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USE OF TECHNOLOGY-CHALLENGE FOR HUMANISM

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ABSTRACT "Science and Technology without Humanist values would be an incubus" Rooted in the notion of a free and resourceful human existence, humanism evolved into the grand movement of human spiritual and creative liberation, which enabled an unparalleled acceleration of prosperity and transformation of civilizations. When time for technology came, it came for a change and like every other change it has brought with it its pie of pros and cons. It is acknowledged that technology can be badly practiced and that technological evolution can deviate sources from other pertains, but contends that with right attention and concern, technology can advance the character of life in many directions.

KEYWORDS : *Humanism, technology, education, medical science*

INTRODUCTION:

Merriam Webster Dictionary defines Humanism as "a doctrine, attitude, or way of life centered on human interests or values; a philosophy that usually rejects supernaturalism and stresses an individual's dignity and worth and capacity for self-realization through reason. In modern days it has come to the level that it is a "a system of values and beliefs that is based on the idea that people are basically good and that problems can be solved using reason instead of religion."

Technology came from the Greek word "teknologia" which means systematic treatment or craft. It is the term used for all the methods people develop to satisfy their needs an. It is concerned with ways to improve life.

In line with humanist ethics, the growth in using technology was understood as a collective good, which was to serve all participants of a community and meant to enable the socio-economic progress of society.

There are many spheres of life where science and technology have been and will be perfectly crucial if we want to apply Humanist values. A distinctive example is bringing down atmospheric pollution of all sorts. Few decades ago the world was mostly illiterate of the reasons and the extent of most atmospheric pollution. The ultimate reason of pollution, naturally, was this very ignorance.

We demanded more and better technology. Today, thanks to the evolution of exceedingly sensible observing instruments, earth-orbiting satellites, and high-speed computing device imaging and data analysis, we have become conscious of the nature and extent of atmospheric contamination, and the whole world is quickly commencing to empathize and even to envision atmospheric pollution in some respects not even have imagined a few years back.

Technology and Education:

Technology can be used to improve teaching and learning and help our students be successful. Instead of the teacher being the only source of help in a classroom, students can access web sites, online tutorials, and more to assist them. Education doesn't stop at the end of the school day because students have access to teachers, resources, and assignments via the web and access these resources at any time. Students can also get help and tutoring at any time, whether from the teacher via email or online collaboration, or from a help web site. Money is always an issue in education and technology can help. Virtual field trips, electronic forms instead of paper, email instead of printed memo's, virtual labs, electronic textbooks, and the thousands of free online resources can all save students money and give them excellent educational experiences. Teachers can use technology to find resources and attend virtual professional development seminars and conferences. They can also create personal learning networks (PLN) to find and share ideas and resources, and get support from their colleagues. Technology can give teachers and students great resources, new opportunities for learning, ways to collaborate and create, and save money. Technology is a very powerful tool for education.

Technology and Medical Science

Technologies had a major role in medicine becoming more specialized. Many medical technologies allowed specific parts of the body to be studied, diagnosed or treated. This led to doctors who specialized in certain organs. These include ophthalmologists (doctors specializing in eye conditions) and otolaryngologists (ear-nose-throat specialists).

Not all new technologies were readily accepted by the medical community. Many were viewed with suspicion. In the 1930s some doctors doubted an X- ray image of the chest was as reliable as a physical examination. Devices threatened to replace the diagnostic expertise of traditional doctors. Many doctors valued their clinical experience over machine-produced information. Other technologies failed because doctors or patients found them impractical. *ECG* was only useful when it became portable and reliable enough to be used at the patient's bedside. Medical machines also caused practical problems. Safety concerns and cost have limited their use. Technology has changed the relationship between patients and practitioners. Some historians and physicians argued machines made doctors poorer healers by encouraging them to focus only on the sick parts of the body, rather than caring for the patient as a whole. Advancing technology has presented physicians and patients with serious ethical dilemmas. Ultrasound screens foetuses for disease before babies are born. However, some parents decide to terminate the pregnancy if the foetus is revealed of its gender.

Technology and Human Relationships

Technology affects human relationships in many ways. Man has developed technology as per the necessity but it turns into comfort to luxury etc, and side effects environment and relationship. Most of people started living their life in virtual world rather than real world. We may enjoy online relationships using social media sites like Facebook or Twitter, for example, but the difference between these kinds of interactions and interactions with people in the physical world is clearly vast. The problem, however, comes when we find ourselves subtly *substituting* electronic relationships for physical ones or mistaking our electronic relationships *for* physical ones. We may feel we're connecting effectively with others via the Internet, but too much electronic-relating paradoxically engenders a sense of social isolation.

New technologies support shrinking personal interactions. They make life easier, but they make it also less sociable. We now talk to people 10 miles from us and forget to talk to people sitting right next to us.

Teenagers are looking for instant gratification as well as acceptance of who they are from their peers. Social media gives them that platform—every picture or post they upload gets them a few likes and comments, thus boosting their morale and triggering feel-good chemicals such as dopamine. This becomes a pattern that leads to addiction.

The downsides to technology are, with few exceptions, much smaller than they are perceived. Biotechnology is seen as frightening due in large part by a concerted marketing effort by "organic" retailers. Nanotechnology is seen as frightening due to speculative fiction works which confer unto it the ability to defy thermodynamics. Nuclear physics holds the potential for great destruction in the form of thermonuclear bombs, but despite this potential, it has in fact ushered in an era of global stability, and has the potential to produce massive amounts of clean power, save the fear mongering of anti-nuclear activists. The internal combustion engine has become sufficiently widespread to measurably effect the earth's atmosphere and climate, but has also provided such a boost to our technological and manufacturing capability that is feasible to lift the entirely of earth's population out of poverty, and to transition to carbon-neutral power sources. Technology has immeasurably changed the human condition for the better, and it will continue to do so as we continue forward to the next big thing.

The benefits of technology vastly outweigh the dangers. There is always risk associated with progress and knowledge. For instance the nuclear bomb was created as side effect of exploring atomic physics. Technology provides the means if properly used to mitigate or eliminate these seemingly unavoidable existential risks. In the medium term technology through the advent of automated intelligent machines will free most of human kind from the drudgery of working for a living which should create even more rapid technological innovation.

In the matter of technology, the reason for its existence may often be curiosity, but the reason for its adoption and deployment requires moral judgment. Ultimately one must determine whether a technology is useful by the way it is expected to help the individual. If it is to replace his skill or pre-empt the need for him to have a skill, then the technology deprives him of the opportunity for self-reliance. A technology that makes a man dependent can enslave him.

CONCLUSION:

The universal belief amidst people that the growth of technology will head to a rejection of humanistic esteems has actually actuated a number of critics to declaim against additional technological alteration. Humanism without technology would be empty of authentic, logical view of world. Humanism without technology would be ineffective and incapacitated to attack the dreadful human problems that we are mainly conceded about and entrusted to figure out.

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