



## Philosophical Thinking in Building Civilized Millennial Humans

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### Abstrak

Manusia dipengaruhi oleh digitalisasi di semua aspek kehidupan mereka; perubahan pemikiran dan cara hidup tidak bisa dihindari. Munculnya berbagai platform media sosial dengan nilai-nilai yang berpotensi merusak merupakan salah satu isu yang sangat memprihatinkan. Dengan demikian, filsafat dapat menawarkan kesempatan bagi generasi milenial untuk menjadi contoh bagi orang-orang beradab dalam perjuangan melawan irasionalitas yang tidak mengesankan. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan metode Library Research dalam penelitiannya. Dengan memiliki pemikiran filosofis manusia milenial akan lebih memiliki filter yang baik dalam memilah dan memanfaatkan teknologi-digital dimasa kini.

**Kata Kunci:** Filsafat, Teknologi-Digital, Berkeadaban

### Abstract

Humans are influenced by digitalization in all aspects of their lives; changes in thinking and way of life are inevitable. The emergence of various social media platforms with potentially destructive values is one of the most concerning issues. Thus, philosophy can offer an opportunity for the millennial generation to be an example for civilized people in the struggle against unpleasant irrationality. In this study, the researcher used the Library Research method in his research. By having philosophical thinking, millennials will have better filters in sorting and utilizing digital technology today.

**Keywords:** *Philosophy, Digital Technology, Civilized*

### Introduction

Technology has advanced at an incredible pace in recent years, beautifying human civilization. This evolution is a direct result of conflicts that arise in technology that we usually refer to as philosophy. This confirms the claim that philosophy is the origin of all science. It also illustrates how important it is to study philosophy because it serves as a starting point for all other disciplines. In addition, if we learn it, we can increase our own self-esteem, which will benefit us and others. This is in accordance with Magnis Suseno's affirmation that philosophy is the most

comprehensive educational foundation and contributes to educating the nation's life through the academic order.(Suseno, 1991)

We can feel how gadgets powered by internet technology have influenced human existence, especially in the millennial era. Almost all of their activities—from dressing up in style to eating fast food and absorbing news without using critical thinking bound by space and time—are inseparable from the function of this technology. The rapid spread of knowledge undoubtedly has a negative effect on the social order. The millennial age poses a problem because they easily

consume false information and hoaxes without checking. The moment of deterioration of moral and ethical standards used to communicate and disseminate information on social media has begun in recent years. Meanwhile, in the social hierarchy, ethics are very important to avoid friction that leads to conflict. (Hasyimsyah, 1999)

The millennial generation must study philosophy to keep up with the accelerating flow of information technology to anticipate this. Philosophy is a discipline that prioritizes reason above all other forms of knowledge, inviting people to reclaim their capacity to think critically. Although reality can be observed with the senses, reality must first be rationally reduced. There is no interesting falsehood in the land of philosophers. Since they are presented as truth, falsehoods are in high demand. With common sense, a lie will be seen as a lie. (Hasyimsyah, 1999)

Muhammad Muslih quoted Fazlur Rahman who said that philosophy is very important to solve obstacles and deadlocks Faced with social, humanistic, and even theological themes in addition to basic sciences. Hence Muhammad Muslim's assertion that philosophy, in fact, is an intellectual instrument that is necessary continuously (philosophy as an approach). Philosophy is considered a very important tool for intellectuals in creating a lot of scientific knowledge, including religion and theology. Philosophy is said to be the mind for analytical-critical objections and is capable of giving birth to the fresh ideas necessary in human existence. (Purnamansyah et al., 2023)

Philosophy is often thought to obscure the mind and even deceive people. Such a viewpoint is regrettable, because philosophy is fundamentally essential to

human existence, especially in dealing with the many problems facing humanity. Philosophy as a whole refers to comprehensive, radical, and logical reasoning about an object. And in this era of digital-technology, philosophy will be needed as a shield so that moral degradation does not occur and makes humans civilized.

### **Research Methods**

This research is entirely based on literature review or literature study. So, this research is library research. The research methodology of literature or literature studies, especially those that contain relevant theories and research challenges carried out by previous researchers. Data is collected and analyzed from published literature as well as other types of documentation, such as writing in journals or other media. Primary data and secondary data are the two types of data collected for this study.

The data collection technique is carried out by searching for data related to the discussion in the research title that the researcher takes. In this study, the data was taken in various ways such as literature studies, literature studies and even searches on the internet. For data analysis techniques, it is carried out using qualitative analysis.

### **Results and Discussion**

#### **A. The Meaning of Philosophy in the Digital-Technology Era**

The Greek term "philosophia," which consists of the words philo – philien (love) or philia (friendship, attraction), and shopia (wisdom, wisdom, knowledge, skill, practical experience, intelligence), is where the word "philosophy" comes from. So, that philosophy requires adoring knowledge. While it is known as "philosophy" in Arabic and "philosophy" in English, both of which are thought to mean "love of wisdom", respectively. It is clear from the previous

definition that philosophy refers to the love of wisdom. Philosophers or philosophers are those who love science or seek wisdom. (Susanto & Hermawan, 2011)

The science of philosophy teaches us how to test persistent individuals to ascertain truth or reality critically and holistically. The philosophical position is troubling. To arrive at synthesis, reflection, contemplation, abstraction, conversation, and assessment are all activities that take place. When putting something in the right context, philosophy (philosophy as a science) investigates the essence (substance) or "what" of the target object. Which is considered completely different from other disciplines that have a single perspective in every way. In relation to material human matters, philosophy seeks to understand the essence of the human person, including the importance of his existence and the reasons for its existence in both the immanent and transcendental senses. By considering only one side or dimension of objects made of human matter, branches of disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, psychology, law, economics, and politics developed.

With the grand-theory he presented in the *Cours de Philosophie Positive*, Auguste Comte (1798–1857), which taught that the human way of thinking will reach its peak in the positive stage after passing through the theological and metaphysical, scientific and social stages. science with an empiricist approach, achieves its definitive form. He gives the word "positive" a clear definition with a philosophical tone, stating that it should be specific, precise, true, and helpful to describe what is true and what is real. (Mouly, 1991)

As a critical discipline, philosophy is intended to be the foundation and guide in overcoming urgent problems in the social, ideological, political, economic,

educational, and other fields. In addition, it is hoped that the philosophy of science will be able to engage in debate and serve as a platform for criticizing the progress of science. Epistemology continues in the philosophy of science. Epistemology of knowledge is information that comes from sources or tools such as the five senses, understanding, reasoning, and intuition. Different schools of thought, such as rationalism (Descartes), empiricism (John Locke), criticism (Immanuel Kant), positivism (August Comte), phenomenology (Husserl), existentialism (Sartre), constructivism (Feyerabend), and so on, sprung up from there.

In the digital era, the majority of people use digital technology in their daily lives. Compared to the previous analog system, this digital system is more advanced. Signal damage often occurs in analog systems, resulting in confusing signals. Analog systems produce false signals that it obtains from nature. The confusing element can be eliminated by digital systems by sampling sound waves and transmitting the actual signal in bits, which makes the signal sharper and eliminates signal delays.

In the digital age, media is a network and can be manipulated. Now consumers are easier to get information thanks to technology. As digital technology advances, the world has seen significant transformations, including the emergence of several highly advanced forms of digital technology that have emerged. In modern times, the boundaries between one (branch) of science and one another are not clear, to the point that interdependence and interconnection of knowledge become indispensable. Or it could be the other way around, the sciences are separated dichotomously from each other without any

desire to get to know each other. In this case, a study is needed to build a network of interaction or interconnectedness so that different disciplines can work together and achieve an integral and integrative nature of science. Our eyes then open to the fact that morality and ethics are becoming more important. The idea that science has no intrinsic value is increasingly being abandoned. The credibility and existence of a scientist are currently being tested. Along the way, the need to develop a philosophy of science arises. This philosophy of science is very important in providing meaning or axiology to the progress of science and technology, as well as in setting clear scientific boundaries.

Humans are affected by the growth of digital technology in many ways, both positively and negatively. The following are some of the benefits of the digital age:

1. The necessary information may be faster and easier to find.
2. The growth of digital technology-based innovations in various industries streamlines labor processes.
3. The rise of mass media with a digital foundation, especially electronic media, as a source of public knowledge and information.
4. Improve the quality of human resources by creating and using communication and information technology.
5. The emergence of new educational resources including online learning materials, discussion forums, and libraries can raise educational standards.
6. The emergence of e-businesses, such as online stores that offer various needs and conveniences.

In addition to the benefits of the digital era, we need to be prepared for the negative impacts of the digital era, including:

1. IPR (Intellectual Property Rights) violations are committed by people who commit fraud and have access to data.
2. Children's quick ideas are bred due to a lack of attention and short-term thinking.
3. Misuse of knowledge in committing crimes such as hacking into the financial system.
4. Moral degradation caused by easy access to pornographic and pornographic sites.
5. The emergence of individualist, anti-social sentiments

Not a few experts claim that philosophy pursues the truth. Persistently find out about everything, including ant and elephant issues, legal and political issues, moral and philosophical, and so on. Himyari Yusuf, who is also quoted by Rizal and Misnal, states that philosophy is a branch of science related to wisdom. Wisdom, on the other hand, is an ideal quality in human existence as it can influence how people behave and act in accordance with the higher principles of humanity. Thus, it can be said that philosophy is a comprehensive, radical, and logical way of thinking in order to always seek the truth and ultimately be able to understand the meaning of everything, including the meaning of life for humans.(Louis, 2012)

Although philosophy is abstract, this does not mean that it has nothing to do with everyday real life. Philosophy basically helps people in understanding and living their daily lives by using more logical methods of thinking than just on intuition, sentiment, or mysticism. Studying philosophy is supposed to expand one's knowledge because expanding one's knowledge also broadens one's thinking and

perspective. so that it can help find smarter solutions to the problems we constantly face. According to Zubaidi Mastal, in connection with the above explanation, if various problems are not exemplified and presented from in-depth and fundamental studies (philosophy), they will still convey or produce a negative moral and moral image. religious values, as well as their aims and objectives. Thus, the inevitability of philosophy is actually for the sake of human existence, according to these experts, especially philosophy as a tool (method) to investigate and solve various difficulties faced by humans in life, especially for today's society.(Walidah, 2018)

Wibisono said there was no difference between philosophy and other disciplines. But philosophy is a different formal object. The object of the object investigated in philosophy is the essence or what is in question, and the object is understood as the whole or the whole. Based on the above viewpoint, actual evidence shows that philosophy is essential to human existence. The Urgency of Philosophy encompasses all facets of human existence, including moral and theological questions, and not just a branch of science. Complex problems, or almost every part of life facing the same difficulties, especially for modern civilization, must be solved.(Rofiq, 2018)

The rapid evolution of culture over the previous few centuries was largely influenced by the rapid advancement of science and technology, not just population growth. Inside the ancient peoples were hunters and gatherers who had a slow cultural development. Then, as a result of the accumulation and interaction between processing, the agricultural revolution, the large and sedentary living societies, the rise of cities, and writing, civilization developed. Upholding technology, especially in view of

the Industrial Revolution, its development is starting to pick up again.(Rofiq, 2018)

Historically, there has been a fierce competition to fund the sources of information that enable the advancement of science in today's times, starting with Rationalism and its protagonist Rene Descartes, Empirism and its protagonist John Locke, and Critic and its protagonist Immanuel Kant. The August Comte school of positivism was the idea that brought the end of the struggle. Given the strength and scope of positivism's influence in the modern era, the 19th century AD can be considered the century of positivism. A positivistic perspective is used to measure the truth. Philosophy adapts to human actions so that it no longer emphasizes the value of abstract thought.(Firmaningrum, 2023)

The 20th century saw significant advances in science and technology. While scientific knowledge is created rapidly every five years, even in some subjects such as genetics every two years, discovery and creativity occur alternately and continuously, creating problems with diffusion, storage, search, and assimilation. That in turn requires technology. This period of time saw the growth of a new and extensive and revolutionary division of biology and the opening of new views for human life in the fields of physics, chemistry, and geology.

Science and technology have undergone several revolutions, each of which has had a far-reaching and unpredictable impact. The progress of the four rotations is described as follows: The first revolution ushered in a period of increased interest in the dynamics of motion and the study of the depth of gravity. The discovery of this research builds the foundation of civilization because of its

extraordinary significance. Isaac Newton was the catalyst for this era. The second revolution was marked by a greater emphasis on the features of electrical and magnetic technology that oversees all things, as well as the characteristics of radiation research. advances in science some of the leading academics of the time, such as Faraday and Maxwell, were pioneers of science.

an era that began with Max Planck's discovery of the quantum properties of light; Third revolution. This period of time witnessed a profound transformation that changed the way people think about the study of matter and the cosmos. Einstein, who invented the Theory of Relativity, Rutherford on the atom, Bohr on quantum theory, and other related names with new quantum theorists such as Schrodinger, Heisenberg, and Dirac developed the brilliance of this era. The fourth revolution began in 1938 with the identification of a new type of substance that Anderson called particles.

As science advances, societal norms shift. With the help of science, busy city life, and modern communication, traditional agriculture, ranching, and ranching became more advanced. A mosaic appears within the circle of space and time due to the rapidly expanding knowledge of the world, which occurs at various speeds, patterns, and time frames. Because of the possible alternative limitations to be explored, there is no universal foundation model for the evolution of all cultures and periods, apart from an outline. The change in human life to scientific patterns can also bring humans into a civilization that is gradually more developed and includes more cutting-edge technology.

## **B. Civilized Man**

The word "manu" (Sanskrit), or "mens" (Latin) in human language means a creature that thinks, is intelligent, or is sensible (capable of controlling other species). Human expressions can be used to refer to ideas or realities, concepts or truths, groups or individuals. Meanwhile, civilized refers to having a sophisticated view, orienting attitudes to behave in a cultured manner. The actions of civilized people are consistent with the principle of truth.

Human beings are rational beings so that they are able to formulate meanings that involve judgment, distinction and explanation, of course, with the knowledge and reason that they function. Knowledge is the source of reality based on basic human assumptions. Without knowledge, humans cannot distinguish things that can be grasped with the five senses, so the term "knowledge" is quite broad in meaning, This term shows that humans are aware of the things around them; The existence of human beings in this world is different from the existence of a dead object. The word "knowledge" includes not only scientific knowledge, but also personal experience, seeing and hearing, feelings and intuitions, conjectures and mood of the soul. Knowledge is the subject of study in philosophy.

The term 'civilized' or 'civilized', is rooted in the word "adab", which Prof. Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas interprets as: "The recognition and recognition of the fact that knowledge and existence are hierarchically orderly according to their various levels and degrees of rank and about the proper place of a person in relation to that essence as well as with the physical, intellectual, nor someone's spirituality."(Walidah, 2018) Manners are also referred to as morals, character and morals.

The secret of happiness lies in temperament and character, so it is a sign of virtue when a person is able to face the challenges of life with good character. Ibn Qayyim explained that a person's temperament and character determine whether they are happy or unhappy, and without a good temperament and character, no one can achieve virtue in this world or in the hereafter.(Qayyim, 1999)

Ibn Maskawaih claimed that morality is an innate quality in the spirit that motivates him to act without the need to think or consider it. The human tendency to do good or bad morals, is a form of process, this process actually plays a very important role in shaping the final behavior of human tendencies. This process is then used by education experts to conceptualize so that humans can survive in goodness, namely through education. This is where the urgency of moral education lies, especially for children, because to create a generation with noble morals in the digital era like today, the most effective way is to educate children from an early age.

Morality is the most significant concept in Al-Farabi's philosophy because it is the subject of most of his writings. The author of "Risalah fi al-Tanbih 'Ala Subuli al-Sa'adah" argues that happiness is the ultimate goal that every human being strives for and morality strives to achieve it. According to al-Farabi, *mumarasah* (habituation) is a means to acquire morality, both honorable and dishonorable. Good morals can be achieved by tradition, namely by often engaging in an activity for a long period of time and in the near future.(Daudy, 1996) Al-Farabi adheres to three very admirable moral principles: First, courage is a virtue that stands in the middle of two vile qualities, namely blindness (*tahawwur*) and cowardice (*juban*). Second,

generosity (*sinking*), which straddles the boundary between miserliness and excesses (*tabriz*), is disgusting. Third, uphold dignity (*'iffh*), which lies between two morally repulsive qualities, namely dependence (*khala'ah*) and absence of pleasure.(Hanafi, 1990)

According to Ibn Sina's moral theory, since humans are objects of material influence, they make many mistakes and mistakes. The biggest factor that prevents people from achieving happiness as their life goal is this circumstance. Therefore, humans must be aware of problems and shortcomings before they can fix them. Knowing one's own morality can be achieved by assessing one's own shortcomings and ugly aspects, as well as doing so through others. In this way, one can use another person as a kind of mirror to determine how suitable or different one person is from another. Therefore, it is easier for him to identify weaknesses and bad morals; but, if you still believe that you do not have commendable morals, let him pursue what is honorable and satisfying while avoiding shameful and miserable deeds. Ibn Sina also discusses the pros and cons, the advantages and disadvantages of authority, and the need for moral development when discussing these values.(Nata, 1995)

### **C. Philosophical Thinking for Civilized Millennial Humans**

Millennial civilization is a value-free scientific culture. A society that is created without paying attention to the moral principles of divinity that functions to direct human reason, but only relies on technological developments and humanization. This scientific civilization is entirely built on the principle of ratio. Therefore, there is no alternative option for us to regain our identity with ethical ideals

and escape from being imprisoned in such a millennial civilization. We must free ourselves from cultural slavery, which Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406 AD) referred to as "taqlid al-maghlub li al-ghalib" (tending to imitate other countries that were considered successful).

In the millennial period, which is marked by the rapid advancement of science and technology, it may be thought of us to reconsider the relevance of philosophy. Will we once again be confronted with the ideas of ancient philosophy that are 'eternal' because they seem to have never been talked about? The world seems to have no limits thanks to the complexity of science and technology at this time. Virtual communication activities have spread rapidly to every corner of the world, and advances in technology and communication have led to many changes in the way people live their lives. The increasing dominance of cyber technology in all areas of life is a sign of this.

All aspects of human existence are affected by digitalization, including an instant mindset, a practical aversion to the process side, and inevitable lifestyle adjustments. The development of social media that has the potential to damage morals is one of the issues that is very concerning. Parents have an important role in shaping the right conditions for their children to develop in the digital era because children born today are directly faced with "two worlds", the real world and the virtual world. Therefore, moral education is essential to give children the tools they need to live a fulfilling life in the future.

In fact, modern civilization has seen many different advances, and these advances are causally correlated with the extraordinarily rapid and spectacular development of science. The facts show that

research advances have resulted in the development of a number of cutting-edge technologies, especially in the field of transformation and communication. Both disciplines of technology have the power to change the way civilization works. Everything seems global, unlimited, and without the barriers or separations that separate nations from each other, communities from each other, or even people from people. However, given the aforementioned advancements, it must also be admitted that it has raised a number of doubts in daily life and irregularities in attitudes. One might argue that society's uncertain outlook on life and the aridity of its soul in later times are due to the deterioration of moral and religious ideals.

Morality and religion are often treated as if they have no value and have nothing to do with actual human affairs. Data show that modern culture primarily believes in freedom (liberalism), and should be used to satisfy desires and satisfy greed, with truth measured by how well they correspond to goods and desires. Life in contemporary society, often known as postmodernism of the globalization of civilization is the most factual. As has been said above, various sophisticated ways of thinking and the rapid progress of science are usually the driving force behind such a paradigm of existence. It is very important to emphasize that the advancement of science and technology has made it possible to send human existence to a state of astonishment and even physical bliss.(Marzuki, 2021)

For example, if one wants to get in touch with a distant individual, whether it's for commercial, political, or other reasons, there's no need to bother anymore; All that needs to be done is to use communication technology, and the problem will be solved in a matter of seconds. Civilization has also



developed into an industrial society from its initial state as an agrarian society. This type of reality is prevalent throughout the nation. The fact that a lot of development also results in a very basic crisis or poverty must be reemphasized. For example, the paradigm of global life and technology is unbalanced due to a lack of moral and spiritual ideals (poor spirituality). The development of modern technology has resulted in a very frightening fall of human values.(Suhartiningsih et al., 2021)

Religion is only seen as a personal problem and other natural problems in people's lives that ignore moral and religious values, even turning them into an empty reality without meaning. As a result, the realm of religious values based on faith in God is considered to be no higher than the values of simple physical luxury. There is no doubt that the basis for everything is everything that is physical. Life in the post-modern era is determined by the views, behaviors, or secularistic civilizations, according to Zubaidi Mastal's description. Secularism is preoccupied with modern life, leading people to apathy towards moral and religious ideals, and tying individuals to a world that is only physical.(Hudaeri, 2016)

Every action has an idea at its core. And it contains important concepts in philosophy. A concept that allows human beings to expand their consciousness in all their actions, allowing them to become more lively, receptive (sensitive) to their environment, and aware of their obligations and rights. We face greater challenges in offering alternatives as science and technology advance. On the one hand, we have to deal with technological developments and their detrimental effects, rapid change, shifting values, and the possibility that people will become

increasingly immoral and worthless in the future.

On the other hand, if we cannot accept the progress of science, knowledge, and technology, we will eventually regress as a species. We are making every effort to make progress in that direction. Thus, science creates knowledge and technology at the same time that humans lose their way and are plagued by uncertainty and doubt (skepticism). Philosophy and science work together to produce science that has wisdom in its application to human life. The more scientific we are, the more we lose wisdom, the more we move away from morality and values.(Suhartiningsih et al., 2021)

The perspective mentioned above contemplatively shows that the progress of science and technology is the alienation of science that is considered value-free, and that human behavior that is alienated from moral and religious values is the result of the secularism of science that separates the world. moral and religious affairs (all worldly affairs are considered to have nothing to do with religion). Philosophy must emerge (as a method) in this conception of reality to investigate morality and religion in the context of modern civilization. In other words, the urgency of philosophy lies in finding solutions. Between the topics of morality and religion, today's humanitarian challenges are increasingly sophisticated and complex. Thus, it can be seen that the urgency of philosophy is to reformulate and re-actualize moral and religious values that have been scattered and abandoned for too long. It is hoped that by studying philosophy, these values can thrive in the practical life of humans, which in the end the life of contemporary society will be solid in all its creativity and activities.

Modern humans, who on the one hand experience an improvement in living conditions which are a means to increase enjoyment, but on the other hand the existing phenomenon of human moral decadence is increasing with quite fatal consequences, has a sense of optimism in addition to pessimism in society. Face scientific advances with spectacular discoveries. If it is associated with the contemporary millennial period, based on the assessment above, it is clearly very relevant to study. Unfortunately, it seems that young individuals who philosophize in the Millennial era are still far from the flames. The perception of philosophy as an abstract discipline that requires heavy mental effort often makes the millennial generation reluctant to engage in philosophical thinking. Millennials have a generational allergy to philosophy because they think differently than previous generations, methodically and thoroughly, and they seem to base their arguments on a lot of practicality, which is a direct result of modernity.

The rapid use of technology, information, and online-based communication is considered to be a solution to a number of problems. The creative thinking capacity of the millennial generation is currently hampered. Therefore, give it a low weight of reasoning depth. Philosophy must be revered by the millennial generation because it is a method of critical thinking based on science. Philosophy is present to create a horizon of new, analytical, logical, critical, systematic, and profound thinking, in the dynamics of information, which often presents superficial, ambiguous, and conditional rationality.

Philosophical thinking methods can help analyze and decide which hoaxes

should be believed and which ones should be ignored in the face of the burgeoning hoax industry. "Bonum est prosequendum et malum vitandum" (do good and avoid bad) is a moral ideal that millennials can at least apply thanks to the philosophical thinking system. Thomas Aquinas was one of the philosophers and theologians of the Scholastic Age who initiated this.

Millennials are expected to be critical, inventive, creative, and productive in today's world, and philosophy is an active and accessible part of it. The millennial generation can see and hear things that others can't do through philosophical thinking. Philosophy always offers a different perspective and its far-reaching reach. The idea of helping millennials develop discretion to acquire fundamental truths that can be used as a basis for life is in response to the current period, known as the Post-Truth period, in which truth has been reduced to a commodity. The current millennial generation is experiencing existential fulfillment from both a moral and practical point of view.

On the contrary, facing a political area that demands active and contributive youth participation, demands a mindset that will make the millennial generation more excited to understand the core of the problem being discussed. The millennial generation differs from the country's recent political leaders in this way. And often plays in the axial realm. Philosophy can thus provide an opportunity for millennials to become role models for healthy and fair politics for vulnerable old political elites, limiting the political "holy land" to combating sickening irrationality.

From the above review, the millennial generation must optimize the direction of their thinking according to the philosophers of the past, but also must renew more modern thoughts without discarding what

has been taught by previous philosophers because philosophy does not always refer to things that used to be but the reference is the state and thought of the time. It is believed that philosophy will sit in the midst of science and technology emerging in today's era of globalization. The purpose of the philosophy of science (critical) in this context is to serve a reflective and practical purpose, that is, to place scientific analytical statements within the framework of a process that will ultimately affect society and humanity. Thus, philosophy offers a theoretical and ethical foundation for the social sciences.

Philosophy uses the technique of deep rational analysis when studying a topic, so that with a little "adjustment", philosophy will remain valuable in the technological age. Here are various initiatives to have a more "grounded" philosophy in the technological era. pursue the goals of the philosophy of rehumanization and re-rationalization, as advocated by Jurgen Habermas. Philosophy can be positioned as one of the references for re-humanization and re-rationalization, in order to produce a better society, adjusting to the evolution of the times in the technological era. More like critical science, philosophy remains capable of engaging in deep and open discussions about human problems while consistently emphasizing truth.(H.M & Cawidu, 1998)

In the age of technology, philosophy must be increasingly influenced by the trend of scientific discourse and not just theological discourse. Empiricism has the potential to lead to the establishment of an analytical tradition, which will eventually foster a tradition of scientific thought, as happened in the time of al-Farabi and Ibn Rushd, as has been proven. More work should be put into the new school of philosophical thought that promotes

philosophical contemplation and allows for the interaction of science and philosophy.

And because it will be harmful to future generations, we must avoid the tendency of other cultural influences that are not based on the principles of adab. In this regard, Ali Shari'ati (1933–1977) discusses in great detail the importance of breaking free from the constraints of other cultures in his work "Al-Audatu ila ad-Dzat" (Return to Identity). According to him, progressive intellectuals misread the disaster of westernization and failed to see how it would affect the educated elite, create a national crisis, and cause social paralysis. To do that, we must restructure and reorganize the mind (adab).

### **Conclusion**

From the above view, supported by Abuddin Nata and Amin Abdullah who stated that in order to restore science that has been value-free and has distanced human civilization from moral and religious values, it is necessary to study with a philosophical approach in order to understand and actualize what the essence, purpose, and function of morality and religion are. It can be said that it can play an important role in determining and earning value. Philosophy as a way of thinking or strategy is the core of morality and religion.

To create a new philosophical approach that is more "grounded" in today's technological era. Philosophy must try to be useful and can function as one of the controlling factors in assessing human "movements". By paying equal attention to philosophy, one can seek the rebirth of philosophical ideas in a new way, which is something necessary to adapt to the ever-changing and dynamic universe. And philosophy can help individuals understand life better, become people of great character, and commit to their duties. Of course,

philosophy is not enough on its own—as a single concept—and must be combined with ideas from other fields, such as science and religion.

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