



Research Article

The Concept of Science in the Book Knowledge and the Sacred (Critical Analysis of Book Reviews)

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Abstract. This article discusses a critical analysis of Seyyed Hossein Nasr's Knowledge and the Sacred book review, focusing on the concept of knowledge. The research uses the literature review method to collect and analyze data from various sources, with particular emphasis on Nasr's book review. The review is based on the JSTOR database of The Journal of Religion, Philosophy East and West, Journal of the American Academy of Religion, CrossCurrents, Estudios de Asia y Africa, and Philosophy East and West. The study utilizes an open perspective, focusing on Nasr's methodology, historical context, and integration of the spiritual dimension in the book. The study provides a systematic analysis of the

book review, identifying different ideas, theories and approaches. Secondary data comes from various sources from 2019 to 2023. The study provides a comprehensive response to reviewers' critiques of Nasr's book, focusing on its relevance, complexity, and contribution to the Islamic understanding of science. The results of this analysis can provide a better understanding of the relationship between science and Islam and contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the integration of science and spirituality.

Keywords: Concept of Science, Seyyed Hossein Nasr, Islamic Science, Knowledge and the Sacred, Sacred Science.

INTRODUCTION

Seyyed Hossein Nasr's monumental work, *Knowledge and the Sacred*, provides an in-depth perspective on the relationship between science and religious aspects. The book plays an important role in providing a deep perspective on the integration between science and spirituality in the development of Islamic thought today. In this context, the book *Knowledge and the Sacred* will be discussed, as well as its relevance in science, and how important it is to understand the concept of science in relation to the work.

Context and Relevance: Modern Muslim intellectual Seyyed Hossein Nasr's book *Knowledge and the Sacred* makes a significant contribution to the debate on the relationship between science and religion. Nasr offers a perspective that goes beyond the secular distinctions that distinguish these two fields. In his book, Nasr explains how the merging of the sacred dimension with knowledge can enhance our understanding of the meaning of human existence. In this context, Nasr states that science is actually a way to get closer to the Creator and not just a tool to understand natural phenomena. (Nasr, 2023).

It is very important to understand the concept of knowledge in Islam. The concept of knowledge has a deep meaning that goes beyond simply acquiring empirical knowledge. According to Prof. Wan Moh Nor Wan Daud, the concept of science in Islam includes an understanding of moral and spiritual values beyond just gathering information. Knowledge is seen in Islam as a way to achieve *ma'rifah*, or a deep understanding of true reality, which includes an understanding of the Creator, the universe and ourselves (Akbar & others, 2022).

The concept of knowledge in the Islamic tradition ignores the metaphysical and theological aspects. Considered as a representation of divine wisdom, science is considered a picture of the harmonious order of the world. By understanding the concept of science in Islam, we can see that science is an act of worship and an intellectual endeavor to get closer to Allah (Nasr, 2023).

In Nasr's view of science, he is very concerned about the dehumanizing effects of science that may occur if science deviates from moral and spiritual principles. Therefore, understanding the concept of science in Islam as explained by Nasr allows us to rethink how science can build a more just and equitable society. Hossein Nasr points out that there is a need to thoroughly evaluate how science is received and

used in Muslim societies from a critical perspective of the relationship between Islam and science. Nasr critically highlights the fact that contemporary science is often trapped in a materialistic paradigm that ignores the moral and spiritual aspects of science (Amrillah & Hakim, 2022).

The Islamic concept of science integration in several studies, integrative thinking about science in Islam is also a subject of research. Kuntowijoyo is an Indonesian Muslim thinker who developed the idea that Islam can be integrated with science. According to Kuntowijoyo, true science must include a deep ethical and spiritual understanding, as well as the attainment of empirical knowledge. Therefore, the idea of science integration in Islam emphasizes that the truth of science lies in a broad understanding of what happens and what it means in life (Badar, 2020).

In addition, Seyyed Hossein Nasr's *Islamic Epistemology and its Contribution to Ecological Studies* helps develop ecological research from a scientific perspective. Nasr points out that the universe is considered a sign of God's greatness that requires protection and care based on the understanding of Islamic epistemology. In such a situation, science not only serves as a tool to understand nature, but also serves to ensure that humans and nature are in harmony (Masykur et al., 2023).

The idea of the Islamization of science as a contemporary challenge to Muslim intellectuals is well known. Al-Attas emphasized the importance of establishing a conceptual framework of Islamic science (Muhibuddin, 2022). The Islamization of science is not simply adding religious labels to existing fields of science; it is an attempt to create a paradigm of thinking that adopts Islamic principles and values. These ideas are in line with modern Muslim intellectual responses to the problem of science. Islamization of science is considered an important step to maintain the integrity and relevance of religious values in the development of modern science, which is often separated from religious values (Muh, 2023).

Varieties of Islamization: changing strategies in diverse contexts. There are different ways to Islamize science in the context of diverse Muslim cultures and societies. Nasr emphasizes that different approaches to Islamization can be adapted to specific social, political, and cultural situations. It is important to understand that the Islamization of science is a process that changes in various contexts and is not a consistent process (Nasution & Holid, 2023).

The spiritual dimension in the development of science that Seyyed Hossein Nasr's thought also emphasizes how important the spiritual dimension is in the development of science. The concept of Islamic science includes the search for deeper meaning and rational understanding (Pratiwi et al., 2023). As Ismail Raji Al-Faruqi and Nasr pointed out, science that ignores the spiritual aspect can lead to humanity being isolated from its essence. Therefore, to understand the concept of science in Islam, we must consider how spirituality and science can work together to gain a richer and more meaningful understanding of the world. According to this perspective, science is a way to master nature and get closer to the Creator. Seyyed Hossein Nasr's thoughts on Islam and science in modern education also influence contemporary Islamic education philosophy. In Islamic education, the concept of science is seen as a tool to shape people's character and morals rather than as an end in itself (Juwita et al., 2023).

Overall, Seyyed Hossein Nasr's book "Knowledge and the Sacred" is very helpful in connecting science with aspects of spirituality in the Islamic tradition. According to Nasr's view, science can help us understand more about the meaning of existence and life than just collecting facts. In this situation, understanding the concept of science in Islam, especially as outlined by Nasr and other Muslim scientists, provides a strong philosophical foundation to harmonize scientific progress with religious values. Therefore, studying science through the lens of "Science and the Sacred" is crucial to understanding the position of science in the Islamic context and establishing a relationship between two worlds that are often considered contradictory.

The link between science and religious values has been the subject of intense debate in the context of intellectual and spiritual development. One work that attempts to understand this relationship is the book Knowledge and the Sacred. Not only empirical and rational aspects, the concept of knowledge discussed in this book covers broader aspects, such as spiritual and religious aspects.

Although many studies have examined Nasr's contribution to scientific and spiritual thought, there is still a gap in the overall understanding of how the concept of science outlined in Knowledge and the Sacred can be applied in a modern context and how its integration can strengthen the development of science and spirituality in the contemporary era. The purpose of this study is to provide a critical analysis of the book review of Knowledge and the Sacred by Seyyed Hossein Nasr, focusing on Nasr's proposed concept of science. It also aims to explain the relevance of Nasr's concept of science in the modern context and identify how the integration between science and spirituality can enrich our understanding of science.

This research makes an important contribution in understanding how the concept of science in Islam, as elaborated by Nasr, can be applied in the modern context. It also provides insight into how the integration of science and spirituality can provide a strong philosophical foundation for harmonizing scientific progress with religious values. A fundamental question arises: What exactly is the concept of science described in the book Knowledge and the Sacred? How can this concept influence our view of knowledge itself? These questions become the starting point for further research in understanding the essence of the relationship between science and religious values. It is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution to the development of thought and discussion between science and spirituality in contemporary society through a deeper understanding of the concept of science and its relationship with religious principles.

METHOD

This article uses the literature review analysis method. Literature review analysis is a research approach used to collect and analyze data on a particular topic from various literature sources. The purpose of this literature review analysis is to identify current ideas, theories, and approaches in the field, as well as to determine how the variables examined interact with each other, or how they differ from each other. The researcher will conduct an analysis on the content of the article before making conclusions to obtain data results. In other words, the researcher will develop

research criteria and objectives, collect data, and then present the results systematically (Ariyanti & Purwoko, 2023).

However, researchers do not analyze some relevant literature. Here, the literature review analysis will be focused on book review analysis, namely analyzing or reviewing six book reviews that review Seyyed Hossein Nasr's Knowledge and the Sacred. These six book reviews are primary data. These book reviews were obtained from searching with the keyword "Knowledge and the Sacred" and filtered by book review. All of them came from the JSTOR database with different journals. After analyzing the book reviews from 6 reviewers' perspectives, researchers will support the data by taking various relevant reference sources. The secondary data are articles taken that are relevant to the research objectives and published from 2019 to 2023. The following are six book reviews as primary data:

Table 1. Materials reviewed

No.	Judul Artikel	Tahun	Jurnal
1.	Culianu, I. P. (1992). Reviewed Work: Knowledge and the Sacred by Seyyed Hossein Nasr. The Journal of Religion, 72(2), 284-284. JSTOR.	1992	The Journal of Religion
2.	Heer, N. (1993). Reviewed Work: Knowledge and the Sacred by Seyyed Hossein Nasr. Philosophy East and West, 43(1), 144-150. JSTOR.	1993	Philosophy East and West
3.	Hessert, P. (1983). Reviewed Work: Knowledge and the Sacred by Seyyed Hossein Nasr. Journal of the American Academy of Religion, 51(3), 529-529. JSTOR.	1983	Journal of the American Academy of Religion
4.	Largo, G. A. (1982). Reviewed Work: Knowledge and the Sacred by Seyyed Hossein Nasr. CrossCurrents, 32(2), 219-221. JSTOR.	1982	CrossCurrents
5.	Maeth Ch., R. (1986). Reviewed Work: Knowledge and the Sacred by Seyyed Hossein Nasr. Estudios de Asia y Africa, 21(3 (69)), 538-541. JSTOR.	1986	Estudios de Asia y Africa
6.	Smith, H. (1984). Reviewed Work: Knowledge and the Sacred by	1984	Philosophy East and West

	Seyyed Hossein Nasr. Philosophy East and West, 34(1), 111-113. JSTOR.		
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ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Hossein Nasr Profile

A renowned Muslim philosopher and scholar, Seyyed Hossein Nasr, has helped understand the relationship between science and religion in Islam. His thinking on science is shaped by his deep understanding of Islamic theology and philosophy. By understanding Nasr's life and educational journey, we can explore his critical views on the relationship between science and religion, as discussed by Amrillah & Hakim (2022) dan Juwita et al. (2023).

Seyyed Hossein Nasr was born in Tehran, Iran, on April 7, 1933. He showed interest in science and philosophy since childhood and sought to understand the teachings of Islam throughout his life. Nasr grew up in an intellectual environment that encouraged him to understand Islam and science more deeply. Nasr began his education at a traditional Iranian Islamic school. However, the desire to study the relationship between Islam and science prompted him to pursue higher education outside Iran. Nasr continued his education in the United States. In 1954, he earned a bachelor's degree in physics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Amrillah & Hakim, 2022).

At Harvard University, Nasr continued to study the history and philosophy of science. During this period, he began to develop his critical perspective on the relationship between science and religion, inspired by traditional Islamic philosophy. The concept of science in Islam became a major focus of his thinking. More than fifty books and hundreds of articles were written by Nasr that dealt extensively with the relationship between science, religion, and Islamic philosophy. His critical perspective on the phenomena of modernization and secularization of science is a major concern (Masykur et al., 2023).

Several important figures in the Islamic world, including Kuntowijoyo and Syed Muhammad Naquib Al-Attas, influenced Nasr's thinking. Badar (2020) dan Muhibuddin (2022) explain the concept of integration between Islam and science that characterizes Nasr's thought. Nasr's perspective on the environment and ecology is an important aspect of his thought. Looking at ecological studies from the perspective of Islamic environmental philosophy. Nasr's concept of *scientia sacra* has a positive impact on the development of ecological research in the Islamic environment. (Masykur et al., 2023). In addition, Nasr's ideas have significant relevance in the context of contemporary Islamic education. Nasr's ideas can be incorporated into the philosophy of Islamic education, providing a new perspective to address the educational problems faced in the modern era (Juwita et al., 2023).

Nasr discusses the concept of Islamization of science from the perspective of the social history of Islamic education. His opinion on the fact that science has been Islamized and how modern Muslim intellectuals respond to the problem of science

(Muksin, 2019). Nasr also contributed greatly to the formation of the concept and classification of science in Islam (Khalid et al., 2020), and explain the concept of integration of science in its framework (Khalid & Putri, 2020). Over time, Nasr continued to expand his view of Islam and science (Stenberg, 2022).

In his book entitled "Seyyed Hussein Nasr: The Case for "Sacred Science" (Nasr, 2023), Nasr describes the concept of "Sacred Science" as a form of synthesis between modern science and Islamic spiritual traditions, making a significant contribution to the modern understanding of science and religion. With his profound thoughts on Islam and science, Nasr created a new paradigm that combines the intellectual heritage of Islam with the needs of today. This situation shows that Nasr is not just an academic; he is also a thinker who can influence others in understanding what Islam is and how it is relevant to everyday life and science.

The concept of sacred science can be used to understand Nasr's thought. Sacred science combines the spiritual and scientific aspects. He believes that science has a deep spiritual meaning beyond just a collection of data and theories. Nasr emphasized that sacred science can help humans understand creation and reality more deeply (Nasr, 2023). untowijoyo argues that the integration of science in Islam can result in a balanced understanding of the world. Nasr reinforces this idea by saying that such integration not only combines two entities, but also recognizes that spiritual aspects exist in every aspect (Badar, 2020).

Nasr's view of science is reflected in an attempt to understand and categorize science according to Islamic principles. Nasr supports this idea by saying that when science is used in an Islamic context, it becomes a tool to discover what is unknown (Khalid et al., 2020). Nasr also concentrated on Islamic epistemology. He states that epistemology in the Islamic tradition includes the theories, concepts, and sources of science, and he believes that these sources should be adapted to the religious principles of Islam. This view is in line with his attempt to incorporate religious and spiritual aspects into the scientific perspective (Harahap, 2020).

Nasr's ideas can be applied to contemporary education in that Islamic education should include both spiritual and moral aspects, and that science should be the vehicle for achieving this goal. Nasr's views on education show how important science is for shaping character and morals (Juwita et al., 2023).

Nasr contributed to environmental philosophy and how it has impacted the development of environmental research. Since Nasr sees the universe as a manifestation of God's oneness, the science of nature should be understood as part of humanity's quest for spirituality and their moral responsibility towards nature (Masykur et al., 2023). As one of the thinkers who gave direction to the Muslim intellectual response to the problem of science. Nasr argues that the Islamic understanding of science should take into account spiritual and ethical values rather than mere technological advancement. This approach, in line with Nasr's view, leads to the development of science that is rooted in spiritual values (Muh, 2023). In the Islamic context, science must have a strong theological basis. Nasr's attempt to ensure that religious values are taken into account when developing science is also visible (Priatna, 2020).

Nasr views Islam as a source of inspiration for scientific progress and insists that the study of Islam must include history, discursive context, and an understanding of the Quran and modern science (Stenberg, 2022). As mentioned (Supriyanto, 2022), Nasr argues that Islamic higher education in Indonesia should moderate religion by combining religious values with academic freedom, creating a moderate and inclusive environment. The integration between Islam and science is not simply combining the two fields, but also building a unity that considers the ethical and spiritual aspects contained in science (Umam & Syahril, 2023).

Various elements are included in Nasr's understanding of science, such as the concept of sacra science, integration of science, epistemology, Islamic education, ecological research, Islamization of science, theological doctrine, history, religious moderation, and philosophy on the integration of Islam and science. To build a fair and comprehensive perspective on the role of science in Islam, Nasr's thought provides a comprehensive theoretical foundation.

Nasr emphasizes the importance of integrating spiritual aspects in scientific practice. According to him, modern science tends to ignore the metaphysical and spiritual dimensions, resulting in dehumanization and ecological crisis. This is in line with the view expressed by Sayem (2021) that the Islamic approach to environmental ethics emphasizes the balance between humans and nature, and that the environment is seen as a mandate from God that must be maintained and preserved. Nasr emphasized that science should not be separated from the spiritual aspect. This integration is essential for building a just and equitable society. Hussain (2023) in his interview with Nasr underlined that Nasr's thought offers a way to combine science and spirituality in a harmonious framework, which can help address various contemporary challenges, including environmental and moral crises.

Nasr sees the ecological crisis as a reflection of the spiritual crisis of modern man. In his work, as explained by (Sayem, 2019), Nasr emphasized that solutions to environmental problems must involve restoring humanity's spiritual relationship with nature. This includes recognizing the sacredness of nature and understanding that all creatures are signs of God's greatness. Nasr often linked the ecological crisis to an underlying spiritual crisis. Sayem (2021) points out that Nasr's view of Islamic environmental ethics centers on the concept of human responsibility as khalifah on earth, who must maintain balance and harmony with nature. This emphasizes the importance of a spiritual perspective in dealing with environmental challenges.

Nasr was critical of modern science, which he considered materialistic and utilitarian. According to Nasr, as cited by Mughal, Ali and Tahir (Mughal et al., 2022), modern science fails to capture the spiritual and metaphysical meaning of nature, which is considered very important in the Islamic tradition. Nasr argues that modern science often ignores the spiritual dimension, resulting in the dehumanization and exploitation of nature. They emphasize that Nasr criticized the reductionist approach in modern science and encouraged a return to a more holistic and integrative approach.

Book Reviewer Review

Seyyed Hossein Nasr's book, *Knowledge and the Sacred*, will be critically discussed in this review. Since its publication, the book has attracted the attention of reviewers and scholars. In recent decades, many reviewers such as Culianu (1992), Heer (1993), Hessert (1983), Largo (1982), Maeth Ch. (1986), and Smith (1984) provide their critical reviews. These critical responses help in understanding more about what Nasr did for religious thought and science.

The Historical Context of Nasr's Work Nasr is a Muslim scholar who focuses on the relationship between knowledge and religion. In his books, he explores important aspects of the relationship between knowledge and spiritual sustainability. Reviewers underline how important it is to understand the historical context of Nasr's work because of the changes that took place in the scientific and religious world at the time.

Culianu's critical perspective provides a different take on "*Knowledge and the Sacred*", emphasizing its conceptual strengths while considering the possible weaknesses of Nasr's argument. According to Culianu, Nasr may have focused too much on the spiritual dimension while neglecting the rational and scientific aspects that are essential in the construction of knowledge (Culianu, 1992).

Heer questioned Nasr's methodology. She is concerned about the possibility of religious bias in his interpretation of the relationship between knowledge and religion. In formulating an understanding of the sacred aspects, Heer emphasizes that a more pluralistic and inclusive approach is needed (Heer, 1993).

Hessert emphasizes the conflict between religious and academic approaches in Nasr's writings. He questions the extent to which Nasr can maintain his academic traceability while remaining faithful to his religious aspects. With this critique, we can consider the shortcomings and strengths of Nasr's work (Hessert, 1983).

Largo focuses on the way Nasr uses language. He questions whether his language can represent and make sense of various religious experiences. In a discussion of the relationship between knowledge and the sacred, this analysis of language provides an additional aspect (Largo, 1982).

Maeth highlights the cultural context in the understanding of Nasr, emphasizing that Nasr's work may be more relevant to a particular culture and that Nasr's work should be seen in a broader cultural context to avoid ethnocentric bias. (Maeth Ch., 1986).

Smith offers a response that encourages interfaith discussion. He believes that Nasr's book can help initiate deep discussions between different religious traditions. The importance is to avoid asserting exclusive truths (Smith, 1984).

The reviewers had different critical opinions. Nasr's work, according to all reviewers, plays an important role in studying the relationship between knowledge and religion. However, they disagree on how well the work manages to combine these elements. Nasr may respond to these critical responses through subsequent publications or interviews. His responses can provide additional insight into his intellectual goals and open the door for further discussion, such as his interview with Jahanbegloo in the book "*In search of the sacred: a conversation with Seyyed Hossein Nasr on his life and thought*" in 2010. (Nasr & Jahanbegloo, 2010)..

The question of the importance of discussion and critique of scholarly work arises in this review. Nasr's work is considered important, but conducting critical analysis from different points of view helps to gain a better understanding of what to do in scholarly writing and research. The critical response to Nasr in his book, *Knowledge and the Sacred*, created an important platform for discussion. Reviewers provided diverse perspectives, including critiques of methodology and an emphasis on the importance of interfaith conversations. Nasr's work remains an important foundation for understanding the relationship between knowledge and religion in the Islamic intellectual tradition.

By understanding and critically assessing these reviewers' book reviews, it is possible to better understand Nasr's perspective on the relationship between science and religion. This situation provides a basis for further investigation into the way scholars understand and evaluate ideas of science.

1. Culianu's comment

The world of rationality and the scientific method is often associated with the term "science". According to Culianu of *The Journal of Religion*, Nasr's research on *Knowledge and the Sacred* shows that Nasr gives a new dimension to the concept of science. He highlights how Nasr manages to link science with the sacred, expanding the scope of our understanding of what we know about truth and knowledge. According to Culianu, Nasr questions the apparent distance between science and the spiritual aspects of human life (Culianu, 1992).

2. Heer's comment

Eastern and Western philosophies help us understand Nasr's perspective. Heer examines the relationship between knowledge and the sacred and highlights the modern tendency to see science as secular and separate from the spiritual dimension. Heer also says that Nasr encourages readers to rethink the basic concepts of science. (Heer, 1993).

3. Hessert's comment

Hessert's review in *The Journal of the American Academy of Religion* emphasizes aspects of religion and spirituality that relate to science. Hessert points out that Nasr encourages readers to see science as a way to gain a deeper understanding of the sacred. This reviewer also highlighted how Nasr constructed a way to bring together fields that had previously been considered contradictory, namely the fields of science and spirituality (Hessert, 1983).

4. Largo Comments

Largo adds an analytical dimension to *Knowledge and the Sacred* by emphasizing how Nasr investigates aspects that are often overlooked in conventional scientific conversations. According to Largo, Nasr paves the way to a more comprehensive understanding of science, one that includes spiritual depths (Largo, 1982).

5. Maeth's comment

Maeth provides a different perspective on Nasr's work. He shows how Nasr helps to understand the relationship between science and religion, especially in Asian and African contexts. This reviewer also adds a cross-cultural dimension to Nasr's understanding of the concept of science (Maeth Ch., 1986).

6. Smith's comment

Smith says that Nasr not only seeks to unite science and spirituality theoretically, but also shows how this idea can be applied in everyday life. According to Smith, Nasr provides a foundation for closer integration between human understanding of science and spiritual values in everyday life. (Smith, 1984).

Nasr's *Knowledge and the Sacred*, according to an in-depth review by various reviewers, significantly expands our understanding of the concept of science. Reviewers consistently emphasize how Nasr distinguishes science from spirituality. This insight encourages readers to question their conventional beliefs about science and paves the way for a broader understanding.

Heer (1993) of *Philosophy East and West* emphasizes Nasr's critique of the separation between science and spirituality in modern society, while Culianu (1992) of *The Journal of Religion* emphasizes the sacred dimension in Nasr's thought. Meanwhile, Hessert's (1983) review in *The Journal of the American Academy of Religion* emphasizes Nasr's aspects of religion and spirituality, and Largo in *CrossCurrents* adds an analysis of Nasr's aspects of religion and spirituality. Maeth Ch. of *Estudios de Asia y Africa* incorporates a cross-cultural dimension into Nasr's understanding of the concept of science. Finally, Smith from *Philosophy East and West* shows how Nasr's perspective can be applied to everyday life.

Reviewers agree that Nasr's work encourages critical thinking and personal reflection in addition to providing a new theoretical framework for understanding the relationship between science and spirituality. Nasr's views pave the way for a deeper discussion between the scientific and spiritual domains as it challenges conventional standards in the understanding of science. Therefore, "*Knowledge and the Sacred*" is an interesting and relevant work in the face of the complexities of the modern world.

Although various reviewers have different opinions, they consistently underline how successful Nasr has been in opening our eyes to the concept of science. By looking at the issue from a spiritual perspective, Nasr makes a significant contribution in breaking down the conventional boundaries in our understanding of science.

CONCLUSION

The book *Knowledge and the Sacred* by Seyyed Hossein Nasr is very helpful in broadening our understanding of science. By linking science with spiritual and religious aspects, Nasr creates a new dimension in the understanding of science. Reviewers agree that Nasr paves the way for bringing science and spirituality together, erasing the traditional distance that often leads to limited understanding.

Reviewers such as Culianu, Heer, Hessert, Largo, Maeth Ch., and Smith provide in-depth critiques of various important aspects of Nasr's work. They recognize that Nasr not only provides new theoretical perspectives, but also shows how these concepts can be applied in everyday life. His ideas encourage people to think critically, erase conventional boundaries, and pave the way for a closer relationship between spiritual values and science.

While each reviewer provides a different focus, they collectively underline that knowledge and the sacred are not only relevant in academia, but also have significant meaning in dealing with the complexities of the contemporary world. This work invites us to rethink what science means and how it functions in a broader context. It also paves the way for a deeper discussion between the scientific and spiritual domains.

Nasr's work is therefore helpful in deconstructing and broadening our understanding of the concept of science, while paying attention to the spiritual aspects that are often overlooked.

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