



Original Article

Purposeful Analysis of Nature and its Impact on the Challenges of Contemporary Man

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Abstract

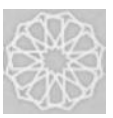
"Is this world moving towards a goal or an end, or is it abandoned and without a clear destination?" This question has always been one of the main problems of humans from the beginning of facing the natural world. Today, the root of many fundamental differences in cosmology, anthropology, and even legal and moral systems is the difference in the purposefulness or purposelessness of man and the general system of nature. In this article, first, the philosophical roots of the difference in the purposefulness of creation between Muslim sages and Western philosophers are examined and then, the arguments of those who believe in purposefulness based on its imaginary and affirmative principles are calculated and formulated in a disciplined manner and then the effects of negation of purposefulness of creation are studied in the challenges posed to the contemporary Western man in several important areas such as family crisis, environmental crisis, identity crisis and regulation of legal systems. The main research question in this article addresses the arguments of those who believe in the purposefulness of nature and the basis of such arguments as well as the practical effects of denial it on the contemporary man, family and society.

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Extended abstract

1. Introduction:

"Is this world moving towards a goal or an end, or is it abandoned and without a clear destination?" This question has always been one of the main problems of human from the beginning of facing the natural world. Today, the root of many fundamental differences in cosmology, anthropology, and even legal and moral systems is the difference in the purposefulness or purposelessness of man and the general system of nature. In this article, first the philosophical roots of the difference in the purposefulness of creation between Muslim sages and Western philosophers are examined and the arguments of those who believe in purposefulness based on its imaginary and affirmative principles are examined in a disciplined manner then. After that, the effects of negation of purposefulness of creation by contemporary Western man in several important areas such as family crisis, environmental crisis, identity crisis and legal regulation are studied.

2. Research method

The method of this article, like most philosophical researches, is analytical, and our main concern is to show how the philosophical disagreement on the ultimate cause will affect the acceptance of the end of the natural system and, consequently, how it affects human life in individual spheres, family and society. What distinguishes this article from similar cases is the formulation of the arguments of those who believe in purposefulness along with the explanation of the imaginary and affirmative principles of these arguments and the other is the explanation of the practical effects of the negation of purposefulness in human's life.

3. Results:

Regarding the Aristotelian definition of motion and its relation to the definition of

motion in modern physics, it should be said that Western philosophers claim that they do not negate the view of Aristotelian philosophers. However, it can be said that each of them has looked at the phenomenon of motion from a perspective and has proved some rules for it.

Regarding the proofs of the purposefulness of creation, we can see the necessity of the ultimate cause in all movements in the existing system, including proof of the existence of the law of general evolution, citing the existence of a kind of existential consciousness in the components of existence, and finally referring to the attribute of the wise in God.

The denial of the world purposefulness causes identity crisis and absurdism, lack of a solid foundation in the legal system and falling into the trap of liberalism, denial of family originality and the complementary role of men and women, as well as environmental crisis in the shadow of denial of any kind of sanctity of the components of existence.

4. Conclusion:

The main concern of this article has been to find the root of the difference between Aristotelian scholars and those who believe in the ultimate purpose of creation with contemporary Western philosophers who deny this principle. It seems that the turning point of this difference should be sought in the type of motion analysis and belief in specific natures and forms.

Second, it has focused on the arguments for the purpose of creation. In this regard, after enumerating the affirmative and imaginative bases of this view, four specific arguments were pointed out, the most important of which was the one based on the philosophical analysis of motion with the focus on concepts such as power and action.



Third, it has investigated the challenges toward accepting or rejecting this view face in practice. The answer to this question was sought in several areas such as identity crisis and nihilism, environment; family, as well as legal and moral systems and it was found that the purposeful denial of nature and man leads to a meaningful denial of human life and ultimately leads man to the valley of nihilism and identity crisis and deprives the possibility of establishing a rational legal and moral system. Denial of the purposefulness of nature also questions the originality of the complementary bond between men and women in the system of nature (family) and paves the way for the collapse of the family and individualism. In addition, the purposeful and meaningful denial of nature allows the self-founded man to consider nature as his subjugated property and to exploit it as

much as possible, a process that will lead to the destruction of nature.

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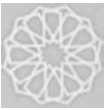
The main text of this article has been written by the corresponding author.

Conflict of interest:

This article does not have any conflict of interest.

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