**Ancient History**

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**a) How do Skolimowski and Bunge define technology?**

Skolimowski describes technology as the application of knowledge in the real world. He highlights how it helps the natural world change to accommodate human wants and aspirations. According to him, technology is a creative and problem-solving enterprise motivated by human intellect for workable answers. Skolimowski views technology as the outward expression of human knowledge through tools and procedures that enhance human existence.

On the other hand, Bunge describes technology as the systematic and deliberate application of knowledge. By emphasizing technology's scientific approach to reaching specified goals, he emphasizes the technology's systematic character (Cupani, 2022). Bunge views technology as a field that uses scientific methods and concepts to create and use valuable tools and processes. Although he believes that technology is intimately related to scientific knowledge, it mainly emphasises applying that information to address practical issues and provide measurable advantages.

These definitions combine Bunge's emphasis on the systematic and knowledge-driven character of technological activities with Skolimowski's emphasis on technology's creative and transformative side. Both viewpoints help us gain a thorough grasp of technology in modern culture.

**b) What are their criteria for differentiating between science and technology?**

Skolimowski distinguishes between science and technology according to their fundamental objectives and processes. In his view, science's primary goals are to comprehend the natural world via observation, developing theories, and the quest for knowledge in general. He believes that technology has a practical objective. It focuses on using scientific concepts and knowledge to alter the natural world to meet human wants and aspirations. According to Skolimowski, science investigates the "what" and "why" of natural events, whereas technology deals with the "how" of applying such knowledge in the real world.

Bunge distinguishes the two based on their objectives and methods. According to him, science aims to unearth universal truths and explanations that advance theoretical knowledge. It is distinguished by its emphasis on empirical inquiry, hypothesis testing, and the quest for universal truths. In contrast, technology, according to Bunge, is practical and goal-oriented. It entails the systematic and deliberate use of knowledge to provide workable answers to particular issues. According to Bunge, the main distinction between technology and science is that the latter is more concerned with problem-solving and practical applications.

**c) Explain the main points of both authors when they try to find the relationship between science and technology.**

**Skolimowski's perspective**

Skolimowski views science and technology as interconnected but distinguishes them based on their objectives and foci. He underlines that science's goal is to comprehend the natural world via observation, the development of theories, and the quest for knowledge in general. The goal of technology, on the other hand, is to alter the natural environment to satisfy human needs and aspirations, according to Skolimowski (Cupani, 2022). He sees technology as a creative and transformational force with a specific goal—to address real-world issues and improve the quality of human life—that draws on scientific knowledge. Skolimowski also emphasizes technology's moral and environmental implications and calls for it to be governed by ethical and sustainable standards.

**Bunge's Perspective**

Although Bunge takes a different approach, he recognizes the strong connection between science and technology. He points out that science offers the theoretical framework for technological development. According to Bunge, science is the source of the concepts and knowledge that underpin the advancement of technology. According to him, technology is the systematic and deliberate use of scientific knowledge to attain specific objectives and address real-world issues. Bunge emphasizes the need for a rigorous scientific approach to ensure that technology is developed according to sound principles. He also emphasizes how a feedback loop between technology and science is frequently created by new scientific findings.

**d) What happens in the design process?**

The design process is a systematic and imaginative journey involving various crucial stages to provide cutting-edge solutions to issues. It usually starts with identifying the problem and the need for a solution. Research and brainstorming follow problem identification. Design teams gather information, investigate current approaches, and develop ideas. Gaining insights and being inspired is essential at this stage. Concept development starts when ideas are produced. The viability of various design possibilities is investigated, along with other essential factors.

The thorough design step comes next after choosing a promising concept. Prototypes are then developed and rigorously tested to ensure they function as intended. Feedback from testing informs refinements to the design. The approved design is then ready for production and application. This phase involves completing concepts while considering cost-effectiveness and scalability. Communication and collaboration among team members are essential throughout the design process. The goal is to offer creative products that suit the requirements and expectations of users while striking a balance between originality and practicality.

**References**

Cupani, A. (2022). The Specificity of Technological Knowledge. *Springer EBooks*, 145–161. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-14630-5\_10