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# Science, technology and postmodernism

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**Abstract**
In this the *postmodernism, science and technology* that involves about the historical modern style of scientific knowledge and technological rationality. And says about the relation between sciences, technology. These areas are associated by the ideas with the modernity to develop a distinctive style.

**Keywords:** postmodern movement, culture, style, technologies, scientific knowledge

## Introduction
The concept of the "postmodern" was associated with a wide range of different meanings. It could designate a chronological period, a particular style found in some contemporary art-works and literary texts, a property of structures at the end of the twentieth century, As an historical period, the postmodern could either follow modernity defined by political, social, culture, and economic in situations that had emerged in the late eighteenth century, or succeed ,Viewed as an aesthetic style, the postmodern could refer to quite different features depending on whether it was studied in an old historical art from such as architecture, which had developed a distinctive "modern" style or a very young art from such a film, which had evolved only during the modernist period.

## Relation between sciences, technology, a postmodernism
Some of this terminology ambivalence also attaches to the relationship between science, technology, and postmodernism.

- On the one hand, one can designate as "postmodern" some of the latest scientific and technology achievements, particularly those that are culturally perceived as ushering in a different historical era and type of society.
- On the her hand, scientific knowledge and technological rationality have been seriously challenged by postmodern modes of thought that more generally question fundamental Enlightenment assumptions about human subjectivity, knowledge, and progress.

## Postmodern movement, characterized by two distinct tendencies
The postmodern movement, then, is characterized by two distinct tendencies with regard to science and technology.

- On the one hand, scientific insights and technology applications are advancing at a more rapid pace than ever, and some of their more spectacular developments have changed the material
- On the other hand, but in terms of some their most basic assumptions about nature, progress, human observation, appropriate methodologies for creating knowledge, and the role this knowledge should play in shaping public policies.

## Postmodern Technologies
When one consider the development of science and technology over the course of the twentieth century, what leaps to mind are some of the most spectacular technological achievements such as the exploration of the moon and mars or the invention of the atomic bomb \as well as path-breaking theoretical revolutions such as relativity theory, quantum mechanics, are the discovery of DNA. Few of us, as we go about our daily routines, think about the extremely complex substances and processes that go into the making of such basic staples us building materials, hygiene products, of foods and even more perceptibly "technological" artefacts such as refrigerators, television sets, and cars have become so much a part of daily life in industrialized nations that they no longer visible as products of quite recent innovation possesses. Some areas of science and technology stands out with much more visible innovations that have variously generated enormous enthusiasm and utopian hopes or evoked deep-seated anxieties and rejection. In the second of the twentieth century, three of the areas around which search hopes and fears crystallized were information and communication technologies, biotechnological, and ecology. Each of these areas has also come to be associated with ideas about the legacies of modernity in particular ways, and therefore illuminates some facets of post modernism in its relation to science and technology.
The rise of digital technology was accompanied by the utopian hopes for the transformation of social structures. It was claimed that marginalized individuals and communities would be empowered by easier and cheaper access to information, that the new medium would enable the greater democratization of political process, and that it would transform, education and allow new types of social communities to emerge. At the same time, it become clear that, while digital technology provided easy access to the most varied sources of knowledge, it also made it difficult to

distinguish accurate from inaccurate information, or statement that had been arrived at through some sort of expert review process from those that were simply expressions of opinion. Education via digital technology, it turned out, would require good deal more tutoring to addresses these problems then had initially been assumed. While information had been a scarce resource throughout most of history the internet was triggering on information explosion.

**The postmodern critique of scientific knowledge**

Critiques of science have emerged in various fields influenced by postmodern thought, such as anthropology, sociology, philosophy, gender studies, and cultural studies. The boundaries between experts and lay people, "insider" and "outsider", have to be redefined, and the institutional mechanisms that have shielded the scientific community from lay people need area of scientific research, and most scientists working in this areas focus on exploring its implications and applications, expanding scientific knowledge by accretion. This account of scientific history does not lead Kuhn to take a relativist view of science or to reject the notion of scientific progress, but he insists that normal understanding of scientific progress as a gradual incrimination of knowledge that will someday lead to a full and complete account of the natural universe does not hold up in view of the historical evidence.

**Conclusion**

Western debates over the fate of postmodernism are most fruitfully approached in this global context of emergent modernity, in which science and technology will unquestionably continue to play a central role.

**Reference**

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