

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS

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- Scientific and technical progress
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- Scientific and technical progress, uniform, forward development of a science and technics. Sources N. The item — in manufactory manufacture 16—18 centuries when scientific-theoretical and technical activity start to approach. Before production of goods slowly evolved mainly at the expense of accumulation of empirical experience, secrets of craft, collecting of recipes. Along with it there was so slow progress in scientific-theoretical knowledge of the nature which were under the influence of theology and scholasticism and didn't render constant and some essential influence on manufacture. Scientific and technical progress were two, though and mediated, but rather independent streams of human activity.



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THE PROGRESS OF THE CENTURY.

THE LIGHTNING STEAM PRESS. THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. THE LOCOMOTIVE. THE STEAMBOAT.



- In 16 century of need of trade, navigation, large manufactories have demanded the theoretical and experimental decision of variety of quite certain problems. The science under the influence of ideas of the Renaissance gradually breaks off at this time with scholastic tradition and addresses to practice. The compass, gunpowder and publishing (especially the last) were three great opening which have begun the strong union of scientific and technical activity. Attempts to use water-mills for needs of extending manufactory manufacture induced theoretically to investigate some mechanical processes. Theories wheels and movements, the theory of a trench, the doctrine about a water pressure, about resistance and a friction are created." ... The Manufactory period developed the first scientific and technical elements of large-scale industry "(Marx K, see Marx K and Engels Ф, Soch., 2 изд., т. 23, with. 388). G.Galilej, I.Newton, E.Torrichelli, and then D.Bernulli, E.Mariott. Л. Д'Аламбер, Р.А.Реомюр, Г.Девиль, Л.Ейлер and many other things have created to a science reputation of "the servant of manufacture "



- Occurrence of mechanical production in the end of 18 century has been prepared by results of previous scientific and technical creativity of the big army of mathematicians, mechanics, physicists, inventors, умельцев. The Steam-engine of J. Уатта was "a science fruit", and not just konstruktorsko-technical activity. Mechanical production, in turn, has opened new, almost unlimited possibilities for technological application of a science. Its progress in the increasing degree is defined by progress in science and it acts for the first time as "in detail embodied science" (K.Marx, in the same place, т see. 46, ч. 2, with. 221). All it means transition to a new, second stage N. The item which is characterized by that a science and technics mutually stimulate development each other in all accelerated rates.



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- The third stage N. The item is connected with modern scientific and technical revolution. Under its influence the front of the scientific disciplines which are guided by development technicians extends. Biologists, physiologists, psychologists, linguists participate in the decision of technical problems, logicians. Acceleration of technical progress is influenced expressly or by implication also by many directions of social studies: economy and the manufacture organization, scientific management of economic and social processes, concrete social researches, an industrial esthetics, psychology and logic of technical creativity, forecasting. More and more obvious there is an in the lead role of a science in relation to technics.



- The whole branches of manufacture arise after new scientific directions and opening: the radio electronics, atomic engineering, chemistry of synthetic materials, manufacture of the COMPUTER, etc. the Science becomes the force continuously revolutionizing to the technician. In turn, the technics also constantly stimulates progress in science, making before it new demands and problems and providing with its more and more exact and difficult experimental equipment. Characteristic feature modern N. The item is that it grasps not only the industry, but also many other parties of ability to live of a society: agriculture, transport, communication, medicine, formation, life sphere. The bright embodiment finds unity of scientific and technical activity in mankind break in space.



- N. The item forms a basis of social progress.
However in the conditions of capitalism progress in science and technicians is made basically in interests of a ruling class, used in the militaristic, misanthropic purposes and accompanied frequently by recourse of cultural wealth, destruction of the human person. At a socialism N. The item is carried out in interests of all people, successful development of a science and technics promotes the decision of a complex of economic and social problems of communistic building, creation of material and spiritual preconditions for all-round and harmonious development of the person. The CPSU puts forward on the first place a problem of all-round acceleration N. The item in the USSR "... As from the point of view of next, and long-term prospects..."





THE LIST OF REFERENCES

- The school encyclopedia
- <http://ru.wikipedia.org>

Thanks for attention!!!