Science and Technology in society: A sociologist view.

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Abstract:
My paper explores that science is the the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation, experimentation, and the testing of theories against the evidence obtained. While Technology is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry machinery and equipment developed from the application of scientific knowledge. Technology, the application of scientific knowledge to the practical aims of human life or, as it is sometimes phrased, to the change and manipulation of the human environment. Techne means art, skill, craft, or the way, manner, or means by which a thing is gained. Logos means word, the utterance by which inward thought is expressed, a saying, or an expression. So, literally, technology means words or discourse about the way things are gained.Science encompasses the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment, and technology is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes. So here I'm going to study the influence of science and technology on society with sociologist view.

Keywords: Science, Technology, Sociological view, observation etc...

Introduction:

Science encompasses the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment, and technology is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes. Application of these two are like this Science is the study of the natural world by scientific method i.e. collecting data through a systematic process. And technology is where we apply science to create devices that can solve problems and perform different tasks. Technology is literally the application of science in society and course of sociology is called science and technology in sociologist view. Science, innovation, and technology each represent a successively larger category of activities In society that are highly interdependent from each other but distinct. Science contributes to technology generally Science is the systematic study of the natural world, through observation and experiment. Technology is the use of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, to complete tasks that wouldn't be possible without it. Technology can be super simple, like the wheel, or super complicated, like the personal computer. Either way, we are surrounded by it in our modern lives. Sometimes it might seem like technology only causes problems or complicates things. People yearn for a simpler life, without cell phones beeping, traffic jams, and dangerous weapons. But the truth is, science and technology have solved a lot of society's problems and will continue to do so in the future. So let us discuss about A sociological view on science and technology in society. Another human problem is our susceptibility to disease. But thanks to science and medical technology, our life expectancies have increased at a dramatic rate. We now have antibiotics and other drugs to cure diseases (thanks to chemists), MRI scanners to take images of the inside of the body (developed by physicists), ventilators to breathe for you, and pacemakers to beat your heart for you. All these things are only possible because of what scientists have learned over the last two centuries.

"Science and technology in society: A sociologist view" The sociological perspective is an approach to understanding human behavior by placing it within its broader social context. Sociological Theories of Science and Technology The Sociological Theories of Science and Technology perspectives, there are clearly some differences. Each one has their own point and belief, just like every individual. It is up to each person how they see the idea of Science and Technology, but here are a few ways to look at it from a Sociological perspective. This perspective says that knowlede is relative, and that it changes over time and between societies. It suggests that scientific "truths" are socially constructed and result from interactions between scientists, researchers, and the public. Finally, it also says that who becomes involved in what aspects of science and technology is socially designed.The Sociological Theories of Science and Technological advances are motivated by profit, and funding is determined by dominant groups. Science and technology also further the interests of dominant groups to the detriment of others. Conflict theorists, along with feminists, also argue that technology is an extension of the patriarchal nature of society that promotes the interests of men and ignores the needs and interests of women. Technology and science are used in similar scenarios because of their close relationship with each other, but their differences are often ignored. But one must remember that science and technology, although interlinked, are

distinct. The goal of science is to acquire knowledge, while the goal of technology is to create products implementing scientific principles. Where technology has developed in close relationship to the convenience and prosperity of human life since before the advent of recorded history, science originated from natural philosophy and was supported by people's intellectual curiosity. The main objective of science has been elucidation of how nature is put together and operates, and it has developed as a separate entity from technology. Of course, while technological progress was backed up by various scientific advances, this does not mean that scientific research was conducted for the purpose of developing new technologies, rather, scientific knowledge was utilized only because it was available. In fact, it was more common for new technologies to be developed in order to pursue scientific research. While there are probably no end of examples of scientific progress having a major effect on people's sense of values, and changing the nature of society itself, The essence of how science and technology contributes to society is the creation of new knowledge, and then utilization of that knowledge to boost the prosperity of human lives, and to solve the various issues facing society. The evolution of science is like a boon to the world, as human beings come to know a lot about the world they are living in including the activities they indulge into. Furthermore, the development of technology along with the advancement in Science helps to bring in a revolution in various fields such as medicine, agriculture, education, information and technology, and many more. Science fundamentally is the systematic study of the structure and behavior of the natural and physical world through observations and experiments. Scientists used their knowledge to develop technology and then used technology to develop Science; so, because of this reason science and technology are an integrated term in today's world. In society the truth is, science and technology have solved a lot of society's problems and will continue to do so in the future. In today's Western world, you no longer have to grow your own food, or wash your own clothes by hand. And, you don't have to worry as much about the prospect of getting sick and dying. Agricultural technologies, like fertilizers (discovered by chemists), combine harvesters (built by engineers), and selective breeding (worked on by biologists), have allowed us to produce incredible amounts of highly nutritious food on relatively little land. This has led to a huge boom in the population. Humans always have problems to solve, and many of us enjoy the process of figuring them out. There's always something new to learn, discover, and build.

Over the coming years we face many challenges: climate change, the fight against cancer and other illnesses, our rapidly increasing population, and repairing the ecosystems humans have damaged. But science and technology will continue to help us meet those challenges. Problems like climate change are technically solvable today - we already have the technology. We just have to find cost-effective, ingenious ways to implement it. If enough time and money is put into science and technology, there is little we cannot achieve.

Conclusion:

Thus my paper suggests that Humans always have problems to solve, and many of us enjoy the process of figuring them out. There's always something new to learn, discover, and build. Over the coming years we face many challenges: climate change, the fight against cancer and other illnesses, our rapidly increasing population, and repairing the ecosystems humans have damaged. But science and technology will continue to help us meet those challenges. Science is the study of the natural world in a systematic way, through observation and experiment. Technology is the use of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, to complete tasks that wouldn't be possible without it. That's why in the view of sociologist the science and technology have solved a lot of society's problems and will continue to do so in the future.

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