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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGION AND SCIENCE IN THE QUR'AN AND THE BIBLE

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ABSTRACT

This study examines Dondy Tan's thoughts on the existence of science in Islam and the Bible. This study seeks to identify Dondy Tan's concepts, arguments, and approaches in understanding the existence and role of science in Islam and the Bible. The research method used is a qualitative approach in the form of media observation studies. The results of the study show that Dondy Tan's view of science in the perspective of the Qur'an can be seen as an integrative relationship between science and the Qur'an, whereas in the perspective of the Bible, according to Dondy Tan, it tends to show a conflicting relationship between science and religion. This study contributes to the importance of an interdisciplinary approach through contextual and historical readings in understanding the relationship between religion and science.

Keywords: Dondy Tan, Science, Qu'ran, Bible

A. Introduction

Dondy Tan is a researcher and writer who focuses on science, religion and philosophy. He is educated in physics and has written many works that connect science with religion. Dondy Tan believes that science and religion should not be seen as opposites, but as complementary. He explains that the Qur'an and the Bible, as the holy books of Muslims and Christians, have scientific principles that can be proven through experimentation and observation. One-way thinking is never correct, often a combination of science and religion, measurement and theoretical thinking, logic and intuition, is needed to draw conclusions about the most important philosophical questions (Coulter, 1923). Dondy Tan has conducted a comparative study between the Qur'ān and the Bible to look for similarities and differences in the teaching of science. He found that both scriptures are similar in the way they describe the creation of the universe. This is also described in the holy books of the heavenly religions, such as the Torah, Injil and Qur'ān. This is in line with existing information that science also reveals that the universe as it is today came about through a very long process, which allows it to be categorized into six eras (Askar & Aziz, 2024). However, there are differences in their respective explanations of the process of human creation. Therefore, we need to develop a broader and more open view in understanding the relationship between science and religion.

Dondy Tan's thinking about the existence of science in Islam and the Bible through a media observation approach has a weakness because it relies too much on media images that are not necessarily neutral. This approach does not consider the historical background and deep theological understanding of each religion in relation to science. In the Islamic tradition, revelation and rationality are mutually supportive, as reflected in the Qur'an and the contributions of Muslim scientists throughout history, concepts such as the expansion of the universe, the Big Bang, and the complex order of the cosmos find resonance in Quranic verses, indicating that science and religion are not fundamentally opposed, but can be complementary (Cosmology, n.d.). Meanwhile, the relationship between the Bible and science in Christianity has had a different historical development, so comparative studies should be conducted with more comprehensive scientific methods.

The uniqueness of Dondy Tan's thinking about the existence of science in Islam and the Bible lies in his background and knowledge. With a background as a Christian who finally decided to convert to Islam, Tan can combine science and religion not from one religion alone, but from two religions, namely Islam and Christianity. Tan knows how the perspectives of the Qur'an and the Bible regarding science, according to him in Islam, science is seen as a means to understand the majesty of God's creation, where on his youtube channel in the upload entitled SCIENCE IN THE QUR'AN AND BIBLE, he invites his congregation to think again

about the greatness of Allah SWT and can prepare to return to Allah SWT through us understanding the phenomena in the universe that are related according to the Qur'an and science. In contrast, according to Tan in Bible, despite the tendency to separate science and religion, Tan pointed out that there is room for scientific interpretation in the context of creation and the universe described through the scriptures. It is thought that Christianity and Science are compatible in the sense that science can support beliefs in Christianity and in turn beliefs in Christianity can support science. To avoid unnecessary conflicts in the future between science and religion, it is suggested that the Christian worldview which is the core of the faith should be taken (Manogu, 2019). However, this does not mean that certain parts of the scriptures are left out. The uniqueness of Tan's view is also emphasized through researchers who explore the integration of science and religion.

The main objectives are: (1) Demonstrate the interconnectedness of science and religion, particularly that many scientific discoveries have been contained in sacred texts, especially the Qur'an. (2) Dispel the misconception that science and religion are in conflict, and show that they can be complementary. (3) To spread the understanding that the Qur'ān and Bible contain knowledge relevant to modern science, such as the Big Bang theory and the development of life. Dondy Tan uses two approaches: (1) Comparative studies, comparing modern scientific concepts with verses in the Qur'an and Bible, such as the creation of the universe in line with the Big Bang theory and the stages of human development in line with biology and evolution. (2) Media observation approach, observing how the media presents the relationship between science and religion, and how the media shapes people's understanding.

Points that are relevant to the focus of this research, taken from dondy tan's upload on his YouTube channel entitled SCIENCE IN THE QUR'AN AND THE BIBLE, namely science in the Qur'an and its comparison with the next book. The Qur'an has been tested for scientific errors and has been validated by science, Points that are relevant to the focus of this research, taken from dondy tan's upload on his YouTube channel entitled SCIENCE IN THE QUR'AN AND THE BIBLE, namely science in the Qur'an and its comparison with the next book(Qur, n.d.). Many Qur'anic verses related to science have only been revealed in modern times, such as the Big Bang theory, the orbit of the earth and sun, mountains as pegs of the earth, and iron sent down from the sky. Many Qur'anic verses related to science have only been revealed in modern times, such as the Big Bang theory, the orbit of the earth and sun, mountains as pegs of the earth, and iron sent down from the sky. The Qur'ān also explains natural phenomena such as bees eating fruit, ant communication, layers of darkness in the deep sea, and air pressure at high altitudes. It is also accurate in describing the story of Noah's flood and the rescue of Pharaoh's body. The video also discusses the differences between the Qur'ān

and neighbouring books in terms of scientific depictions, such as the creation of the heavens and earth, and the characteristics of living things.

This research focuses on Dondy Tan's thoughts on the existence of science in Islam and the Bible, examining how he compares and analyses the relationship between science and the two religious traditions. The study aims to identify Dondy Tan's concepts, arguments and approaches in understanding the existence and role of science in Islam and the Bible. The urgency of this research lies in its significance in the academic discourse on the integration of science and religion, especially amidst the growing debate on how these two aspects can interact harmoniously. By analysing Dondy Tan's thoughts, this research can provide new insights in understanding how religious perspectives influence views towards science, as well as encourage further discussion on the relationship between science and religious beliefs (Dondy tan, Youtube 2023).

B. The Relationship between Religion and Science

The typology of independence proposed by Ian G. Barbour, is a method for understanding the science-religion problem through the explanation of these parts into a separate scope (Russell, 2010). A common view of the typology of science and religion in its name is that science and religion have fianceative domains of concern, so that the combination of the two is something that has no connection. Science with its empirical methodology, addresses the explanation of natural and physical phenomena, answering questions of physical messing phenomena and processes. Religion, on the other hand, is concerned with existential matters of meaning, value, and purpose in life. Within this framework, science answers how, while religion explains why. The transmission of religious values through an ongoing living tradition across generations reflects the enduring presence of religious traditions and culture among humanity for centuries. Wherever there is a civilization, religion invariably accompanies it(Santalia, 2015).

With this separation of domains, the independent function typology seeks to avoid potential unrest between science and religion - by emphasising the autonomy of the song between them (Ján, 2021).

In addition to the difference in domains of study, the independence typology also emphasises the substantive differences in language and methodology that are also distinct between science and religion. The language of science tends to be descriptive and analytical, while the language of religion is metaphorical and symbolic. Science uses scientific methodology - systematic observation, technical observation, experimental space hypothesis testing - whereas religious methodology, the tools of revelation of experiential tradition.

These bio-epistemological differences mean that science and religion acquire knowledge and interpret truth differently (Polkinghorne, J. 2000). Thus, independence typology argues that these two areas should be kept within the

boundaries of their respective autonomy and that there should be no expression of pressure for conformity. By acknowledging these differences, the independence typology tries to realize a framework that allows peaceful coexistence between science and religion (Santi, 2018).

In the conflict perspective, science and religion are considered to be in opposing positions. The difference in approach between science and religion in the search for truth often triggers conflict(King, 2024). Science focuses on factual data, while religion prioritizes spiritual values and beliefs. This shows that both have different perspectives in understanding the truth. science and religion are considered to be in opposing positions. The difference in approach between science and religion in the search for truth often triggers conflict. Science focuses on factual data, while religion prioritizes spiritual values and beliefs. This shows that both have different perspectives in understanding the truth.

According to Barbour, scientists tend to be skeptical of religious truth because religion cannot be proven empirically and rationally. This makes scientists believe that truth can only be obtained through science. On the other hand, religionists argue that science has limitations in explaining everything because of the limitations of human reason. Thus, both have different perspectives in seeking truth and understanding the world (Jendri, 2019).

This view suggests a more constructive relationship between science and religion than a conflict or independence approach. It emphasizes that there is common ground between the two that allows for dialogue and even mutual support. In this dialog, science and religion are compared to highlight similarities in methods and predictive concepts One way to dialog is to compare scientific and religious methods to see their similarities and differences. Scientists and theologians can work together as dialog partners in explaining various phenomena, while maintaining the integrity of each discipline. Proponents of this view of dialog believe that science and religion are not entirely subjective. They share common characteristics such as coherence, breadth, and usefulness. In addition, methodological similarities are also often raised, including the use of consistency criteria and congruence with experience (Meliani et al., 2021).

The integration model in Ian G. Barbour's thinking is an approach that seeks to unite science and religion in a coherent framework. In this model, Barbour not only sees that science and religion can dialogue, but also that they can form a complementary system of knowledge(Waston, Yusuf Olawale Owa-Onire Uthman, Mahmudulhassan, 2024). This integration does not mean indiscriminately mixing the scientific method with religious beliefs, but rather finding common ground between the two. He offers three approaches in this model-natural theology, theology of nature, and systematic synthesis (Waston, Yusuf, et al., 2024). All three seek to make scientific findings part of a broader theological reflection, while maintaining the integrity of each discipline.

In the natural theology approach, for example, God's existence and majesty are inferred from the order and complexity of the universe. Meanwhile, theology of nature utilizes science to reinterpret religious doctrines, not as a result of direct deduction from scientific data, but as a theological response to evolving scientific understanding, Advances in science are very important for society. In order for new concepts, information, and technologies to be adopted, it is essential that science develops on a solid, consistent, and reliable foundation(de Araújo, 2012). As in systematic synthesis, the integration of science and religion does not stop at conversation or reinterpretation, but builds a system of thought that unites scientific and religious worldviews in depth. Barbour believes that this integrative approach is able to build a bridge between the empirical world and the spiritual world, and provide a more complete understanding of reality (Jendri, 2019).

C. The Relationship between Muslims and Christians in Building Civilization Social

Muslims believe that all religions from Allah are Islam, including those revealed to Prophets Moses and Jesus. The Qur'ān states that Jews and Christians have falsified the Torah and Inul and have hatred towards Muslims Even so, the Qur'ān points out that Christians are closer to Islam than Jews The message in the Qur'ān is not to sow hatred but to remind Muslims to be careful in dealing with them.

Islam forbids Muslims to make them pemupin and illustrates that the Torah and Inul have been changed by humans, Throughout history, interactions between Muslims and Christians have taken place with complex and diverse dynamics. In the early days of Islam, the relationship between the two communities was quite harmonious. The Prophet Muhammad established good relations with Christians in Arabia, and there are even records showing that he received protection from a Christian bishop.

Furthermore, collaboration between Muslims and Christians in social and humanitarian fields has great potential to strengthen the bonds between them. Cooperation in the education, health and environmental sectors is crucial to creating a more harmonious and peaceful society. This is reinforced by Mohammad Hashim Kamali's research, which highlights that Islamic and Christian teachings both contain environmental ethical principles such as responsibility and justice, which can be used as the basis for real cooperation in ecological and social issues (Kamali 2015).

However, significant changes occurred during the period of the Crusades (1095-1291), which caused tensions and conflicts between Muslims and Christians to worsen. Harmonious relations between Muslims and Christians can be established through constructive dialog and sustainable cooperation. Through

interfaith dialog, understanding and tolerance between the two can be enhanced (Muchtar Aziz, 1996).

This research highlights the need to understand both the differences and similarities between the two religions, so that a respectful relationship can be built. In this case, interreligious dialog becomes an important foundation Kamaruzzaman Bustamam-Ahmad in his research explains that interfaith dialog is not only optional, but a must in building social harmony in a plural society (Bustamam, 2020). In a global context, this approach serves as an attempt to de-escalate religious identity conflicts (Dahlan, 2009). Thus, it can be concluded that good relations between Muslims and Christians can indeed be realized through continuous dialogue and collaboration. It is therefore imperative to continue to promote interreligious dialogue and cooperation in order to create a more peaceful and harmonious world.

Science can be understood as a discipline that develops in a secular context, therefore it is not possible for science to cover things that are unobservable by the five senses or scientific tools, especially when sams show ways of working and results that often contradict the norms of religious teachings that are considered sacred, various paradigm variations have emerged among scholars in response to the rapid development of science. Although until now, the answers of the ulema still tend to refer to science, they have difficulty keeping up with the pace of progress and innovation in science.

Knowledge that is more certain, while religion does not have the same measure. In the midst of rationalism, empiricism and positivism, scholars are trying to find authentic alternatives to catch up with the lag they are experiencing, either by accepting modern science or by criticizing it (Lestari & Resmiyanto, 2022). This view is clearly contrary to the teachings of Islam. Therefore, it is important to explore the correlation between the two by emphasizing the mastery of sams, so that Muslıım people can more easily understand the avat-avat kauniyah contained in the Qur'an It cannot be denied if the explanation is in line with what Baiquni said, that sans is not the only means to reveal, the behavior of the universe, Science has limitations, One approach that can be a bridge between Islam and sams is through integrative education. gmoser and kramer (2024) showed in their study that an interfaith education approach between Muslim and Christian teachers can help shape a more inclusive and krıtıs understanding of science within the frame of religious values. This suggests that the teaching of religion and science need not be positioned as two polar opposites, but rather complementary.

However, developing sams is not enough to just read the verses of kauntyah More effort is needed to understand the Qur'an as a whole and master knowledge about the nature and behavior of nature Thus, the greatness and power of Allah SWT will be increasingly visible. In this case, an approach that integrates religious perspectives on contemporary issues such as the environment and health,

becomes very important (Saputra et al, 2023). asserts that Islamic principles such as unity, balance, and responsibility are very relevant in shaping healthy ecological behavior.

Thus, if we look from a broader perspective, the discussion about Islam and science actually covers two different cultures, namely Islamic thought and modern Western thought. It is not simply about doctrine (Islam) compared to modern Western culture in the form of science, which is knowledge developed in the West in the modern era with its distinctive characteristics, such as a focus on observation and experimentation, in contrast to the speculative approach dominant in natural philosophy in the past (Maimun, 2020).

These are two different things, and when we talk about doctrine and culture, they are generally distinguished by their status. talk about doctrine and culture, they are generally distinguished by their ontological status. ontological status. Religion is regarded as absolute truth, while culture is not. Meanwhile, thought, including Islamic thought, should be seen as a human endeavor that is also part of culture. the result of human endeavor which is also part of culture. Therefore, therefore, the overall formulation is relative, although there are elements that are recognized as absolute, namely those taken directly from the Qur'an. as absolute, which are taken directly from the Qur'an and Hadith. The study This study focuses on the interaction between the two cultures (Islam and the West), especially in the context of thinking about Islam and science, by referring to the historical context of modern Islam that gave birth to a variety of historical context of modern Islam that gave birth to various ideas. In addition, This study also maps the variations of thought in more depth than the previous mapping, based on the specifications found. based on the specifications found.

D. Dondy Tan's Comparative View of the Relationship between Religion and Science in Qur'an and Bible

Dondy Tan, a researcher and writer who focuses on science, religion and philosophy, offers a unique perspective on the integration of science and religion (Ct, 1999). With a background in physics education, he believes that science and religion can walk together in understanding the truth. He explains that the Qur'ān and Bible have scientific principles that can be proven through experimentation and observation, thus showing that science and religion do not have to be seen as opposites.

Through a comparative study between the Qur'ān and the Bible, Dondy Tan found similarities and differences in the teaching of science. While both have similarities in describing the creation of the universe, they differ in the explanation of the process of human creation. Therefore, he emphasizes the importance of having a broad and open view in understanding the relationship between science and religion, so that we can understand that science and religion can complement

each other in understanding the truth (Ecklund & Park, 2009). Thus, Dondy Tan offers an important contribution in understanding the relationship between science and religion (Iis Arifudin, 2016).

Dondy Tan's opinion on the relationship between science and religion offers a fresh perspective on understanding the truth that science and religion do not have to be opposed, but can go hand in hand. By showing that scientific principles can be found in holy books such as the Qur'an and the Bible, Dondy Tan invites us to see religion not only as a matter of belief, but also as a source of knowledge. This approach encourages an open attitude in exploring the truth from various sides, both through scientific research and spiritual understanding.

However, efforts to combine science and religion need to be done with caution. The differences in the creation narratives between the Qur'an and the Bible show that each book has its own context and purpose. Science relies on evidence and experimentation, while religion relies on faith and moral values. I argue that both have different ways of working, and so need to be respected in their uniqueness. Instead of forcing one into the other, we should see how they can complement each other to enrich our understanding of the world.

Ultimately, Dondy Tan's approach is an important effort in a world where science and religion often clash. By encouraging dialog, not opposition, we can build a broader and more balanced understanding (Harrison, 2015). Science helps us understand the world rationally, while religion provides depth of meaning and moral direction. If both are properly respected, as Dondy Tan offers, then humans can develop knowledge that is not only intelligent, but also wise.

The object of data in this study is Dondy Tan's thoughts on the existence of science in the Qur'an and Bible conveyed through digital media, specifically in a video entitled SCIENCE IN THE QUR'AN AND BIBLE on his YouTube channel. The thought is analyzed because it offers a comparative approach that emphasizes the similarities and differences between the two great scriptures in discussing scientific phenomena. The selection of Dondy Tan as an object is based on his background as a Muslim convert with an education in physics, which allows him to combine a rational-empirical approach with religious understanding from two different perspectives (Numbers, 2009).

In this study, the object is placed as a representation of a form of personal interpretation of religious texts linked to modern science. Dondy Tan's narrative contributes to the discourse on the integration of science and religion, especially by showing how scriptures are interpreted scientifically in the context of phenomena such as the creation of the universe, the structure of the cosmos, and human origins. This position allows for an analysis that highlights how individuals with interfaith experiences construct a transdisciplinary synthesis of knowledge.

Furthermore, the video is examined through a media observation approach, taking into account that digital media is a strategic contemporary space for disseminating

ideas. The development of technology in this era has had a significant impact on the rapidly growing and dynamic model of da'wah that allows access to information quickly and easily. Da'wah, which is an effort to call, summon, invite, and encourage people to do good, needs to make the best use of various communication instruments. Otherwise, da'wah can be left behind and slowed down, which ultimately has an impact on the morals and morals of society. Therefore, the position of the object is not only seen as a representation of theological thought, but also as part of the dynamics of scientific and religious communication in the era of information technology (Efendi et al., 2023).

This shows the relevance of the object in a broader sociocultural context, namely how the media shapes people's perspective on the relationship between religion and science. Through this platform, Islamic content can be easily accessed and reach millions of viewers, as seen from the number of views on YouTube. The study of this object is expected to contribute to a more holistic understanding of the relationship between science and religion, and enrich interdisciplinary studies that connect philosophy, theology, and media studies (Wibowo, 2019).

Viewed from the perspective of Ian G. Barbour, Dondy Tan's view of Science in the Perspective of the Qur'an can be seen as an integration relationship between science and the Qur'an (Islam)(Evey, 2024). Dondy Tan said in his video uploaded on youtube entitled SCIENCE IN THE QUR'AN AND BIBLE that the Qur'an has passed a test called the Point Polsification Test, which is a test that passes religious books that are in line with science. Dondy Tan added that mountains according to the Qur'an were created as pegs in order to stabilize the plates on earth and according to Dondy Tan, the theory of mountains as pegs was only discovered when the theory of continents consisting of several plates was discovered. In the Qur'an, surah An-Naba to be precise, it says “And have We not set up the mountains as pegs so that the earth does not shake so that people can live peacefully on it?”. The verse is in line with scientific research conducted by Frank Press and immortalized in his work entitled THE EARTH which states that mountains have roots that go deep into the ground and spread so that they can stabilize the plates on the earth. For Dondy Tan, the kauniyah verses in the Quran such as the invitation to pay attention to the heavens, the earth, and the creation of humans, are a form of affirmation of the importance of scientific exploration. This view shows that in Islam, scientific activity is part of intellectual worship that can strengthen faith, not undermine it. Therefore, it places the Quran as a sacred text that is coherent with modern science.

In contrast, In contrast, Dondy Tan's perspective on the Bible tends to show a conflictual relationship between science and religion(Evans, 2018). Dondy Tan's perspective on the Bible tends to show a conflictual relationship between science and religion. He notes that in Western history, there have been many tensions between scientific findings and Church doctrine, such as in the case of Galileo. In

Tan's view, the Bible is often treated literally by some of its adherents, so that when scientific findings appear that differ from the Genesis narrative, conflict is inevitable. Not only that, statements in the Bible such as the sky has a pole which until now there has been no scientific proof of it, insects have six legs but the Bible says there are four, bats which are actually mammals but according to the Bible are a bururng, add to the evidence that there is a difference or conflict between the Bible and science. Despite attempts at adjustment by modern theologians, he believes that the relationship between science and the Bible still leaves tensions. Therefore, he concludes that in the context of the Bible, the existence of science is often positioned as a challenge to religious authority, not as an equal dialog partner.

The ideas put forward by Dondy Tan add great depth to the discussion on the interaction between science and religion, especially in relation to Islam and Christianity. His background as a convert to Islam provides a unique perspective on how science is viewed in the Qur'an and the Bible. Tan argues that in Islam, science is considered a means to understand the greatness of God's creation, whereas in Christianity, despite the tendency towards separation, there is room for scientific interpretation. This view is supported by other studies that also analyze the relationship between science and religion.

This research focuses on the relationship between religious teachings and scientific teachings, focusing primarily on the Qur'ān and its comparison with other holy books. To analyze Qur'ānic verses related to science, such as the Big Bang Theory and the structure of the Universe, a qualitative approach provided by cinema as a comparison or observation medium is used. Maurice Bucaille's interpretation is one of the important arguments, especially about the need to consider facts in Qur'anic verses. The study argues that the Qur'ān has proven its claims through science and can therefore provide confidence and expand understanding and knowledge of the universe.

Furthermore, other studies on Islam and science highlight the existence of two distinct cultures that require understanding, namely Islamic thought and modern Western thought. Science, as a discipline developed in a secular context, has limitations in covering the non-empirical or supernatural matters taught in Islam. Therefore, it is important to establish a correlation between science and religion by emphasizing mastery of science, so that Muslims can more easily understand the kauniyah verses in the Qur'ān, while still recognizing the limitations of science in explaining the whole universe.

This study shows that the teachings of the Qur'ān have a stronger compatibility with modern science than the Bible, as stated by Maurice Bucaille. The method used by Bucaille provides an important solution for Muslims to maintain their faith without the need to reject the development of science, thus bridging the gap between religion and science. This analytical opinion reinforces

the results that show that the merger between Islam and modern science is not only possible, but also a strategic necessity in facing the challenges of today, by making science an important part of a dynamic and open understanding of religion (Azhar Azhari, 2024).

In terms of morals and ethics, this study considers science in Islam as knowledge that should always adhere to the ethical principles found in the Qur'an and Hadith to provide maximum benefits without causing social or environmental damage. The results show that without moral oversight, knowledge can turn into a destructive force, making it important to incorporate religious and ethical values in science. This analysis is among studies that emphasize the need for a balance between scientific progress and spiritual values to create a sustainable and holistic quality of life in the context of Islam and the Bible (Sultan & Kepri, 2025).

E. Conclusion

On the basis of the subject matter of this study, it can be concluded that Dondy Tan's view of science in the Qur'anic perspective can be seen as an integration relationship between science and the Qur'an (Islam) and while in the Bible perspective, according to Dondy Tan tends to show a conflict relationship between science and religion. Dondy Tan's view shows that in Islam, especially through the Qur'an, science is seen as a harmonious and complementary part of revelation, as seen from the Qur'anic encouragement to think scientifically. In contrast, in the context of the Bible, he sees a tendency for conflict between science and religion, which is reflected in the history of the Church's opposition to scientific discoveries such as the Galileo case.

Dondy Tan sees the Qur'an as a scripture that is compatible with logic and science. After years of comparisons with the Bible, he is convinced of the Quran's veracity. He noted that there are contradictions in the Bible that do not exist in the Qur'an. Therefore, he considers the Quran to be more scientifically and textually authentic. This research is limited to YouTube media observations that are potentially biased in the representation of Dondy Tan's thoughts on science in the A1-Qu'an and Bible, and lacks depth in the historical-theological analysis of the two scriptures. For future research, it is recommended to use diverse methods such as interviews and more comprehensive textual analysis to: enrich the understanding of the relationship between science and religion in perspectives on science and religion in the bible.

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