


Ethics of science and technology


Ethics of science and technology

- Aim of science - obtaining knowledge;
- Modern scientist – is a product of multi-century traditions, experience;
- We today are hypnotized by science in a certain way;
- It is product of human mind;
- It is a kingdom of mind.

Ethics of science and technology

- But science is quite controversial:

-  It created killing chemicals, gas cameras, and created gas-masks;

-  De-codified DNA and cures many diseases, but new diseases can be created the same way;

-  Nuclear energy and nuclear weaponry.

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- Often modern science makes people percept nature as a 'set of objects', a set of material factors;
- This makes people not to understand, but possess over the Nature
-----"anthropocentrism";
- M. Heidegger: "a planetary imperialism of if a technically sufficient mankind"

Ethics of science and technology

- “Techne” – Greek word for art!;
- We have to vary ‘tech(k)ne’ from technical things (M. Heidegger).
- Technology is a system of artificial devices of society, a part of labor force, a material basis of each social formation.
- Science and technology accompany humanity since antiquity: however, the attitude to it was mostly “applied”. Now: society becomes highly ‘mechanized’.

Science and technology

- Rareness of true, fundamental discoveries;
- Many global social problems are rooted in technological developments (deficit of energy, environmental issues, wars) ;
- K. Jaspers: a man intervenes so deeply into the Nature with techn., that becomes only a co-participant of the evolution process.

Science and technology

- Technology transformed the process of production into a mass production;
- The life itself often becomes a technical mechanism;
- Thus, there is a huge gap between human and land (compared with early civilizations);
- Instead of Nature, Technology becomes our environment.