REFORMATING KNOWLEDGE & SCIENCE THEORY BUILDING: Transcendental Point of View

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**Abstract**

Positivism knowledge philosophy (1848/1865) arises from the secularism point of view (1851) that promote from industrial revolution (1750 to 1850). Technological changes that promote industrial revolution change the whole of civil society and proposed intellectual paradigm such as Capitalism, Socialism and Romanticism. The revolution also challenged the theological basis of royal authority and endorse doctrine challenged the right of kings. The king was to govern on behalf of the people and not under the orders of God as well as the term of Secularism. This cultural movement of intellectuals sought to mobilize the power of reason in order to reform society and advance knowledge, named an Age of Enlightenment. Enlightenment was a desire for human affairs to be guided by rationality rather than by faith. The age of enlightenment proposed positivism knowledge philosophy as well as rationality guidance. Social science is commonly used as an umbrella term to refer to a plurality of fields outside of the natural sciences. These include anthropology, archaeology, criminology, economics, education, linguistics, political science and international relations, sociology, geography, history, law, and psychology. Social sciences came forth from the moral philosophy of the time and were influenced by the Age of Enlightenment. Social science was influenced by positivism focusing on knowledge based on actual positive sense experience and avoiding the negative metaphysical speculation was avoided.

However nowadays scientists promotes religion as a sources of knowledge and sciences postulates. A large degree of academic discussions such as international conferences and journals published are endorsed by religion motivation. For example, Islamist scientist proposed body of knowledge based on Quran and Jews tried to explore relationship between Torah with science. Accordingly scientists seem un-satisfied on positivism as a basic of knowledge and science development and return to religious in developing science and technology.

Keywords: Industrial Revolution, Secularism, Positivism, Religion