



Science as human curiosity

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Abstract

It turns out that the feminist slogan the personal is political is relevant to science as well. For decades, the membership card in the club of Canadian scientists was the NSERC discovery grant. The purpose of the grant was to give every working scientist basic funding to do their research. In recent years, two changes have been made to this paradigm. First, as detailed in a new book by Chris Turner, the federal government has declared an outright war on science, cutting funding for basic research and redirecting it to business-friendly projects. Second, NSERC has moved to a model of rewarding “excellence,” which in fact has nothing to do with excellence but means concentrating funding with smaller numbers of researchers while leaving many researchers with nothing.

Keywords: science, scientific, funding

Introduction

Today, hacker subculture exemplifies Science C better than academic science does. Hackers are dedicated to following their curiosity wherever it goes, and the open-source, free software movement that most hackers belong to is also dedicated to making information freely and universally accessible. No one exemplified Science C and hacker culture better than Aaron Swartz. Swartz developed Creative Commons, Reddit, and other innovative works before moving into activism explicitly.

Creative Commons is an organization and a licensing system that facilitates the sharing and use of creative work. Like the GNU Public License (GPL) for software developed by Richard Stallman, Creative Commons has an implicit philosophy that creative work is a collective endeavour and that human instincts to share knowledge and information should be celebrated and encouraged, not suppressed. This is the spirit of Science C.

Science and Authority

Science is one of those human activities that man has created to gratify certain human needs and desires. It has been pursued for so many centuries and attracted ever-wider extent of attention of a much persisted group of people. Science is valued mostly for its practical advantages though it is also valued for gratifying disinterested curiosity and as an object of great aesthetic charm. It is quite obvious that the bulk of mankind value science chiefly for the practical advantages it brings with it. Singh (1988), Scientific Attitude is defined as a set of emotionally toned ideas about science, scientific methods and related directly or indirectly to the course of action in the literature of science education. The term Scientific Attitude applies such qualities of mind as intellectual curiosity, passion for truth, respect for evidences, and appreciation of the necessity of free communication in science. Thus, scientific attitude is open-mindedness; adeseire for accurate knowledge, confidence in procedures, seeking knowledge and expectation that solution of the problem will come out through the use of verified knowledge.

Science attitude is an opinion or position taken with respect

to a psychological object in the field of science. According to Sekar, P and Mani, (2013), science attitude is normally associated with the mental processes. These habits are important in the daily life of everyone. Scientific attitudes possess attributes thought to be either false and do not expressane valuative quality. The teacher bears the responsibility of developing scientific attitude among students. Without scientific attitude aims of science cannot be attained (Sharma, 2005). Scientific attitude, now days, is found to be lacking even in highly educated persons, teachers and students. This is a hindrance in the path of acquiring knowledge. The teachers and students need to have a scientific outlook. They must make themselves free from false beliefs and irrational thinking.

Science and Social Movements

Leftists try to make change by convincing large numbers of people to take action in social movements. Insights from the social sciences could inform leftists in these efforts. For example, recent studies correlating a wide range of social problems with economic inequality suggest that people are highly sensitive to status and that social policy should be designed to minimize inequality with this in mind. Philosophers have long debated whether human nature has an instinct for freedom, and while scientific knowledge about human nature remains extremely limited, what little science has revealed suggests that humans do have instincts both for freedom and for equality.

Another set of studies, about moral licensing, suggests that voluntarist appeals have severe limitations. In one study, subjects who had made a green or eco-friendly consumer choice were afterwards less likely to donate to a good cause or help an individual in need. Here, too, we find social science research that suggests that relying on solidarity works better than relying on charity, as charity can be brittle.

Science and Business

The most pressing attack on scientific authority today, however, centres on the consensus of climate scientists at the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which released

its fifth and most dire report this past October. Before resigning from NASA as the world's leading climatologist, James Hansen once lamented "the politicization of reporting of global warming." Hansen stressed that with corporate consolidation of the media, the task of resisting the negative politicization of scientific inquiry, including attacks on the credibility of scientists, is "formidable."

Such direct attacks on scientific authority are relatively rare, but they reveal how powerful business interests seek to discredit scientific authority when scientific findings challenge their profits and social control. More insidiously, such business interests do not merely wait to attack scientific results they don't like. On the contrary, they have developed sophisticated ways of channelling and controlling scientific curiosity. Design is the heart of research upon which the entire process of research is carried out. In this study, the investigator followed the survey method is used to assess the scientific attitude in science among secondary school students. Thus this study attempts to explore the relationship in scientific attitude in science with respect to their types of management, location of school, gender and medium of instruction

Conclusion

The present study was made on the Secondary School student's attitude towards science. The findings of the present study indicate that the students should maintain the present status of their attitude and their competence in Science subject. Therefore, teachers and parents should encourage and equip their children to become competent in science field, keeping in mind their valuable time and work that creates better nation.

The investigator concluded by this study that has shown that Male and Female students had no significant difference in respect of their Scientific Attitude. Government and Private school students, Rural and Urban area students differ significantly in their Scientific Attitude.

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