



SOAR BuSU!

CHAPTER 2- Science, Technology, and Society And the Human Condition



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WHAT IS HAPPINESS FOR YOU?





LESSON 1- HUMAN FLOURISHING

Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) is the most significant thinker and the most accomplished individual who has ever lived. Every person currently living in Western civilization owes an enormous debt to Aristotle who is the fountain head behind every achievement of science, technology, political theory, and aesthetics(especially Romantic art) in today's world.

Aristotle bases the understandability of the good in the idea of what is good for the specific entity under consideration. The natural function of a thing is determined by its natural end.

According to Aristotle, there is an end of all of the actions that we perform which we desire for itself. This is what is known as eudaimonia, flourishing, or happiness, which is desired for its own sake with all other things being desired on its account.



Eudaimonia is a property of one's life when considered as a whole. Flourishing is the highest good of human endeavors and that toward which all actions aim. It is success as a human being. The best life is one of excellent human activity.

For Aristotle, the good is what is good for purposeful, goal-directed entities. He defines the good proper to human beings as the activities in which the life functions specific to human beings are most fully realized.

One's own life is the only life that a person has to live. It follows that, for Aristotle, the "good" is what is objectively good for a particular man. Because self-interest is flourishing, the good in human conduct is connected to the self-interest of the acting person. Good means "good for" the individual moral agent. Egoism is an integral part of Aristotle's ethics.



Importance of Science Education in Schools

Ideally, teaching the scientific method to students is teaching them how to think, learn, solve problems and make informed decisions. These skills are integral to every aspect of a student's education and life, from school to career.

Science education is one of the most important subjects in school due to its relevance to students' lives and the universally applicable problem-solving and critical thinking skills it uses and develops. These are lifelong skills that allow students to generate ideas, weigh decisions intelligently and even understand the evidence behind public policy-making.

Teaching technological literacy, critical thinking and problem-solving through science education gives students the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in school and beyond.



Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are 8 goals that UN Member States (193 UN Members) have agreed to try to achieve by the year 2015. The United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000, commits world leaders to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women.

The MDGs are derived from this Declaration. Each MDG has targets set for 2015 and indicators to monitor progress from 1990 levels. Several of these relate directly to health.

While some countries have made impressive gains in achieving health-related targets, others are falling behind. Often the countries making the least progress are those affected by high levels of HIV/AIDS, economic hardship or conflict.



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2015
TIME FOR GLOBAL ACTION
FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET



1

ERADICATE EXTREME
POVERTY AND HUNGER



2

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL
PRIMARY EDUCATION



3

PROMOTE GENDER
EQUALITY AND
EMPOWER WOMEN



4

REDUCE
CHILD MORTALITY



5

IMPROVE MATERNAL
HEALTH



6

COMBAT HIV/AIDS,
MALARIA AND OTHER
DISEASES



7

ENSURE
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY



8

GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP FOR
DEVELOPMENT



SECRETARY-GENERAL'S
MDG ADVOCACY GROUP

MDG MOMENTUM



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Millennium Development Goal 1: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Under nutrition which includes fetal growth restriction, stunting, wasting and deficiencies of vitamin A and zinc, along with suboptimal breastfeeding; is the underlying cause of death in an estimated 45% of all deaths among children under 5 years of age. The proportion of underweight children in developing countries has declined from 28% to 17% between 1990 and 2013. This rate of progress is close to the rate required to meet the MDG target, however improvements have been unevenly distributed between and within different regions.

Millennium Development Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Literacy rates of 15-24 years old, both sexes, percentage.

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Millennium, Development Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

Millennium Development Goal 4: reduce child mortality

Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate. In 2013, 6.3 million children under 5 died, compared with 12.7 million in 1990. Between 1990 and 2013, under-5 mortality declined by 49%, from an estimated rate of 90 deaths per 1000 live births to 46. The global rate of decline has also accelerated in recent years – from 1.2% per annum during 1990–1995 to 4.0% during 2005–2013. More countries are now achieving high levels of immunization coverage.



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Millennium Development Goal 5: improve Maternal health

Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health. To reduce the number of maternal deaths, women need access to good-quality reproductive health care and effective interventions.

Millennium Development Goal 6: combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS . Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. In 2013 an estimated 2.1 million people were newly infected with HIV – down from 3.4 million in 2001. By the end of 2013 about 12.9 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) globally.

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Millennium Development Goal 7: ensure environmental sustainability

By 2015, halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The world has now met the MDG target relating to access to safe drinking-water. In 2012, 90% of the population used an improved source of drinking-water compared with 76% in 1990.

Millennium Development Goal 8: develop a global partnership for development

In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential medicines in developing countries. Many people continue to face a scarcity of medicines in the public sector, forcing them to the private sector where prices can be substantially higher. Effective treatments for the majority of the global chronic disease burden exist, yet universal access remains out-of-reach.

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WHO Response

WHO works with partners to support national efforts to achieve the health-related MDGs. WHO's activities include:

- setting prevention and treatment guidelines and other global norms and standards;
- providing technical support to countries to implement guidelines;
- analyzing social and economic factors and highlighting the broader risks and opportunities for health.
- assists national authorities as they develop health policies and plans
- helps governments work with development partners to align external assistance with domestic priorities. WHO also collects and disseminates data on health so countries can plan health spending and track progress.



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SUSTAINABLE GOALS



1 NO POVERTY

Icon representing a family of four people.

2 ZERO HUNGER

Icon representing a bowl with steam, symbolizing food.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Icon representing a heart rate monitor and a heart, symbolizing health.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Icon representing an open book and a pencil, symbolizing education.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Icon representing a female symbol with an equals sign, symbolizing gender equality.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Icon representing a water tap with a drop, symbolizing clean water and sanitation.

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7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 7, showing a sun with a power symbol in the center.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 8, showing a bar chart with an upward-pointing arrow.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 9, showing three stacked cubes.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 10, showing four arrows pointing outwards from a central point.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 11, showing a cluster of buildings.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

The icon for Sustainable Development Goal 12, showing a circular arrow.

ISO 9000



LESSON 2 TECHNOLOGY AS A WAY OF REVEALING

The Human Condition Before Common Era

The term “generation gap” is attributed mainly to the changes brought about by technology. Although the original idea is for technology to help everyone, it cannot be denied that until today, not everyone is comfortable in using the different kinds of technologies. Most those who belong to the older generation think that these technologies are too complicated to operate. They have been used to the simple living in the past and these available technological devices, though very appealing are a difficult puzzle in them.

However, this gap is not something to be worried about. This does not in any way make technology a villain.



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LESSON 2 TECHNOLOGY AS A WAY OF REVEALING

Instead it is challenge for people in the field of science and technology to make these technological advancement more accessible and less confusing for people who are not as young anymore. This is also a challenge for the younger generation to take the older generation to an exciting journey in science and technology. In this way, everyone can experience what it is like to live with ease and comfort because of the availability of modern technology.

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What are the other generation age ranges?

- Lost Generation – 1883-1900.
- Greatest Generation – 1901-1927.
- Silent Generation – 1928-1945.
- Baby Boomers – 1946-1964.
- Generation X – 1965 - 1980.
- Millennials – 1981-1996.
- Generation Z – 1997-2012.
- Generation Alpha – 2013 - present.



GENERATION GAP



Technology has been instrumental in all of these because in searching for the good life, people were able to come up with creations that would make life easier, more comfortable and more enriching. Advancements in medicine, technology, health, and education ushered in humanity's best yet, and show no sign of stopping. The following are some of the notable comparisons then and now:

- **Mortality Rate.** Due to technology, lesser women and children die during birth, assuring robust population and strong workforce. Medical care for pre mature infants allows them to survive and develop normally, while proper maternal care ensures that mothers can fully recover and remain empowered.
- **Average Lifespan.** Aside from the reason that people engage less in combat and are less likely to die in treatable diseases now as opposed to then, science is able to prolong lives by enhancing living status and discovering different remedies to most diseases. Distribution of medicines is also made easier and faster.



- **Literacy Rate.** Access to education provided to more individuals generally creates a more informed public that could determine a more just society.
- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP).** Although not an indicator of an average person lifestyle in a certain country, it is often used to determine the value of the country's goods and services produced within the territory given a certain time period. Higher country income is brought upon by high productivity, often an indicator of presence of technology



Backtracking the Human Condition

The human condition improved only if by improving we measure the level of comfort, various scientific breakthrough, and improved lifestyles of those who had the luxury to afford to do so. Different machineries aid in prolonging lives-assisting those with disabilities, honing efficiency in industrial workplaces, and even exploring the universe for places we can thrive, once all the Earth's resources are depleted. Whether science or religion, people are trying to make sense of events happening in the world on the basis of either of these two paradigm. They are still trying to discover and rediscover things that would give meaning to their lives-whether it would be honor, strength or merit. People are still trying to make sense of their existence in the world, and technology does little to aid in their pursuit of life's meaning.



Technological advancements are seemingly occurring in a rapid pace that our morality cannot quite keep up; no such consideration was given in this approach in achieving the good life.





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Country Living

**"IF YOU WANT TO BE
HAPPY, BE."**

- Leo Tolstoy

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