

Kritik terhadap sains modern (studi pemikiran Seyyed Hossein Nasr dan Fritjof Capra) = Critics on modern science (study of Seyyed Hossein Nasr's and Fritjof Capra's thought)

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas pandangan Seyyed Hossein Nasr dan Fritjof Capra yang mengkritik sains modern dan memberikan pandangan baru dalam sains. Penulis juga melakukan kritik terhadap pandangan kedua tokoh tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik dokumenter. Kemudian penulis memaparkan dan menganalisis pokok-pokok pemikiran dan kritik Seyyed Hossein Nasr dan Fritjof Capra dari data tersebut menggunakan metode deskriptif analisis. Kemudian penulis menganalisis menggunakan teori hubungan agama dan sains Ian Barbour. Seyyed Hossein Nasr dalam tradisionalnya berusaha mengintegrasikan agama dan sains. Sedangkan Fritjof Capra berusaha melakukan independensi lalu menuju dialog antara agama dan sains.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa Seyyed Hossein Nasr dan Fritjof Capra mengkritik empat hal dalam sains modern yaitu, eksistensi Tuhan, alam semesta, evolusi dan ekologi. Penulis juga mengkritisi pendapat dari Seyyed Hossein Nasr dan Fritjof Capra terhadap empat hal tersebut. Dari kritik tersebut diharapkan mampu membangun sains yang tidak hanya memperhatikan aspek teknologi saja namun meliputi aspek teologi, psikologi sosiologi dan ekologi.

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The focus of this research are Seyyed Hossein Nasr's and Fritjof Capra's views which criticize modern science and reveal the new perspective in science. The writer also criticizes on the views of both Seyyed Hossein Nasr and Fritjof Capra. This research utilizes documentary technique. Afterwards, the writer tries to describe and then analyses the main points and critics of Seyyed Hossein Nasr and Fritjof Capra from the data applying the descriptive analysis method. Afterwards, the writer analyzes them using Ian Barbour's theory of religion and science's relation. Seyyed Hossein Nasr in his traditionalism tries to integrate religion and science. Meanwhile, Fritjof Capra attempts to make independence between religion and science and continue it into dialogue between both of them.

This research concludes that Seyyed Hossein Nasr and Fritjof Capra criticize four points in modern science which are God's existence, the universe, evolution and ecology. The writer also criticizes Seyyed Hossein Nasr's and Fritjof Capra's opinion. From these critics, it is hoped that those critics could build the science which does not only focus on technological aspect, but also theological, psychological, sociological and ecological aspects.