ethical dilemmas posed by technological and scientific advancements, where religion serves as a moral compass to maintain balance. By incorporating the sociological perspective of religion, the article also examines how religion shapes social structures, norms, and policies, ultimately offering strategic insights into fostering interdisciplinary dialogue that unites intellectual, spiritual, and social traditions in contemporary society.

Contribution: This article contributes to the philosophy of religion-science discourse by reframing faith and reason as complementary forces rather than antagonistic opposites. It synthesizes historical, ethical, and sociological perspectives to propose interdisciplinary dialogue as a pathway to addressing modern challenges.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Discussions about the relationship between religion and science have been a long debate that spans various eras, from ancient to modern eras. Since Ancient Greece, thinkers such as Plato and Aristotle have explored the relationship between rationality and faith (Aziz, 2023). However, this debate intensified with the emergence of the scientific revolution spearheaded by figures such as Galileo Galilei, Isaac Newton, and Charles Darwin, who challenged various traditional views about the universe and human existence (Voller, 2021). In this context, religion and science are often considered as two opposing things, each operating in separate spaces, with different foundations: religion is based on belief and revelation, while science prioritizes rationality and empirical evidence (Goodchild & Li, 2021).

This debate between faith and reason has given rise to many opposing views. Some people argue that the two cannot be combined, and are often in conflicting positions (Levy, 2021). This view is based on the assumption that religion relies on beliefs without evidence and science can only be accepted if it is based on empirical evidence that can be tested and verified (Inglehart, 2021). Meanwhile, on the other hand, there are many thinkers who try to bridge the two. They argue that religion and science do not have to be in conflict, but can walk side by side and mutually enrich each other (Törnberg, 2022). In this thinking, faith and reason are seen as two inseparable aspects in the search for truth and understanding of the world.

One of the perspectives developing in the Western world is the view that religion, in the form of its teachings, has been taken for granted as something that is "proven" in society (Komalasari et al., 2023). Religion is considered part of a long-standing cultural tradition, and in many cases, religious teachings are accepted without further questions and are often considered something that has been "proven" socially and morally (Armstrong, 2022). This creates a dynamic where religion is not only a moral guide but is also often used as an instrument to strengthen power structures. This view leads to the understanding that religion can shape social behavior and provide legitimacy to political power, which in many cases is associated with oppression and social injustice (Huringiin & Yasmin, 2021).

However, in some contexts, this view also creates tensions. When religion is considered a norm that must be accepted without question, there is the potential for abuse of power that leads to policies that are incompatible with universal moral principles (Jenichen, 2022). In this case, religion, which should be a source of peace and enlightenment, has actually become a source of division and violence. Violence in the name of religion often arises as a result of the belief that the worldview promoted by a particular religion is the only absolute truth, while other views are considered a threat (Rusdi et al., 2024).

On the other hand, science, with its systematic approach and based on empirical evidence, offers a different way of understanding the world (Ansari et al., 2024). Science not only focuses on what exists but also on how to obtain knowledge about the world. Science emphasizes the importance of experiments, observations, and verification to prove theories and hypotheses, which makes them very effective tools for solving practical and technical problems (Kulkov et al., 2024). However, although science has a great capacity to explain natural phenomena, it often faces limitations when faced with more philosophical and metaphysical questions—questions about the deeper purpose of life, morality, and human existence (Kruger et al., 2024).

The debate regarding the relationship between religion and science becomes increasingly complex when various social, economic and technological developments influence the way society views both (Bojic, 2022). On the one hand, rapid technological progress often has a positive impact on improving the quality of life, but on the other hand, technology also raises new challenges related to ethics, morality and social justice. Therefore, the relationship between faith and reason is not just a theological or scientific issue but is also related to social dynamics that continue to develop in global society (Ausat, 2023).

This article aims to explore the dialogue between the philosophy of religion and science, with a primary focus on the dialectic between faith and reason. Are the two always at odds, or is there a way to reconcile the two within a broader framework? Moreover, this article will also look at how the sociology of religion provides a valuable perspective in understanding how religion and science play a role in shaping social structures, policies and norms that exist in society. The sociology of religion offers a view of how religious ideology and science can interact with existing systems of power, as well as how they shape social behavior in a broader context. Therefore, the relationship between faith and reason does not only function as an intellectual discourse but is also closely related to the social, political and cultural dynamics that exist in today's society.

2. METHOD

This research used a qualitative approach with a literature review to analyze the dialectic between religious philosophy and science, as well as the relationship between faith and reason. This approach was chosen because it is able to explore deep meaning from related literature and provides a broader understanding of the interaction of the two fields in historical and contemporary contexts (Creswell, 2014). The literature review allowed researchers to understand the long-standing development of thought and identify the contributions of various leading thinkers regarding the relationship between religion and science. The data used was secondary data obtained from books, scientific journal articles and relevant research reports (Mustari & Rahman, 2012). Data collection techniques were carried out through documentation,

namely by tracing and recording the contents of literature that discusses the relationship between religious philosophy and science (Sugiyono, 2013). This process ensured that the information collected was accurate and relevant to the research objectives. The use of secondary sources made it easier for researchers to explore a broader discourse about the interaction of these two fields from various perspectives. After data collection, analysis was carried out using qualitative analysis methods. The collected data was grouped and analyzed to identify main themes, such as harmony between faith and reason, as well as challenges in uniting the two (Rahman, 2020). This analysis process aims to discover patterns of thought that emerge in the literature and explain the social and cultural dynamics that influence these views. It is hoped that the results of this analysis will provide a more comprehensive understanding of how religious philosophy and science complement each other and contribute to the development of human thought.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Relationship Between Philosophy of Religion and Science

Philosophy, in the course of its history, has not only developed as an independent intellectual discipline but is also closely intertwined with spiritual and religious traditions (Fitouchi et al., 2021). The roots of philosophy itself come from Ancient Greece, where philosophers such as Socrates, Plato and Aristotle began to compile and convey rational thoughts about the world and human existence. However, even though Ancient Greek philosophy has a strong rational foundation, the philosophical journey is not separated from deep spiritual experiences (Sarbaitinil et al., 2023). These philosophers, in many cases, not only focused on rational theories, but also sought to understand the relationship between humans, the universe, and God. This combination of reason and spiritual experience then continued in broader intellectual traditions, one of which was Islamic philosophical thought (Islamic et al., 2024).

Since the 18th century, when Islamic culture began to develop rapidly, the philosophy that originally developed in Greece began to merge with the Muslim intellectual tradition. Muslim philosophers at that time not only adopted and developed Ancient Greek thoughts but also tried to integrate this rational thought with their religious understanding (Syar'i, 2022). Muslim philosophers such as Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, and Al-Ghazali tried to unite reason and revelation as two different but complementary paths in the search for truth. They do not see religion and reason as opposing entities, but as two ways that should work together to understand a deeper and more comprehensive reality (Senata et al., 2021).

In this context, understanding faith and reason becomes one of the main topics in religious philosophy. For Muslim philosophers, faith and reason are not two separate things, but two sides of one truth (Addi, 2021). Faith, obtained through divine revelation, provides moral and spiritual guidance for humanity, while reason, obtained through rational reasoning and science, helps humans understand the physical world and natural phenomena (Islamic et al., 2024). This concept is not only limited to the thought of Muslim philosophers but is also found in the Western philosophical tradition, as shown by the thought of Thomas Aquinas.

Thomas Aquinas, a medieval Christian philosopher and theologian, in his monumental work *Summa Theologica*, puts forward his views on the relationship between faith and reason. For Aquinas, faith and reason are both paths to the knowledge given by God (Aquinas, 1947). Faith, although it cannot be proven by reason, is the basis for human spiritual and moral understanding, while reason, although limited in its capacity, can be used to understand the natural world and the laws that govern it. Aquinas argued that these two things, although different in method and object of study, still have their source in the same God and therefore, will never conflict with each other. For Aquinas, combining faith and reason in the search for truth is very important in building a complete understanding of the world and human existence (Finnis, 2005).

Along with the development of religious philosophical thought, especially in the Islamic tradition, the concept of integration between faith and reason is increasingly developing. Imam Al-Ghazali, a great scholar from the 11th century, emphasized the importance of uniting rational knowledge with spiritual intuition in the search for truth. In his famous work *The Incoherence of the Philosophers*, Al-Ghazali criticized the views of philosophers who only rely on rational reason to achieve knowledge, without taking into account deeper spiritual dimensions (Al-Ghazali, 2002). For Al-Ghazali, true knowledge can only be achieved by combining rational reasoning with spiritual intuition given through Divine revelation (Radford, 1990). Al-Ghazali believes that the human mind, although capable of understanding many aspects of this world, cannot fully understand the nature of God and the universe without the guidance of revelation. Therefore, for Al-Ghazali, faith and

reason are two dimensions that complement each other and must work together to achieve deeper knowledge about the world and God (Riker, 1996).

The integration of faith and reason in the philosophy of religion also extends to the study of epistemology, which is a branch of philosophy that studies the sources, structure and limits of knowledge (Senata et al., 2021). Integrative epistemology, which is increasingly developing in the philosophy of religious tradition, proposes an approach that combines various sources of knowledge to understand reality (Lubis et al., 2024). This approach recognizes that there are many ways to know and understand the world, including through faith (revelation) and reason (rationality) (Poya & Rizapoor, 2023). In the Western philosophical tradition, this thinking can be seen in the works of John Polkinghorne, an English physicist and theologian. In his book *Science and Theology: An Introduction*, Polkinghorne emphasized that science and theology are two different ways of understanding broader truths about the world and human existence (Polkinghorne, 1998). Although science and theology use different methods, they both strive to reveal higher and more comprehensive truths.

However, it is not uncommon for scientific discoveries to present ethical dilemmas that require the wisdom that only religious teachings can provide. In this case, the moral guidance provided by faith plays an important role in directing the application of science in human life (Shirazi, 2022). Hans Küng, in his book *The Beginning of All Things: Science and Religion*, emphasizes the importance of religious ethical guidance in directing scientific development. Küng argues that science can bring extraordinary progress in a variety of fields, but without proper moral oversight, scientific progress can have potentially devastating negative impacts. Therefore, Küng emphasized that dialogue between science and religion is very important to keep scientific progress on the right track, which is in line with moral and spiritual values (Kung, 2008).

In developing integration between faith and reason, it is also important to create space for dialogue between various scientific disciplines, such as theology, philosophy, and science (Schwarz et al., 2024). Ian Barbour, in his book *When Science Meets Religion*, explains the importance of this dialogue in resolving conflict and finding common ground in different worldviews. Barbour suggests that dialogue between religion and science is not only important for overcoming differences but also for enriching our understanding of the world and human existence (Barbour, 2000). By having a constructive dialogue between theology, philosophy and science, we can find a meeting point between faith and reason, and produce a more comprehensive and harmonious understanding of reality.

In this increasingly complex modern world, where science and technology are developing rapidly, it is important for humanity to maintain a balance between faith and reason (Qorib & Afandi, 2024). Science can provide a lot of useful knowledge for humanity, but science without the moral guidance provided by religion can have a big negative impact (Uralovich et al., 2023). Therefore, the integration of faith and reason in the search for truth becomes increasingly relevant and important. By understanding that faith and reason are not two separate things, but two complementary paths in the search for truth, we can create a more harmonious and understanding world.

Through the integration of faith and reason, one can see the world in a more holistic way, which does not only rely on rational knowledge but also recognizes the importance of the moral and spiritual dimensions in human life (Townsend et al., 2024). In this way, we can gain a deeper understanding of the world and our existence as human beings, and thus, we can be wiser in facing the great challenges facing humanity, both in scientific, moral and spiritual aspects. The integration of faith and reason is not only a philosophical concept, but also a principle that can lead to a life that is better, more meaningful, and more in harmony with higher values (Wong et al., 2023).

Therefore, the relationship between philosophy of religion and science has long been a dynamic topic, both in history and in contemporary discourse (Matthews, 2024). From ancient times to modern times, debate and dialogue between the two have always attracted the attention of thinkers and scientists. Literature studies show that, although conflicts often occur, efforts to harmonize the two are no less important (Bhat et al., 2023). For example, in the history of Western thought, scientists and philosophers such as Thomas Aquinas tried to unite theological thought with scientific discoveries in the medieval period (Aquinas, 1947). On the other hand, during the Enlightenment era, there was a strong tendency to separate science and religion as two separate domains, each with different methodologies and goals (Mathotaarachchi & Thilakarathna, 2021). However, more than just confrontation, the development of interdisciplinary thinking in the modern era shows that these two fields can complement each other and provide deeper insights into life and the universe (Gascoigne, 2024).

Among the various topics involving the relationship between philosophy of religion and science, there is an important role of ethics and morality. Modern scientific discoveries, especially in the fields of biotechnology and artificial intelligence (AI), raise complex moral questions (Harfouche et al., 2021). In this context, religion plays a role in providing moral guidance that can help us filter and direct the use of scientific knowledge (Holzinger et al., 2023). Polkinghorne (1998) states that religion can offer a strong moral framework in dealing with ethical dilemmas, such as those that arise in the issue of genetic engineering or cloning (Polkinghorne, 1998). Thus, religion is not only a belief system related to life after death, but also a moral guide that is relevant to the worldly challenges faced by humans today (Haron et al., 2020). This is where the dialogue between the philosophy of religion and science becomes very important: both can mutually correct and enrich each other, resulting in a more holistic understanding of reality.

Going further, studies of the relationship between the philosophy of religion and science also highlight how philosophical approaches influence the way we view epistemology and metaphysics (Gładziejewski, 2023). For example, in the philosophy of religion, there are fundamental questions about the existence of God, the nature of reality, morality, and the purpose of life that often influence our views about what can be known and how to know it (Burley, 2024). The philosophy of religion seeks to explore existential and metaphysical dimensions that often cannot be fully explained by scientific methods (Beatty et al., 2020). In contrast, science, which prioritizes empirical and logical methods, often limits itself to phenomena that can be tested and proven. However, in some fields of study, such as cosmology and bioethics, there is a meeting point between the two (Andersen et al., 2024). For example, questions about the origins of the universe or the concepts of life and death can be viewed from a scientific and religious perspective simultaneously, providing a more comprehensive insight into the existence and purpose of human life (Pihlström, 2023).

In turn, the importance of the relationship between the philosophy of religion and science also extends to thinking about technology and transhumanism (Mercer et al., 2021). Technology, especially in the fields of biotechnology and AI, is challenging the boundaries of our understanding of human identity, life, and death. Issues such as artificial intelligence, genetic engineering, and the possibility of eternal life increasingly raise questions about what it means to be human (Juozelis, 2021). Here, religious philosophy can provide a deep perspective on human nature and the purpose of life which is not only worldly but also spiritual (Phan et al., 2020). With this approach, religion can provide moral boundaries in technological development, as well as remind us of the importance of maintaining the human dimension in every scientific discovery. Therefore, dialogue between religious philosophy and science is very relevant in encouraging the development of more ethical and moral science.

Not only in the field of technology, religious philosophy also plays an important role in issues of ecology and environmental theology. Climate change and the global environmental crisis are increasingly encouraging collaboration between scientists and theologians to find solutions based on spirituality (Puglisi & Buitendag, 2022). Several environmental theological approaches suggest that a religious understanding of humans' relationship with nature can provide a basis for building a stronger environmental ethic (Lowe et al., 2021). This environmental ethics invites us to consider the ecological impact of every human action while reminding us of our moral responsibility towards the earth as God's creation (Luetz & Leo, 2021). In this case, religious philosophy provides a spiritual dimension that is often overlooked in scientific studies of the environment. So, the relationship between religion and science in the context of ecology is not just cooperation between two scientific disciplines, but also an effort to create harmony between humans, nature and God.

One other field that shows the relevance of the relationship between philosophy of religion and science is neuroscience and the study of consciousness. Research on the human brain and its neurological structure opens up new discussions about the soul, religious experience, and how our perception of God can be influenced by the structure of our brain (Montgomery, 2024). Neuroscience offers a scientific understanding of how the brain functions, but questions about consciousness and spiritual experience often challenge these scientific boundaries (Dunbar, 2020). In this context, the philosophy of religion can provide a deeper perspective on the soul and religious experience that cannot always be explained by scientific methods. Thus, the relationship between the philosophy of religion and neuroscience opens up space for further exploration of how religious experience and human experience as a whole can be understood from both a scientific and a spiritual perspective.

However, one aspect that is increasingly clear and relevant in discussing the relationship between the philosophy of religion and science is the importance of the sociology of religion as a logical consequence of the dialogue between these two scientific traditions. Sociology of religion, which studies how religion interacts with social, cultural, and political structures, can help us understand how religious and scientific views shape and are influenced by their social context (Knibbe & Kupari, 2020). For example, in the context of globalization and technological development, the dynamics between science and religion will be greatly influenced by existing social factors. How a society responds to technological advances, for example in the context of AI or biotechnology, is often influenced by the religious values that exist in that society. This is where the role of the sociology of religion becomes important because it not only studies religion as a spiritual phenomenon, but also how religion adapts, grows, or even changes along with the development of science (Van Buren III et al., 2020).

Sociological Approach in Integrating Faith and Reason

The integration of faith and reason, through a sociology of religion approach, offers a deep and relevant perspective for understanding social dynamics involving religion, society and science. Sociology of religion is a branch of science that studies the relationship between religion and society (Day, 2020). In this context, the sociology of religion plays an important role as a bridge connecting spiritual values with concrete social change (Baykal, 2021). One example of the application of the sociology of religion that is very relevant in the contemporary world is how religion can play a role in solving big social problems, such as the global environmental crisis. In this case, integration between religious teachings and scientific understanding is very important to face increasingly profound challenges, such as climate change and ecosystem damage (Herzog et al., 2020).

The worsening global environmental crisis has sparked a lot of discussion about the role of religion in maintaining ecosystem balance (Hariram et al., 2023). This environmental issue is not only related to scientific knowledge about climate change and natural degradation but is also related to the ethical and moral values instilled by various religions. In this context, the sociology of religion plays a role in exploring how religious teachings can shape people's thought patterns and attitudes toward nature and their living environment (Roux et al., 2022). For example, in the study of environmental theology, Lynn White Jr., a historian who wrote *The Historical Roots of Our Ecologic Crisis* (1967), argues that the Christian tradition, especially the view of human domination of nature, contributes to the exploitation and destruction of ecosystems that occur to this day. White shows that Christian teachings, which teach that humans are given the power by God to control nature, have shaped human attitudes which tend to utilize nature without thinking about the long-term consequences. White argued that this Christian doctrine exacerbated the ecological crisis we face today (White Jr, 1967).

However, this view is not a universal view. Seyyed Hossein Nasr, a leading figure in Islamic thought, offers a very different perspective on this matter. In his work *Islamic Science: An Illustrated Study* (1996), Nasr emphasized that the universe is God's creation which has intrinsic value and that humans have the responsibility to protect and care for this nature. Nasr believes that the understanding of nature in Islam is much more in line with the values of nature conservation and preservation because, in Islamic teachings, nature is considered a manifestation of God's greatness that must be respected and protected. Nature is not only a resource that can be utilized, but is part of God's creation which has its own dignity and purpose (Nasr, 1976). This perspective paves the way for a more constructive dialogue between religion and science in dealing with ecological problems.

The sociology of religion helps in understanding how religious values, such as those found in Christian and Islamic teachings, can shape social actions and public policies related to nature conservation (Koehrsen, 2021). In this case, religion is not only seen as a belief system that influences individual lives but also as a social system that has a major impact on social change in society. By analyzing how religious teachings shape collective thought patterns and attitudes towards the environment, the sociology of religion can help in designing more just and sustainable social policies (Shah & Asghar, 2024). For example, the movement of "Green Christianity" which is developing among some Christians, emphasizes that protecting nature is part of a spiritual responsibility toward God (Broadhurst, 2019). This movement encouraged Christians to rethink their relationship with nature and to change their attitude towards the environment, from exploitation to conservation. In Indonesia, concrete examples of religious involvement in environmental conservation can

be seen, with religious institutions involved in various reforestation and nature conservation programs (J. D. Smith et al., 2024).

It is important to note that religion not only functions as a shaper of values but also as a driver of social action. In this case, Max Weber, a leading sociologist, made a major contribution to understanding the relationship between religion and social change (Weber & Kalberg, 2013). In his famous work *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* (1905), Weber showed how the Protestant ethic, particularly influenced by the teachings of John Calvin, played an important role in encouraging economic progress and industrialization in Europe. Weber argued that the Protestant ethic, which emphasized hard work, discipline, and thrift, helped create the basis for the development of modern capitalism. Nonetheless, we can see how the same mindset, which emphasizes the importance of hard work and discipline, can be translated into the context of ecological sustainability. The Protestant ethic, in this view, can also be applied to encourage the management of nature in a more sustainable way, where discipline in using natural resources can create a balance between human needs and nature conservation (Weber, 1930).

Sociology of religion also provides insight into how religion can help society to face increasingly complex global challenges (Rai et al., 2020). In the context of an environmental crisis, for example, religious teachings can form a collective attitude that encourages joint action to preserve nature. People who are influenced by religious teachings that encourage nature conservation tend to have a higher awareness of the importance of protecting ecosystems (Beribe, 2023). In Indonesia, many religious organizations have initiated various social and environmental initiatives that involve the community in nature conservation efforts. This shows that the sociology of religion not only provides a theory about the relationship between religion and society but also provides practical insights that can be applied in everyday life (Wijsen, 2021).

Apart from that, the sociology of religion also plays a role in understanding how people who are influenced by certain religious teachings can direct their attention to issues of sustainability and social justice related to nature (Smith et al., 2021). When people see nature as God's creation that must be protected and respected, they are more likely to engage in collective action aimed at protecting the environment. In this case, religion acts as a very strong driver of social change. The sociology of religion provides a framework for understanding how religious teachings can encourage positive social change, by focusing attention on the importance of moral and ethical values in nature management (Beribe, 2023).

Collaboration between religion and science is increasingly relevant in facing increasingly deepening social and ecological problems. In this case, environmental theology becomes a bridge connecting these two fields (Tatay-Nieto, 2020). Environmental theology does not only rely on scientific knowledge about ecosystems and climate change but also integrates the ethical and moral dimensions taught by religion. Dialogue between religion and science opens up opportunities to formulate a more holistic approach to facing ecological challenges, which includes scientific, moral and spiritual aspects. This collaboration shows that religion and science do not have to be viewed as two separate entities, but as two complementary forces in formulating solutions to the big problems we face (Odudele et al., 2024).

However, to realize greater social change, we need more efforts that prioritize an integrative approach. Sociology of religion can help build a deeper understanding of how religion and science can work together to create a more just and sustainable world (Hamann et al., 2024). In this case, the role of religion is not only as a belief system separate from science, but as a force that can encourage positive social change and is based on moral and ethical values. Collaboration between religion and science can create more holistic and sustainable solutions to the big problems we face today (Qorib & Afandi, 2024).

The sociology of religion approach in integrating faith and reason shows that religion and science not only interact with each other at a theoretical level but can also have a significant impact on social practice (Abbas et al., 2024). When these two fields work together, we can create a society that is more aware of the importance of preserving nature, reducing social inequality, and creating justice for future generations (Mende & Scott, 2021). Therefore, this approach is essential to realizing a better, more harmonious and more sustainable world, where faith and reason can work side by side in solving the great challenges we face.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, the conclusion of this research confirms that the dialogue between the philosophy of religion and science not only plays an important role in bridging two disciplines that are

often considered contradictory but also opens up new space for a more holistic and in-depth understanding. Since the beginning of its development, philosophy has integrated rationality with spirituality, as reflected in the works of Ancient Greek philosophers to medieval theological thought, both in Islamic and Christian traditions. This integrative approach finds momentum in the tradition of religious philosophy, where faith and reason are not seen as opposing entities, but rather two sides of the same truth. Thinkers such as Al-Ghazali and Thomas Aquinas showed that rational knowledge and divine revelation can work together to understand a deeper and broader reality.

More than just a historical study, this research also contributes to modern discourse by showing the relevance of this dialogue to contemporary issues in the sociology of religion. In an increasingly complex world, where science and technology present profound ethical challenges, integration between the moral values of religion and the rational approach of science becomes crucial. This dialogue not only resolves the conflict between the two but also enriches our insight into humans and the universe. This research confirms that harmony between faith and reason is able to offer a more balanced approach in dealing with global problems, both in the scientific, social and spiritual realms. This integration, in the end, not only forms a new paradigm in religious philosophy but also has the potential to create a more meaningful, sustainable and wisdom-filled world.

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