



Group: 07

Tasmiah Sarif Nayna- (A20EC9109)

Afifa Jumana- (A20EC4009)

Rahim Rehnuma Tahsin- (A20EC5001)

Ali Mahmoud Mohammed Madani- (A18KE3003)

Nabil Rayhan- (A20EC9107)

The role of the following religions in science from a perspective:

(Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity)

Acceptance and Rejection of Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity from the Perspective of Science:

Islam:

Acceptation:

Muslim follows and believes ALLAH and his book **“Quran”**. Where they can find any solution of this whole world. It is proved that SCIENCE has a connection with Quran.

In Islam, water is essential for the Muslims to purify themselves such as perform ablution (wudhu') before the prayer and in a day If a human wash their body (means wudhu) 5 times then the all the germs and virus killed by the water. And also, Science agreed with the statement and told us Blood is full of more than 90 percent water, and blood carries oxygen to different parts of the body and Water is needed in the processes of sweating and removal of urine and faces.

Therefore, Islam forms the perfect harmony between faith and science as they are two faces of the same coin and each one completes the other. The more the person expands on different branches of experimental sciences, the more he feels the grandeur of creativity, thoroughness and precision with which God created the whole universe.

Rejection:

The Quran and hadith refer to the evil eye as well as to supernatural beings known in Arabic as Jinn (the origin of the English word Genie). According to the Quran, God created jinn as well as angels and humans.

On the other hand, science stands on evidence. Some believe that they are spirits of the dead who for whatever reason get "lost" on their way to The Other Side, others claim that ghosts are instead telepathic entities projected

into the world from our minds. If you don't see any object or you can't touch the object, in science they explain it as not existed in the world.

Hinduism:

Acceptance:

In recent years a vigorous debate has arisen as to whether yoga is intrinsically a Hindu practice or a universal science. The word yoga has changed as the practice moved west. Its original meaning, "union with God,". Upscale yoga studios around the world that teaches basic breathing and a little meditation.

Yoga increases the circulation of oxygen-rich blood, nourishing and detoxifying the internal organs, musculature, cardiovascular, immune, endocrine, digestive, reproductive and nervous systems."

In Scientific theory Yoga helps to maintain bone strength, joint mobility, and joint stability. It improves posture, muscle strength, coordination, and confidence, in turn reducing the risk of injury and bone fracture. As it is generally slow and conducted with awareness, it may be safer than many other sports.

Rejection:

One of the key thoughts of Hinduism is "atman," or the belief in soul. This philosophy holds that living creatures have a soul, and they're all part of the supreme soul. The goal is to achieve "moksha," or salvation, which ends the cycle of rebirths to become part of the absolute soul. Yes, Hindus believe in reincarnation. To us, it explains the natural way the soul evolves from immaturity to spiritual illumination. Life and death are realities for all of us. Hinduism believes that the soul is immortal, that it never dies, but inhabits one body after another on the Earth during its evolutionary journey. Like the caterpillar's transformation into a butterfly, physical death is a most natural transition for the soul, which survives and, guided by karma, continues its long pilgrimage until it is one with God.

But in Science, Reincarnation is generally a religious thought that their soul, mind or conscious is transferred to a new born. It sounds like the stuff of fantasy and there is no prove about that.

Buddhism:

The three basic believes of Buddhism are:

1. The three Universal truths,
2. The four noble truths,
3. The noble Eightfold path.

“Tripitaka” is the holy book for this religion. Moreover Buddhist teacher S.N.Goenka narrates Buddha dharma as a “pure science of mind and matter.”

In science, it’s research does not include mankind in their book of universe. On the other hand, the faith of Buddhism has two objects. Such as: nature and mankind.

Christianity:

This religion derived from Jesus Christ, based on the holy book Bible. Science cannot answer every question. For example, science cannot answer,” Does God exist?” Bible is not a science textbook but it has mentioned about protons, photosynthesis, penguins and Pluto which is concerned with the scientists.

As Pope John Paul II said,” Science can purify religion from error and superstition; religion can purify science from idolatry and false absolutes.”

So, the main point is, religion gives us the depth and meaning of our life and science helps us to bring out venture there. In some cases, science is accepted on the other hand some are rejected.

2. Conflict between science and religion:

Islam:

Not any proven points are there that shows conflicts between Islam and Science according to Scholars. However, there were a few theories brought up through science in the past that had tried to prove the verses of Holy Qur’an wrong. For example, Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution has brought in a

conflict between Science and religion in the West and although the theory, to this date, is not proven to be completely true, it has caused dismay in the Muslim world, since Muslims believe in the verses of Holy Qur'an about creation as the explanation of life on earth.

The Quran encourages the mankind to think, consider, reflect and obtain knowledge that would bring them closer to God and all his creations. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) Himself had commanded knowledge upon all Muslims, and advised them to seek knowledge as far as they could reach, and also to seek out for it at all times, from the cradle to the grave.

Hinduism:

As for Hinduism, we simply do not know where some Hindus are spiritually speaking from and yet some claim to represent the tradition as a whole. It often seems as though the Sanskrit texts in Hindu religious books do not complement their understandings and beliefs of Hinduism despite there being many great Hindu scientists. Indian gurus of different schools had come up with certain lines of thought and practice among their disciples. Disciples were required to learn and adopt a distinguishing view of all aspects of reality, a view that perpetually differed in fundamental ways from other schools about true nature of Brahman, Nature and human beings. Therefore, to be able to compare this religion with Science and call it a conflict, it must be acknowledged with which Hindu school or text Science is being compared with. The only mentionable conflict is that the scientific level of understanding focuses on how things work and from where they originate, while Hinduism aspire to understand the ideal purposes for the existence of living things.

Buddhism:

Buddhism and science are generally not considered to be conflicting. This stems from fact that the teachings of Buddhism have had links with recent scientific theories. For example, parallels were drawn between quantum fields – as part of the quantum field theory – and Sunyataa, a Buddhist concept. Furthermore, the double-slit experiment that birthed the wave-particle duality concept resonates with the explanation of perception as one of the modes of existence in conventional reality. However, given the focus of Buddhism, the strongest connection that occurs is in the field of psychology. Meditation has

been studied and constantly proven in its positive effects on the human brain. Lastly, in the general scope of things, Buddhism is recognized for its compatibility.

Christianity:

Christianity and science have generally existed in harmony throughout history, though more strongly in the past. Most of the Bible has a degree of concord with scientific discoveries, barring some recent theories. It was observed in early Christian history that scientific advances have supported better understanding of the Bible, in what was referred to as the “Handmaiden” tradition. Subsequently, many of the Christian faith were encouraged by churches - albeit not exclusively - to study the science of nature and the universe in the Middle Ages. And yet, advances in science in the 17th and 18th century have challenged a literal interpretation of the Bible. That challenge has only increased with the proposal of the theory of evolution, but the Catholic church has insisted that these theories are not contradictory to the Christian faith, only regarding humans as special creations.