Body-Mind Dualism or Somatic-Psychological Unification? Understanding Human Nature Through Science and Religion

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René Descartes (1596—1650)



Mind-Body Dualism



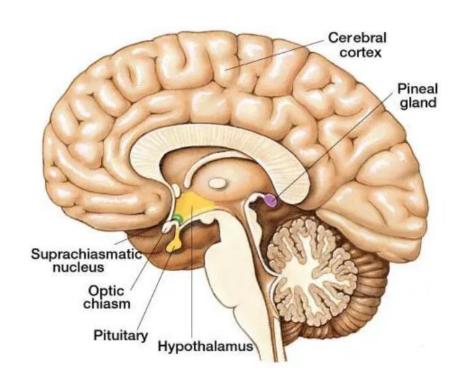
Mind-Body Problem **Descartes'** Views on the Mind and **Brain**

Mind as Non-Physical (*Res Cogitans*) Brain and
Body as
Physical (Res
Extensa)

Interaction at the Pineal Gland

Mind-Body Distinction

Pineal Gland



Mind-Body Problem & Christianity

- Immortality of the Soul
- Distinction Between Spiritual and Physical Realms
 - Free Will and Moral Responsibility
- Separation of Mind and Body in Theological Context
 - Influence of Augustinian and Platonic Thought

Descartes & Mental Diseases

Mind as Rational and Immaterial

Disorders as Bodily or Mechanical Malfunctions

Passions and the Pineal Gland

Mental Disturbances Linked to the Body

How was mindbody duality an obstacle to medical science?

- Separation of Mental and Physical Health
- Focus on Mechanistic
 View of the Body
- Neglect of Psychosomatic Medicine
- Delayed Neuroscience Research

How did mind-body dualism separate mental and physical health?

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS SEEN AS NON-PHYSICAL

PHYSICAL HEALTH AS A MECHANICAL SYSTEM

NEGLECT OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN MIND AND BODY

DELAYED DEVELOPMENT OF HOLISTIC APPROACHES

How does mind-body dualism focus on Mechanistic View of the Body?

Body as a Machine

Neglect of the Mind's Influence on the Body

Focus on Physical Symptoms and Treatments

Separation from Vitalist Theories

Surgical and Technological Advancements

How does mind-body dualism Neglect of Psychosomatic Medicine

Dismissal of Mental Factors in Physical Health

Overemphasis on Physical Symptoms

Stigmatization of Psychosomatic Disorders

Neglect of Stress and Emotional Health

Late Integration of Psychological Therapies

Delayed
Recognition of the
Mind-Body
Connection

How did mind-body dualism delayed Neuroscience Research

- Mind and Brain as Separate Entities
- Focus on the Brain as a Mechanical Organ
- Neglect of Cognitive and Emotional Processes
- Resistance to Linking Mental Illness to Brain Function
- Delayed Development of Neuropsychology
- Hesitation in Exploring Consciousness
- Slower Progress in Neuroscientific Techniques
- Delay in Understanding the Brain's Plasticity

Breaking Away from Dualism

• 1. 18th Century: Early Critiques of Dualism

David Hume (1711–1776) Immanuel Kant (1724–1804)

2. 19th Century: Early Neuropsychology and Empirical Science

Phrenology and Early Brain Studies
Paul Broca and Carl Wernicke (1860s-1870s)

• 3. Late 19th and Early 20th Century: Rise of Materialism and Psychology William James (1842–1910): Sigmund Freud (1856–1939)

4. Mid-20th Century: Neuroscience and Cognitive Science

Advances in Neuroscience (1950s–1960s): Electroencephalography (EEG), brain imaging techniques (fMRI).

Materialist Philosophy: Gilbert Ryle.

5. Late 20th Century: Cognitive Neuroscience and the Death of Dualism

Cognitive Neuroscience (1980s and onward): Antonio Damasio and Patricia Churchland; neurophilosophy; monist.

Emergence of Psychoneuroimmunology.

6. Modern Views: Mind as an Emergent Property

Monistic, physicalism, emergentism

Modern Concept of Mind

KEY FEATURES

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Integration: Monism vs. Dualism;
Physicalism;
Neuroscientific

Cognitive Science and Information Processing

Consciousness and Self-Awareness

Embodied and Embedded Mind

Mental health and mental illness: The biopsychosocial model

Emotions and Affective Science

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

Medical Treatment at Descartes' Time

- Humoral Theory; bloodletting
- Diet and herbal remedies
- Religious and Supernatural Explanations: Demonic possession;
 Divine punishment; exorcism; prayers; physical punishment
- Asylum

Islam and Mind & Body Problem

TWO ASPECTS

- The Body (jism)
- The Soul (Ruh)

THE MIND ('AQL)

- Reason and Faith
- Nafs (Self) and Mind

HOLISTIC NATURE OF MIND, BODY, AND SOUL

- Spiritual and Physical Health
- Psychosomatic Unity
- Healing and Medicine (integrating mental, physical and spiritual health)
- Life, Death, and the Hereafter

Spiritual
Healing and
Faith Practices

Dua (Supplication)

Quranic Recitation

Ruqyah (Spiritual Healing):

Prayer

Fasting

Meditation

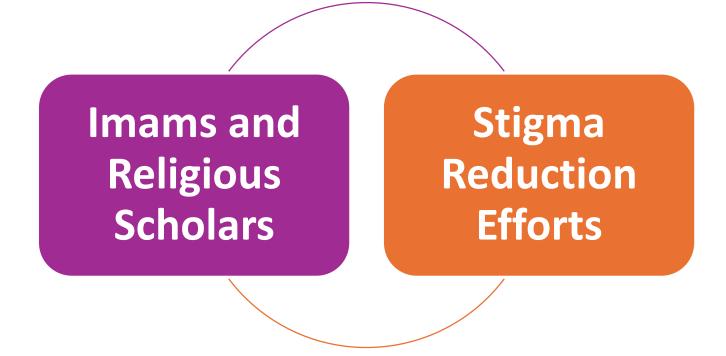
How does Islam Treat Mental Diseases?

A holistic approach that takes care of mind, body and spiritual elements of human beings

Psychological and Medical Treatment



Community Support

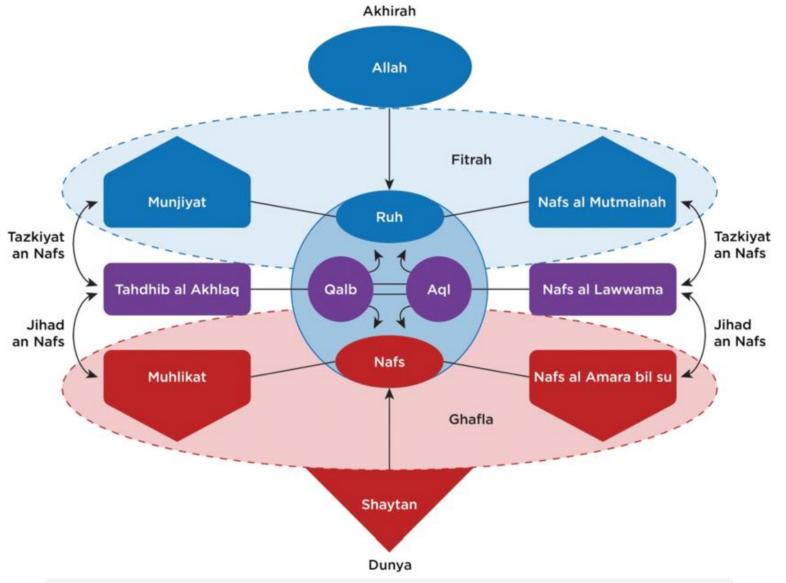


Holistic Approaches

Tawakkul (Trust in God):

Lifestyle Changes

Roles of ruh, 'aql, nafs, and qalb



Rothman, Abdallah & Coyle, Adrian. (2018). Toward a Framework for Islamic Psychology and Psychotherapy: An Islamic Model of the Soul. Journal of Religion and Health. 57. 10.1007/s10943-018-0651-x.