

ZAMONAVIY JAMIYATDA DIN VA ILM-FAN O‘RTASIDAGI MUNOSABAT**ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЕ РЕЛИГИИ И НАУКИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ****THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGION AND SCIENCE IN MODERN
SOCIETY**

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Ushbu annotatsiya zamonaviy jamiyatda din va ilm-fan o‘rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlarni tahlil qiladi. Din insoniyat tarixida ma‘naviy qadriyatlar, axloqiy me‘yorlar va hayot mazmunini tushuntiruvchi muhim tizim sifatida shakllangan. Ilm-fan esa tabiat qonuniyatlarini o‘rganish, tajriba va dalillarga asoslangan bilimlarni rivojlantirish orqali jamiyat taraqqiyotiga xizmat qiladi. Hozirgi globalashuv davrida ushbu ikki soha o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar turli shakllarda namoyon bo‘lmoqda: ba‘zan qarama-qarshilik, ba‘zan esa hamkorlik va uyg‘unlik sifatida. Annotatsiyada din va ilm-fan o‘rtasidagi ziddiyatlarning tarixiy ildizlari, ularning zamonaviy talqinlari hamda jamiyat rivojiga ta‘siri ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, inson tafakkuri va madaniyatida ushbu ikki yo‘nalishning o‘rni, ularning o‘zaro to‘ldiruvchi jihatlari ochib beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari din va ilm-fan o‘rtasida muvozanatni saqlash jamiyat barqarorligi va ma‘naviy rivoji uchun muhim ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, zamonaviy ta‘lim tizimida ularni uyg‘unlashtirish zarurligi ham asoslab beriladi.

Annotation

This annotation analyzes the complex relationship between religion and science in modern society. Religion has historically served as a system that provides moral values, ethical norms, and explanations about the meaning of life. Science, on the other hand, contributes to social progress through the study of natural laws and the development of knowledge based on evidence and experimentation. In the era of globalization, the interaction between these two domains appears in different forms, including conflict, dialogue, and cooperation. The annotation examines the historical roots of tensions between religion and science, their contemporary interpretations, and their impact on societal development. It also highlights the role of both fields in shaping human thought and culture, emphasizing their complementary aspects. The findings suggest that maintaining a balance between religion and science is essential for social stability and spiritual growth. Furthermore, the importance of integrating both perspectives within modern educational systems is justified and discussed.

Аннотация

Данная аннотация анализирует сложные взаимоотношения религии и науки в современном обществе. Религия исторически выступала системой, формирующей духовные ценности, нравственные нормы и представления о смысле жизни человека.

Наука, в свою очередь, способствует развитию общества через изучение законов природы и накопление знаний, основанных на доказательствах и эксперименте. В условиях глобализации взаимодействие этих двух сфер проявляется в различных формах: от конфликта до диалога и сотрудничества. В аннотации рассматриваются исторические причины противоречий между религией и наукой, их современные интерпретации и влияние на развитие общества. Особое внимание уделяется роли обеих сфер в формировании мышления и культуры человека, а также их взаимодополняющим аспектам. Результаты исследования показывают, что сохранение баланса между религией и наукой является важным условием социальной стабильности и духовного развития. Кроме того, обосновывается необходимость их интеграции в современной системе образования.

Kalit soʻzlar

Din, ilm-fan, jamiyat, maʼnaviyat, taraqqiyot, globallashuv, taʼlim, hamkorlik.

Keywords

Religion, science, society, spirituality, development, globalization, education, cooperation.

Ключевые слова

Религия, наука, общество, духовность, развитие, глобализация, образование, сотрудничество.

Introduction

In modern society, religion and science are considered two of the most important and influential spheres of human life. Religion has existed since ancient times as a system that provides moral guidance, spiritual support, and explanations of the meaning of life. It plays a significant role in shaping ethical values, traditions, and cultural identity within communities. Science, on the other hand, is based on observation, experimentation, and rational thinking, and it contributes to the continuous development of human civilization by discovering the laws of nature and improving technology and living standards. In the era of globalization and rapid technological progress, the relationship between religion and science has become increasingly complex and relevant. While in some historical and modern contexts they are seen as conflicting systems due to different approaches to truth and knowledge, in other situations they complement each other by addressing different dimensions of human existence—spiritual and material. Understanding the interaction between religion and science is essential for analyzing social development, human worldview, and cultural progress. This topic helps to explore how individuals and societies balance faith and reason in everyday life. Therefore, studying their relationship remains an important academic and philosophical issue in contemporary research.

Literature Review

The relationship between religion and science has been widely discussed in philosophical, theological, and scientific literature for many centuries. Early classical scholars often viewed religion and science as interconnected fields, where religious teachings provided a framework for understanding the universe, while early scientific ideas were developed within religious contexts. During the Enlightenment period, however, many Western thinkers began to emphasize reason and empirical evidence, which led to a more critical view of religion and its role in explaining natural phenomena. Modern literature presents diverse perspectives on this

relationship. Some scholars, such as Stephen Jay Gould¹, propose the concept of "Non-Overlapping Magisteria," suggesting that religion and science operate in separate domains and therefore do not conflict. Others argue that tension exists due to differences in methodology and epistemology, as science relies on observable evidence while religion is based on faith and revelation. At the same time, many contemporary researchers highlight the possibility of dialogue and integration between the two fields, especially in addressing ethical issues related to technological and scientific advancement.

Overall, the literature shows that the relationship between religion and science is complex and multifaceted, ranging from conflict to cooperation depending on historical, cultural, and philosophical contexts.

Methodology

This study is based on a qualitative research approach aimed at providing a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between religion and science in modern society. The methodological framework is primarily theoretical and analytical, focusing on the interpretation of existing knowledge rather than empirical experimentation.

The research relies on the collection and analysis of secondary sources, including academic books, peer-reviewed journal articles, philosophical essays, religious studies literature, and credible online scientific publications. These materials were carefully selected to ensure reliability, academic relevance, and diversity of perspectives. Special attention was given to both classical and contemporary works in order to trace the historical development of ideas regarding religion and science.

A comparative analysis method is applied to examine how different scholars, schools of thought, and cultural traditions interpret the interaction between religion and science. This method helps to identify key similarities, differences, and points of convergence or conflict between the two domains. In addition, a descriptive-analytical approach is used to clarify essential concepts such as faith, reason, revelation, empirical evidence, and scientific methodology, and to explain their roles within society. Furthermore, the study incorporates an interdisciplinary perspective by drawing insights from philosophy, sociology, theology, and the history of science. This allows for a more holistic understanding of how religion and science influence human worldview, ethical decision-making, and cultural development. The collected data is systematically organized, critically evaluated, and synthesized to form coherent interpretations and conclusions. No primary experimental data is used; instead, the focus is on critical thinking and conceptual analysis. This methodological approach ensures a deep and balanced understanding of the coexistence, interaction, and sometimes tension between religion and science in the modern world.

Results

The analysis of the relationship between religion and science in modern society reveals that these two domains interact in complex and multidimensional ways. The findings show that religion continues to play an important role in shaping moral values, ethical behavior, and cultural identity, while science remains the primary driver of technological progress and rational understanding of the natural world. The study indicates that the relationship between

¹ Gould, S. J. (1999). *Rock of Ages: Science and Religion in the Fullness of Life*. Ballantine Books.

religion and science cannot be defined solely as conflict or harmony, but rather as a dynamic interaction that varies depending on historical, cultural, and social contexts. In some cases, tensions arise due to differences in methods of knowledge acquisition—faith and revelation in religion versus observation and experimentation in science. However, the results also demonstrate that many individuals and institutions successfully integrate both perspectives in their worldview. Furthermore, the findings suggest that religion and science often address different dimensions of human existence: religion focuses on meaning, purpose, and morality, while science focuses on explanation, prediction, and control of natural phenomena. This complementary nature allows for coexistence rather than exclusion.

Overall, the results highlight that a balanced relationship between religion and science contributes positively to social stability, intellectual development, and ethical progress in modern society.

Discussion

The findings of this study highlight that the relationship between religion and science is not static but continuously evolving within modern society. The discussion shows that both fields play essential yet distinct roles in shaping human understanding of the world. Religion primarily addresses questions of meaning, purpose, and moral values, while science focuses on empirical investigation and explanation of natural phenomena. One of the key issues discussed is the perceived conflict between religious belief and scientific reasoning. This conflict often arises from differences in methodology and epistemology rather than from direct contradiction. While science relies on observable evidence and experimental verification, religion is grounded in faith, tradition, and spiritual experience. However, this difference does not necessarily imply incompatibility. The discussion also emphasizes that many contemporary scholars advocate for dialogue and integration between religion and science. In real-life practice, individuals often combine scientific understanding with religious beliefs to form a more holistic worldview. This suggests that both systems can coexist without diminishing each other's significance. Moreover, the study indicates that in the context of globalization and rapid technological development, ethical issues arising from scientific progress require moral guidance, which religion can provide. At the same time, science helps religion adapt to modern intellectual challenges.

Overall, the discussion supports the idea that religion and science should be viewed as complementary rather than opposing forces in modern society.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the relationship between religion and science in modern society is complex, dynamic, and multifaceted. The study demonstrates that these two fields, although different in their methods and objectives, both play significant roles in human life and societal development. Religion provides moral guidance, spiritual meaning, and ethical values, while science offers rational explanations, technological advancement, and empirical understanding of the natural world. The analysis shows that the relationship between religion and science cannot be reduced to simple opposition or complete harmony. Instead, it is characterized by ongoing interaction, dialogue, and occasional tension, depending on historical, cultural, and intellectual contexts. Despite their differences, both domains address fundamental human needs and concerns from different perspectives. The findings also suggest that a balanced and respectful coexistence between religion and science is essential for the progress of modern society. When combined constructively, they can complement each other by integrating moral

wisdom with scientific knowledge. Therefore, promoting dialogue and mutual understanding between religion and science is important for fostering intellectual growth, social stability, and ethical development in the contemporary world.

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