

The origin and development of philosophy of technology: Shaping the relations between technology and Society in Present Context.

Mrs. Rumi Kaman,

Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy, Gogamukh College, Dhemaji, Assam.

Abstract: The Philosophy of technology is a Sub field of Philosophy that studies the nature of technology and its social effects. The philosophy of technology studies the character of technology and its relation to society. It has various branches, focusing for instance on the ethics of technology, on the relation between science and technology, on human technology relations on the political dimensions of technology. We will focus on the relations between technology and society. We will learn more about the impact and importance of technological developments for individuals in contemporary society as well as the role of technology in a broader social and political context. Moreover we will connect philosophical theory to technology development and design. When we understand better how technology has an impact on human beings and society, we can take this into account when designing and implementing new technologies.

It may come as a surprise to those new to the topic that the fields of philosophy of science and philosophy of technology shows such great differences given that few practices in one society are as closely related as science and technology. Experimental science is nowadays crucially dependent on technology for the realization of its research set-ups and for gathering and analyzing data. The phenomenon that modern science seeks to study could never be discovered without producing them through technology.

Key notes: technology, Society, human beings.

Introduction:

The philosophy of technology brings logical, metaphysical, epistemological ethical and political philosophical questions to bear on the moving and using of artifacts. The particular balance among these questions will differ within related regionalization of philosophy, such as the philosophy of science or the philosophy of art. In the philosophy of technology, for instance, epistemology typically, plays a lesser role than in the philosophy of science but a greater role than in the philosophy of art. Any philosophical assessment of technology is thus partially defined by its own inner balance in relation to philosophy as a whole.

Philosophical discussion of questions relating to technology (as its Greek ancestor *techne*) dates back to the very dawn of western philosophy. The phrase ‘philosophy of technology’ was first used in the late 19th century by German base published a book titled ‘*Grundlinien einer Philosophie der Technik*’.

If philosophy is the attempt “to understand how things in the broadest possible sense of the term hang together in the broadest possible sense of the term”, as Sellars put it, philosophy should not ignore technology. It is largely by technology that contemporary society hangs together. It is hugely important not only as an economic force but also as a cultural force. Indeed during the last two centuries, when it gradually emerged as a discipline, philosophy of technology has mostly been concerned with the meaning of technology and its impact on, society and cultures, rather than with technology itself. Mitcham calls this type of philosophy of technology ‘humanities philosophy

of the technology' because it accepts 'the primacy of the humanities over technologies' and is continuous with the overall perspective of the humanities (and some of the social sciences). Only recently a branch of the philosophy of technology has developed that is concerned with technology. Itself and that aims to designing and creating artifacts (in a wide sense, including artificial process and systems) and the nature of the things so created. This latter branch of philosophy of technology seeks continuity with the philosophy of science and with several other fields in the analytic tradition in modern philosophy, such as the philosophy of action and decision, making, rather than with the humanities and social science.

Methodology:

This study plans to use existing data on the issues involved mainly from secondary sources. After getting the data from secondary sources like book, encyclopedia, internet, Journals etc, a critical analysis has been made on the issues.

Objectives:

The offered study aims to bring out the origin and development, nature, scope, ethical implication and the importance of the philosophy of technology. The study will focus upon on the following-

- 1/ origin and development of philosophy of technology.
- 2/ shaping the relations between technology and society.
- 3/ nature and scope of philosophy of technology.
- 4/ ethical issue of philosophy of technology.

The origin and development of philosophy of technology:

Over the last decades of the 20th century, the field made an 'empirical turn' it shifted its focus from studying technology as a broad phenomenon to studying actual technologies in their detailed relations with the sciences, with human beings and with society. Rather than developing theories about technology in general, it started to take actual technologies as a starting point for philosophical reflection. Technologies challenge philosophical concepts and theories when medical diagnostic technologies get involved in our ethical decisions, for instance, this challenges our ideas about ethics itself is ethics something that only human can do, as is there room for technologies as well? when deep brain implants interfere with our moods and behavior this challenges our ideas about autonomy free will, and what it means to act.

The entry starts with a brief historical overview, then continues with a presentation of the themes as which modern analytic philosophy of technologies focuses. This is followed by a discussion at the societal and ethical aspects of technology. In which some of the concerns of humanities philosophy of technology as the outcome of a process originating within and guided by the practice of engineering, by standards on which only limited societal control is exercised, as well as the consequence for society of the implementation of the technology so created, which result from processes upon which only limited control can be exercised.

Philosophy of technology emerged as an independent field of philosophical enquiry in the second half of the 19th century and embodies as many approaches as there are philosophical traditions. Some of them are more theoretical others are more applied. Some of them are focus more on sharpening the concepts with which we can understand technologies others more on theorizing and evaluating the social and cultural roles of technology.

Nature and scope of philosophy of technology:

The philosophy of technology is a sub field of philosophy that studies of the nature of technology and its social effects. Philosophical discussion of questions relating to technology (or its Greek ancestor *techne*) dates back to the very dawn of western philosophy. The western term 'technology' comes from the Greek term *techne* (art, or craft knowledge) and philosophical views on technology can be traced to the very roots of western philosophy. A

common theme in the Greek view of *techne* is that it arises as an imitation of nature (e.g. weaving developed out of watching spiders)

Philosophy of technology emerged as an independent field of philosophical enquiry in the second half of the 19th century and embodies many approaches as there are philosophical traditions. Some of them focus more on sharpening the concepts with which we can understand technology and others more on theorising and evaluating the social and cultural roles of technology.

Interest in increasing our understanding of ethical issues concerning with health care business the profession and the environment has grown markedly over the last quarter century. When considering the main forces giving rise to this increased interest in applied ethics, one naturally thinks first of biomedical ethics, the most natural and well-defined divisions of applied ethics.

The traditional nature and ethical principles of the medical profession come to be regarded as inadequate in these new situations, because they often seemed to require decisions that appeared to be clearly wrong. E.g. the principle of the sanctity of human life permeated the ethos and ethics of western medicine for centuries and found formal expression in medical case law.

A central requirement of the devotion principle is that the physician must take every possible effort to preserve life simply became too burdensome in the contemporary medical context to continue to support a consensus of what is right concerning life and death decisions.

Philosophy should not ignore technology. It is largely by technology that contemporary society hangs together. It is hugely important not only as an economic force. Indeed during the last two centuries when it gradually emerged as a discipline, philosophy of technology has mostly been concerned with meaning of technology for and its impact on, society and culture. Rather than with technology itself. Mitchem call this type of philosophy of technology humanities philosophy of technology, because it accepts 'the primacy of the Humanities over technologies' and is continuous with the overall perspective of the humanities and some of the social sciences. Only recently a branch of the philosophy of technology has developed that is concerned with technology itself and that aims to understand both the practice of designing and creating artifacts. (in a wide sense including artificial processes and systems) and the nature of the things so created. This latter branch of the philosophy of technology seeks continuity with the philosophy of science and with several other fields in the analytic tradition in modern philosophy. Such as the philosophy of action and decision making rather than with the humanities and social science.

Philosophy of technology and not the philosophy of science to target first of all the impact of technology and with it science on society and culture because science affects society only through technology. This however, will not do right from the start of the scientific revolution, science affected human culture and though fundamentally and directly not with a detour through technology some is true for later development such as relativity, atomic physics and quantum mechanics the theory of evolution genetics bio chemistry and the increasingly dominating scientific world view overall.

A philosophy of technology what the epistemological status of technological statement and how technological statements are to be demarcated from scientific statements. This suggests through investigation of the various forms of knowledge occurring in either practice, in particular since scientific knowledge has already been so extensively studied, of the forms of knowledge that are characteristics of technology and are lacking or of much less prominence, in science. A distinction between that traditional propositional knowledge and 'knowing how'- non articulated and even impossible to articulate knowledge had been introduced by Gilbert Ryle in a different context. The notion of knowing how was taken up by Michael Polanyi under the name of tacit knowledge and made a central characteristic of technology. The current state of philosophical discussion is presented in this encyclopedia's entry on knowing how. However emphasizing too much the role of unarticulated knowledge rules of thumb as they are often called easily underplays the importance

of national method in technology. An emphasis on tacit knowledge may also be ill-hit far distinguishing the practices of science and technology because the role of tacit knowledge in science may will be more important than current philosophy of science acknowledges e.g. in concluding casual relationships on the basis of empirical evidence. This was also an important theme in the writings Thomas Kuhn on theory change in science.

To claim with Skolimowski and Simon, that technology is about what is to be or what ought to be rather than what is may serve to distinguish it from science but will hardly make it understandable why so much philosophical reflection on technology has taken the form of socio-cultural critique. Technology is an ongoing attempt to bring the world closer to the way one wishes it to be. Whereas science aims to understand the world as it is, technology aims to be change the world. These are abstractions; of course. For one, who wishes concerning what the world should be like are realized in technology? Unlike scientists, who are often personally motivated in their attempts at describing and understanding the world as it is, engineers are seen, not in the least by engineers themselves, as undertaking their attempts to change the world as a service to the public. The ideas on what is to be or what ought to be are seen as originating outside of technology itself; engineers then take it upon themselves to realize these ideas. This view is a major source for the widely spread picture of technology as being instrumental, as delivering instruments ordered from elsewhere, as means to ends specified outside of engineering, a picture that has screamed further to support the claim that technology is neutral with respect to values.

Public Evaluation of Science and Technology:

Technology evolution is a set of principles methods and techniques/tools for effective assessing the potential value of a technology and its contribution to company's competitiveness and profitability. A through evaluation assess the technology and its devices value from technical, market and consumer perspective and reconciles the result within a valid methodology.

Technology evaluation is one of the most significant techniques in innovation function, such as technology transfer and it is best utilized in screening new ideas, assessing innovative on innovative technologies. In other wards, it is a powerful technique have an organization to examine new ideas, identify and analyse causes as potential change, develop and plan possible solutions and finally select and implement the proposal technology.

The evaluation of a proposed technology must be very careful, considering and identifying all the factors that will affect the whole organization. These main factors are expected historical benefits, competitiveness added clave in its products and the impact upon the business as a whole. The present technique can either be applied in small, medium or granted class enterprises in order to evaluate mid and high tech technologies. Definations about technology evaluation are given below-

1/ technology evaluation is a class of policy studies, which systematically examine the effect on society that may occur when a technology is introduced, extended or modified. It emphasis those consequences that are unintended, indirect or delayed.

2/ technology evaluation should provide information that could help the actions involved in developing their strategies and that right define subjects has further technology evaluation analysis.

3/ technology evaluation is a process consisting of analyses of technological developments and their consequences as well as a debate on the basis of these analyses.

Ethical Implication of Technology:

The term ethics is defined as a set of moral principles on the principles of conduct governing on individual as a group. Since the dawn of civilization, the study of ethics and their impact has fascinated mankind. The introduction of new technology can have a profound effect on human behaviour. New technologies give us capabilities that we did not have before, which in turn create environments and situations that have not seen specifically addressed in ethical terms. Those who master new technologies gain new power, those who cannot or do not master them may lose power.

The development of the atomic bomb concentrated unimaginable power in the hands of our government, who then had to wrestle with the decision to use it.

Today's digital technologies have created new categories of ethical dilemmas. Ethical implications of information system management cover a wide range of issues such as disclosure of information to third parties, accuracy of information, information ownership issues, appropriate access to information and others.

Moreover, increasing popularity of social networking sites such as facebook, twitter and youtube in the global scale are proving to be another source of information system management ethical issues. Specifically, a number of information system companies have sprung up to provide products designed to monitor social media.

Conclusion: Thus, we will find that this study aims to investigate related process, routes and issues associated with the exchange and spread of the philosophy of technology. This article analyses the critical approaches, theories, programs and contributions of scholar schools, western culture as intercultural exchange and spread process, and the theme of technological revolution. The technological development and motivated by technological policies. An empirical turn and ethical turn in the philosophy of technology are conducive to change and eliminate the survival and ecological crisis of nature. This study helps to improve the international communication and the practice of learning from each other about the philosophy of technology. This article argued that the critical approaches, theories, research programs and achievements in the western culture as the transfer process and technological revolution as in interesting practical topic. The philosophy of technology has been rapidly spread, proving to be a powerful functions in guiding and monitoring the technological developments for social progress and human liberation. Based on the primary views and tactics this study purposes to establish a global philosophy of technology for developing the international communication and encourage further exchanges as well as enhance learning. Therefore, intensifies the international process as a whole to enhance the philosophy of technology toward a discipline from a bright to a great reality.

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