

CHAPTER 01

What is Science?

Social perspective:

Science has a great impact on every individual as it improves people's life.

- A geneticist tries to understand how certain diseases are passed on from one generation to generation.



- A biologist tries to trace pathways by which diseases are transmitted.



- Earth scientists develop better models for the prediction of earthquakes, landslides and volcanic eruptions.



On the other hand, the domain of answers lie in the societies desire for economic development.

- Many earth scientists devote their life to find more effective ways to recover natural resources like petroleum and ore.
- Plants scientists try to increase agricultural output that nutritionally and literally enrich the nation.
- Chemists develop new chemical substances with potential technological applications.



- Physicists developed new phenomenon called super conductivity.



A magnet rising above a high - temperature super conductor

- In a world where nations want economic development, support such scientists.
- Lastly, societies develops (or) support science because of simple curiosity, satisfaction, and enlightenment that comes from knowledge of the world.

Science and change:

- Science undergoes constant change through discoveries, which makes better understanding of nature.
- Advances in existing discoveries happens only when they are regularly questioned.

For example,

Karl popper says, “Science is a history of corrected mistakes”.

Albert Einstein “every year retracts what was written in the previous year”.

Scientific Methods:

- Many scientists would like to go back to their past, by centuries to know the ideas developing during that time.

- Scientists observe nature in a different way and this led to great innovations.
- The way they observe the nature is termed as scientific method.

