
# Science and Technology

# Definitions

- **Science:** is a system of acquiring knowledge based on the scientific method, as well as the organized body of knowledge gained through such research, in order to reliably predict the type of outcome. It can be broadly defined as the study of things with branches like biology, chemistry, physics and psychology.

- **Technology:** is more of an applied science. It's a broad concept that deals with a species' usage and knowledge of tools and crafts to control and adapt them to its environment, and also to be used for the study of a particular science.

# Differences

- For example, the science of energy can have technology as its application. In the case of energy as a subject in science, solar panels can be used for a variety of technologies, an example of which are solar-powered lights.
- If the goal of science is the pursuit of knowledge for science's sake, technology aims to create systems to meet the needs of people. Science has a quest of explaining something, while technology is leaning more towards developing a use for something.

# Differences

- According to Kingsley Davis (1908 – 1997), one of the most outstanding social scientists of the twentieth century, science is the part of the cultural heritage which represents a systematic **knowledge of nature**, while technology contains the **application of this knowledge.**
- Another difference, pointed out by Kingsley Davis, is that technology encounters less conflict with morality in one sense because it is always aimed in achieving a utilitarian goal. Without the goal, the technology would be **meaningless**.