

The Relationship between Science and Philosophy ; synergetic or parasitic ?

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Abstract:

The current research paper sheds light on the problematic relationship between science and philosophy ; in particular, from an objective point of view of - scientists and philosophers- addressing the question weather science needs philosophy or it's just and intruder to science, through the range of issues traited by philosophy ; it is useful for science. Thus, it gains the scientific status(Scientific Philosophy, Philosophy of Science). This situation offers a positive guidelines in developing the synergetic relationship between science and philosophy.

Keywords: Philosophy; Science; Philosophy of Science; Scientific Discourse.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The relationship between theory and practice in the field of knowledge should be indicated through several domains including the nature of the philosophical thinking and its characteristics and the nature of the scientific thinking and how it goes beyond philosophy.. It is as if in this research paper we seek to advocate the scientific role of philosophy as being certain and applicable, in other words, emphasizing that philosophy is inseparable from science. From a synthetic perspective, philosophy becomes an intruder on the applications the results of science, finding a fertile ground for philosophical analysis and criticism as well. Although its subjects have virtually no effectiveness and almost non-existent since it is not supported by science.

However, It is clear from the current situation- that combine philosophy with science or does not combine the matter all- is that they come together at the level of discourse, not necessity or intrusion. As we stand on the initial trend of positioning, we indicate the following cogito: I think, therefore I act, I do not just think, for action depends on the characteristic of thinking, and if the opposite were the case, the doer would be discordant and not measured. Thus philosophy has actual relations, and from here, we will inevitably find a connection. To evade it between philosophy and science; whether on the theoretical or applied level.

The main concern in this regard is to realize how we can determine the connection that Philosophy is linked to science from an objective point of view that aims to pursue the two worlds - the world of philosophy and the world of science - in a more detailed and specific



way than making philosophy merely a servant of science or an intruder upon it by treating the set of issues it raises with a philosophical treatment. From this standpoint, philosophy is given the Scientific qualification ; to be given a group of names such as scientific philosophy, philosophy of science... and other names ,in which it tracks the steps of science so it does not fade out.

Yet the truth is riddled with inability to look or to reinforce a situation. In this context, we are interested in the analysis of convergence situation between two fields. At what levels do they embody ? In which contexts do they appear specifically ? As an attempt to emphasize that philosophy is not based on its relevance to science.

2. Definition of Philosophy of Science :

We have to provide a clarification of the concept of philosophy of science'' it is not a part of science itself, but rather a research about the principles of science. The difference between science and philosophy of science is that science is that language which explains science and its truth, or the philosophy of science lurking behind the realities of science and does not enter in the heart of science. It does not edit scientific facts as that of scientists, yet it is a logical analysis for the facts determined by scientists. (Hossien, 2005) that is to say they are connected to each other. (Hossien, 2005)

This is not an emphasis that philosophy must stand in the position of not having any power to find solutions itself for a given phenomena unless it receives it from science., as is the case with advocates of scientific philosophy. Rather, the philosophy of science, although it agrees with scientific philosophy the necessity of following the results of prevailing science and analyzing its results and methods with a logical analysis, differs from scientific philosophy in that whoever

believes in scientific philosophy does not see any possibility for philosophical activity other than analyzing the results of science, while the truth is otherwise because philosophical activity is not limited to analyzing the results of science, but rather extends beyond that to the possibilities of something including metaphysics, ethics, art, etc.

The field of analyzing the results of science represents only one branch of this general activity. This branch is concerned with analyzing the principles of science, its results, and its methods, which receives the the name “ Philosophy of Science.” The philosophy of science, then, is part of a larger whole, which is philosophical activity in its general sense. Hence, the philosophy of science differs from scientific philosophy, which says that there is no such activity far from the scope of the results of science. (Hossien, 2005).

Supporing this argument, Richanberg rejected the traditional philosophy of scientific thinking, to the extent of saying that there is always a scientific view, hence a scientific philosophy emerged, a scientific philosophy has found in sciences a tool for solving those problems that were in past eras only a subject of generalization. Thus, philosophy has moved from the stage of contemplation to the stage of science. So he wants philosophy to reach what science has reached in terms of precision . (Hossien, 2005).

3. Philosophy and Science :

This opinion, of course, excludes philosophy and attempts to limit philosophical activity to scientific research only, forgetting that philosophy is the great question and the great longing for the truth. Hence, philosophy differs from the partial sciences. Science, no matter how great its status is, , will never lead to the exclusion of philosophy. Although the partial sciences are also troubled by the question of the truth, the truth that science explores is a partial truth. As for the

philosophical truth, it is the universal truth. Besides, the scientist's mission finished whenever the problems are solved, that is the greatness and limitation of science as well. As for philosophy, it raises more questions than it provides answers, in which each answer is considered as a new question.

The mission of philosophy is not to find solutions as much as it is to refute the solutions found for being critical by nature, that is considered as its spirit which without is useless and worthless. Criticism is what restores the connection between thought and reality, between mind and life. Criticism in its positive form is the construction of reality and the foundation of science. Criticism in philosophy does not mean mere rejection, but rather it is the analysis of the concepts of science and the analysis of human capabilities in knowledge. On this basis, criticism is of mere necessity in every science and knowledge.

It is the mental effort not to accept ideas negatively. It is also the search for the origins and roots of phenomena and their connection to the facts of the reality around them, i.e. truly knowing them. It is, in the end, the real challenge that philosophy must accept in order to justify its existence in a world in which specialization is increasing and scientific achievements are accumulating. The true mission of philosophy relies on its critical role denying the nullification of the claim that says: "Either philosophy becomes scientific like all the partial sciences and places itself in the service of these sciences or it loses the justifications for its existence. (Hossien, 2005)

In this regard, Zaki Najib Mahmoud asks "... what does philosophy do in an age dominated by science ? except to serve science as it has been the case in every age ? as ethics served religion in the age of religion? (Maher, 2002) . The purpose of the question making philosophy affiliated with science. This means that the ideal of

philosophy must be a purely scientific because the subject of research in philosophy should not go beyond the circle of problems that science has not yet dealt in a purely scientific manner. (Maher, 2002). This is what “Russell” wanted it to be.

From this perspective, we find that the era in which we live is full of tremendous scientific and technological progress. This requires a better connection to the sciences of the era, its achievements, successes and failures. The philosopher or thinker must be able to act and influence, not passively and therefore everyone who works in philosophy must be aware of the scientific method, so that he can discuss with the scholars. This led to the depiction of the reproductive aspect of the philosopher’s role. Any philosopher who was not trained in the scientific method and failed to follow up on scientific knowledge continuously his work will not be completed and worthless. (Maher, 2002). what you notice is the moderation of the approach that sees the philosopher following and understanding the scientific achievements of the era without immersing himself completely in them and accepting their results absolutely, thus canceling the task of critical debate.

4.Philosophy of Sciences :

Philosophical knowledge is based on criticism and contemplation as its method (Mialaret, 1969) and it is absurd to think of placing philosophy in the world’s of science. The resulting meaning, is not to look at the philosophy of science as scientific philosophy or synonymous with it. It has or indicates it, as the philosophy of science has many aspects and this multiplicity reveals the diversity of intellectual structures within the philosophy of science, which makes it an open intellectual system that accepts addition, modification and deletion. And to the extent that it takes from philosophy the features of rational criticism and analysis at its levels with one of the sciences’ method in approaching reality. Then the forces of reasoning

mixed in this framework in a complex rational framework through accepting the possible truth that the philosophy of science passes through. In contrast, other possibilities depend on the evolution of science in its approaches and methods (Maher, 2002).

In reality, the difference between these two terms depends on the nature of the relationship between philosophy and science and its goal. If the goal is to employ the results of science and its theories in building new philosophical doctrines, or defending specific positions, or proposing new hypotheses about man and his relationship with the universe, then it is philosophy of science, which in this sense is part of the philosopher's philosophy and differs according to the field to which he adheres and the movement to which he belongs.

Descartes for example, he tried to take advantage of the necessity and certainty of sports issue to confirm its intuitive direction in knowledge. The mechanism of scientific philosophy, which is the claim that was invented and defended by some contemporary philosophers such as Bertrand Russell and the logical empiricists, is that philosophy adopts the scientific method – logical analysis- yet they both have their own theories. Thus philosophy is analytical and not synthetic. Revealing new facts and building knowledge from nature is the speciality of science whereas philosophy has an analytical function is for the language of science and its concepts that qualify it to the position of monitoring the course of science but without interfering in its content (Badoui, 2007).

After this overview of the meanings of the philosophy of science and its implications in research, it attempts to monitor through some philosophical aspects in human life on the intellectual and material levels. As philosophy is a form of social awareness – an aware human activity – that represents a system of general concepts about the world and the position of human beings in it. Besides the

theoretical basis for seeing the world (Ibrahim, 1999). To grasp a comprehensive meaning about the text, we return to the history of philosophy where all knowledge was included under its banner. So it formed a significant part of philosophical research and interest indicating that human awareness through philosophical consideration is comprehensive and familiar with all aspects, whether ontological, cognitive, axiological or even metaphysical. This is a clear indication that philosophical consideration does not only include what is theoretical, but also falls on the senses through the perception of reality and its changes by linking reality to the idea through living in material existence and its representative of the material with the abstract mind. Through the reflection of the perceived reality images - the specific existence in a time and place - a mental conception and philosophical awareness. As a human being, I have a relationship with reality through science.

Philosophy of science deals with different aspects of science including its functions, development, and as being a system of knowledge and a domain of human activity. So, it considers the problematic of the scientific progress a focal point, as well as incompatibility of scientific knowledge and change of scientific.....etc. (Ibrahim, 1999). This change leads to new scientific discourses or sometimes they deny them as whole- the treatment, in this context, calls for the philosophical perspective as an active critical movement that analyse the basis and the principles of any scientific system, hence, its relation to other theories and the outcomes, in addition to examining and analyzing some of the concepts that scientists rely on to support their reasoning.

It goes without saying that every scientific theory or revolution requires a new philosophical view of the universe, in the other hand, it is limited by the function of the questions that scientists are forced to ask about nature (Hossien, 2005). Every new theory or discovery is a philosophical precursor to the human world, knowledge, and its limits.

This is what allows us to understand the philosophical dimensions of the prevailing science, which results in a group of scientific discourses with philosophical significance in terms of content, whether ontological, epistemological, or even ecological. The content of these discourses is not without being related to one of these three aspects as being the most important topics of philosophy. Therefore, philosophical research in its analysis of this discourse reflects the nature of these texts with the support of the philosophical view, or the association of these discourses about discoveries, inventions, and scientific theories urlled it onto the arms of philosophical criticism, which prevented science from contemplating their matter.

It is shown that the issues related to science and philosophy are not raised by a philosophical motive, in which they claim that it is a stumling block in the path of scientific research. This is what “Aber” confirms: “Our job is to liberate philosophy from metaphysics, no matter how high the price paid, and the price will indeed be high, whether for science or for the philosophyof science. The literal commitment to the experimental content of scientific concepts, directly or indirectly, poses a great danger to scientific imagination, which may hinder the progress of science in the long run.” (Badoui, 2007).

This narrow view of the philosophy of science has been declining in light of the expansion of the philosophy of science, including the psychological, social, and ethical aspects. Finally, the cosmological one- science of the universe; means the study of the general laws of the world and its total composition, whether from an experimental or a metaphysical perspective - (Laland, 2008).

Science as a human activity represents a social phenomenon, and therefore; research into the social structure and its impact on determining the objectives of scientific research. That is the main objective through determining priorities in terms of people’s interestsas being a part of the philosophy of science. Besides, the impact of the social structure on scientists’ preference for one

explanation or scientific theory over another, assuming both are correct. It means, the values of society direct the attitudes of scientists towards truth to be direct or indirect. should and should not accept as facts as well as the impact of scientific theories on society and people's opinions, and it is sufficient to give an example of Darwin's theory of evolution and the widespread reactions it caused to social, religious, political, and moral thought, and this is of interest to the philosophy of science. (Badoui, 2007).

Moreover, the philosophy of science is competent to ethically evaluate the role played by the scientists and the extent of his responsibility for the political or strategic use of scientific theories. For example, who is responsible for the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 in Japan, which claimed the lives of more than half a million people, whether dead or maimed? Was it Einstein, the author of the equation that created the atomic bomb, or Robert Oppenheimer, who designed and manufactured it, or US President Harry Truman, who ordered the bombing of these two cities?

On the other hand; is the work that many scientists are doing today to develop weapons of mass destruction, really help to maintain the scientific balance between the major powers so that everyone is forced to respect peace, or can these weapons hasten the extinction of the human race? (Badoui, 2007). Scientists who feel these issues agree on one thing; there is no future for humanity with scientism, without ethics and without spiritual and value controls (Mona, 1995).

Broadly, the ambition of science, if it does not destroy human life with weapons, it will destroy it by threatening the environment like global warming; due to the rise in the temperature of the Earth. This rise is caused by growing manufacturing and gas leakage. These are real examples of the drawbacks of science. The nature of the discourse, which is being diluted by scientific findings of a philosophical and axiomatic nature. It requires a philosophical

criticism and philosophical reading, hence the birth of the scientific philosophical field.

Some scientists raise questions about the origin of the universe and its future and the possibility of the existence of intelligent beings that we may communicate with. this definition has been officially adopted by scientists such as Max Planck Einstein When a scientist finished with a given scientific research, he feels a greater need for reflection. He relieves the limitations of the methods and unleashes his imagination in which he feels that he can give more weather in science or philosophy. These scientists are philosophizing in science and they think that their perspectives are purely scientific (Badoui, 2007). In addition to the logical and epistemological aspects of scientific concepts and many theories, the axiological aspect is added to link science to a comprehensive perspective that defines its position among all human activities (Badoui, 2007).

This valuable aspect represents the essential role of criticism resulting from the spread of some scientific research that negatively affects human life, for example in the biological aspect (genetics), environmental pollution resulting from current scientific developments, which indicates a real destruction. Benefiting from science through illegal means is a real danger that threatens the human mind and our current civilization (Badoui, 2007).

We conclude that the philosophy of science is an urgent cultural and civilizational requirement, and represents a part of the scientific culture of man. Therefore, it is not limited, as Stephen Toulmin says, to professionals, but rather concerns ordinary people. The question about the meaning of scientific discovery, or

We conclude that philosophy of science is a cultural requirement as being a part of the scientific culture of human being. It is not limited to professionals only as Steven Tolman said, but rather ordinary people are concerned. The questions raised about the scientific investigation or the standards of selecting the appropriate theory, or

the question what is the position of the new beings that scientists are speaking about like genes, electrons and mesons. Do they really exist ? or they are just tools of interpretation ? Thus, these questions and others are not limited to philosophy , yet all people are concerned even they are not scientists. Keeping these questions without answers will lead to a wrong interaction between science and society. (Badoui, 2007).

With the question whether there is a separation or contact, we have seen that the contact is at the level of discourse that is full of the axes of scientific philosophical controversy. ; it means that science raises questions that have a philosophical aspects in all the phases mainly that are concerned with problems of values after the application of the results.

The role of scientists in wars receives a great importance than the army. Especially with regard to weapons of mass destruction, and its power of destructing is rigidly calculated by mathematics without taking into account the pain of humanity. It means the progress of science go against social and political consciousness. (Fouad). In doing so, we embrace the field of human values, which is an area that concerns all human not only the scientists (Fouad).

4. CONCLUSION:

In the end, from the foregoing, no one denies the role of philosophy in criticising the scientific discourse and producing a discourse based on criticism which is purely philosophical. We have not to conceptualize this relation between science and philosophy as a conflict. Philosophy meets science on its theoretical side, or through the implications of applied knowledge results.

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