**Skolimowski and Bunge technology definition**

According to Skolimowski*1966*, Technology is concerned with determining what is intended to happen or come into being. It is concerned with influencing future outcomes or possibilities. Given the field's infancy, an investigation into the philosophy of technology necessitates an initial examination of the nature of technology itself. Currently, there is a trend to associate technology with a modern demiurge or a Moloch positioned to bring disaster to humanity—though this is more applicable to philosophers' idealized humanity than to individuals entrenched in organizational structures. From this vantage point, technology takes on the same role that history did in the eighteenth century: an ultimate force shaping mankind's destiny, with a particular emphasis on fully subjugating humans to machines. Essentially, it seeks to reduce humans to the status of mere components of technological machinery.

Recognizing that such technological reflections are philosophical in character, it is critical to distinguish between a philosophy of technology and a technological philosophy. The former is an epistemological inquiry that seeks to situate technology inside the range of human comprehension. The latter, on the other hand, belongs to the broader topic of sociology or social philosophy, and is principally concerned with the future trajectory of human society.

Advocates who predict the technological Moloch would consume our society are simply projecting a specific worldview—one seen through the lens of technology. They are attempting to develop a new style of monism known as technological monism, in which the technological order is portrayed as the major driving force and ultimate reason for other areas such as the moral, artistic, cognitive, social, and political orders. It is critical for society to articulate this technological philosophy because it serves as a cautionary tale about the dangers of technology tyranny. However, for the time being, this technological monism, or whatever label is given to this sociohistorical prophecy, remains hypothetical. Despite its potential importance to humanity, it is currently only a prophecy.

**Criteria for differentiating between science and technology**

Science involves the discovery of previously unknown occurrences, whereas technology involves the development of wholly new items. The incentive for scientific discovery stems from the human mind's intrinsic curiosity and our collective desire to study the surroundings. As problem-solving inventors, we engage in scientific discovery to address difficulties at the same time.

Scientific undertakings result in the finding and naming of celestial bodies such as planets and stars, while the advent of scientific calculators’ aids in the solution of complex mathematical problems. In conclusion, science explores the unknown through observation and investigation, whereas technology is the driving force behind imaginative achievements.

Science embodies human curiosity in exploring and understanding nature, while technology facilitates the realization of these exploratory goals. Both science and technology progress in tandem, constituting two interdependent aspects. They are intertwined, and their cooperation is necessary for meaningful improvements.

The focus of science is on comprehending subtle natural phenomena such as gravity, the discovery of new planets, the identification of fresh elements in nature, and the exploration of diverse species from numerous regions and sources.

In contrast, technology entails the creation of machinery and the application of scientific ideas to the development of new products and tools. The evolution of motor vehicles, for example, shows the conversion of fuel energy into thermal and kinetic energy. The conversion of momentum is essential in the development of rockets for cosmic exploration. Technological achievements include the conversion of thermal energy into kinetic energy and the generation of electricity by the conversion of thermal energy into kinetic energy.

While science and technology progress side by side, there exist distinctions that delineate a clear boundary between the two realms.

**Main points on the relationship between science and technology by the two authors**

Science is the continuous search of new information or phenomena by observation and experimentation, with an emphasis on precise data collection. The attainment of scientific aims is dependent on a thorough and lengthy scientific process, proving that the process of discovery is ongoing. This never-ending journey is beneficial for discovering new elements in our environment, which contributes to our comprehension of natural processes. Scientific study eventually leads to knowledge advancement and the discovery of new scientific ideas.

Technology is the application of scientific knowledge in actual circumstances to achieve various goals. For example, the internet allows for worldwide communication from the comfort of a single room. Technology emphasizes the accurate outcomes resulting from proactive measures, with the objective of invention being attained through an ongoing process. The impact of technology can be either beneficial or detrimental. On one hand, innovation enhances living standards, providing greater comfort, while on the other, it fosters dependence, lethargy, and various health issues.

**What happens in the design process**

Developing a new technology entail more than just coming up with a novel idea. Consideration must be given to potential constraints or limitations, such as cost and safety. Building and testing a prototype are critical steps in validating the functioning of the design and identifying any flaws. This iterative technique allows the designer to address issues and make changes as needed, while acknowledging that no solution is perfect. Extensive testing and refining ensure that the technology provides a viable solution to the intended challenge.

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