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PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: IT'S IMPACT ON RECENT DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT
In the contemporary society, science and technology are very much dominating in all part of the world, because the world is running with faster than ever before. The social and cultural values are shifting towards techno innovative. The philosophy will play a greater extent to understating the basic ethical and moral issues and crisis in science and technology of the global society. The science and technology as socially embedded enterprises, which change the intellectual paradigms. Philosophy of science is a new shift of epistemology in the light of emergency of technology and science. In the analytical philosophy the science and technological poses a new challenge in development and destruction are central issues in the modern debates. An enquiry into epistemological status of technological statement and technological statements are to be demarcated from scientific statement. The development of ethics of technology as a new system started as sub discipline of philosophy. The fundamental frame work on science and technology jobs are crucial in the given examples of the honesty, sincerity, truthfulness…etc. philosophy will deal all parts of science and technology and show the proper direction practically which will eradicate some issues change the society and lead into development and justify all part of the people and all areas

KEYWORDS: Technology, Philosophia, Scientia, Epistemology.

I. INTRODUCTION
The relationship between philosophy of science and technology can be conceived in different ways depending on how each of the two concepts is defined. This paper traces them both back to the medieval tradition of knowledge classification and its notions of science technological arts. The relation between philosophy and technology is not so. This situation represents the lost connection between the unlimited scientific technological advancement and human beings and its face on this planet. Wisdom is absent from the application of the different science as well as from the logic of exploitation and hegemony over nature in the name of what is called today advancement mechanisms. Science can be defined either in the limited sense of the English language or in a broader sense that includes the humanities. It is argued that the latter approach provides a more adequate delimitation from an epistemological point of view. The word technology can refer either to knowledge about practical activities with tools and machines the classification of the two concepts, four classes of philosophically interesting questions about science and technology relationships are (1) the relation between science and technological science (2) the role of science in technological practice (3) the role of technological practice in science and (4) the relationship between science and the Aristotelian notion of productive arts that is more general than the notion of technological practice. Before delving into the relationships between science and technology we should pay some attention to the meaning of each of these two terms. Do they represent important and well demarcated concepts, or are they delimited in unsystematic ways that make them unsuitable as objects of philosophical reflections. The origin and the vagaries of the terms science respectively technology it is suggested that attention to the different meaning of the two terms can help us to distinguish in a more precise way between different approaches to what we call the philosophy of science and technology relationship. The historical relation between philosophy and science, which extends back to the age of the Greeks where, as he says "there is no Greek philosopher unless he has a theory in nature" the firsts half of the twentieth century due to the effect of Ludwig Wittgenstein as well as the appearance of the logical positivists who restricted the role of philosophy to the logical analysis of the scientific propositions. When Karl Popper wanted to restore to philosophy its status he didn't make more than letting t play a vital role in formulating scientific assumptions introduced by scientists. In the second half of the twentieth century, an indirect relation

between science and philosophy has been established in the form of a relation between philosophy of science and society.

II.   EPISTEMOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

The classification of areas of human knowledge was a recurrent theme in learned expositions a large number of classification schemes have survived, usually with a tree-like structure that organized the various disciplines in groups and subgroups. These classification schemes served to identify the areas worthy of scholarly efforts, and often also to list the disciplines to be included in curricula. But despite the great care that was taken in listing and categorizing the different branches of knowledge, not much importance seems to have been attached to the choice of a general term to cover all knowledge. Scientia (science), philosophia (philosophy) and ars (arts) were all used for that purpose. Etymologically, one might expect a clear distinction between the three terms. 'Scientia' is derived from the verb 'Scire' (to know) that was used primarily about knowledge of facts. 'Philosophia' is a Greek term that literally means 'love of wisdom' but it was often interrupted as systematic knowledge and understating in general, both about facts and about more speculative topics such as existence and morality. Arts refer to skills, abilities and craftsmanship. It was the standard translation of the Greek 'techne' Aristotle provided an influential and ingenious definition of the concept that has often been referred to as a definition of the productive arts. But in spite of their differences in meaning all three terms were used interchange ably as umbrella terms for all knowledge. The most general term and philosophy as a second level term to denote some broad category of knowledge disciplines. Others did exactly the other way around, and still others used science and philosophy sometimes to cover some broad subcategory of them.

III.   THE MODERN TERMS SCIENCE

The English word science derived from the Latin scientia and originally, it had an equally wide meaning. It could refer to anything that you had to learn in order to master it everything from scholarly learning to sewing and horse riding. But in the 17th and 18th centuries the meaning of science was restricted to systematic knowledge. The word could for instance refer to the knowledge you need to make a living in a particular practical trade. In the 19th centuries the meaning of science was further restricted, and it essentially meant what we would today call natural science. In several academic areas considerable efforts have been devoted to making one's own discipline accepted as a science. This applies for instance to social anthropology that is often counted as a science although it is in many respects closer to the humanities. Thus given the current meaning of the term far from all knowledge can be described as scientific. However, the distinction between scientific and nonscientific knowledge depends not only on epistemological principles but also on historical contingencies. Science it includes all the academic specialties, including the humanities with its wider area of application.

IV.   THE MODERN TERM TECHNOLOGY

The word "technology" is of Greek origin based on "techne" that means art or skill and "logy" that means "knowledge" of or "discipline of" the word was introduced into Latin as a lanword by Cicero increasingly it referred to the tools, machines, and procedures used to produce material things, rather to science or knowledge about these tools, machines, and procedures. This usage seems to have become common only in the twentieth century. The delimitation of skills counted as technological appears rather arbitrary; in much the same way as the exclusion of history and art theory from science appears arbitrary. Arguably, the Aristotelian sense of arts is more principled and coherent than the modern delimitation of technology.

V.   INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

All these meanings of 'science' and 'technology', we can mean different things when discussing the relationship between science and technology. As to science, the crucial difference is that between the restricted sense of the word in modern English and the broader sense attached both to its Latin ancestor 'scientia' and to the corresponding words in German and several other languages. From an epistemological point of view, the broader sense is more interesting since, arguably science has a social identity or role not shared by the humanities; not least in relation to engineering and technology. Turning to technology, there are even more options. First of all, we must distinguish between technology as systematic knowledge about practice involving tools, machines etc, and technology as these practice themselves. We can call the first of this technology-knowledge and the second technology practice. The relationship between technology knowledge and science would seem to be one of subsumption rather than conflict. In other words, technology knowledge is a branch of science rather than something that runs into conflict with science, but as already mentioned, this is not the common sense of technology in English. To refer to this concept in English it is probably best to use the phrase

technological science. Technology practice is a subclass of the productive arts in the Aristotelian sense, sense it is concerned with the creation of something new. It consists mainly of those productive arts that produce material things with the help of tools or machines. There are also other productive arts that we do not usually call technology such as the arts of medicine, farming, music, dance etc. we seldom use the phrase 'productive arts' today, but that does not make the category philosophically uninteresting. It is reasonable to ask whether some of the philosophical issues that we discuss in relation to technology can be generalized in an interesting way to the productive arts.

VI.   CONCLUSION

To sum up point out to the advanced technology that has appeared in the latest few decades, such as the informational revolution and genetic engineering, which have a direct philosophical effect on human beings. He sees that it has a greater and more dangerous effect on man than all the previous scientific technological revolutions. The problem lies in that the return of philosophy is not quick as in the case of science and technology; that science depends on accumulation of knowledge whereas philosophy depends on criticism; and finally, that science has the privilege of the intact methodology, whereas philosophy is based upon logical inference which doesn't produce general agreement among philosophers. However, he stresses that after science has entered very dangerous areas that affect the fate of the universe in which man lives, and after technology has been a part of deep and tiny details of our lives, it became urgent for philosophy to restore its throne in order to help man to find answers to his major inquiries in an age in which inquiries has increased and proliferated. The wisdom of philosophy and it is not enough to resort to a handful of philosophers to put some ethical measures of the different applications of science, such as ethics of medicine and genetic engineering, ethics of environment and ethics of profession etc. we are in need to restore for philosophy its lost throne and its previous effective role to participate with politicians, scientists and technocrats in drawing the map of the future, for the sake of man as such, happiness and its good live.

VII.   REFERENCES

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