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Problems Facing Science and their Solutions

Introduction

Science refers to an enterprise that has the capability to build as well as organize knowledge into testable predictions and explanations forms. People practicing science are referred to as scientists. Science as a discipline is faced with many problems that have been in existence and have been enhanced by humans' action in the surrounding environment. This paper seeks to explore the various problems that are prevalent in science and how technology and medicine sector has tried to counter them by giving solutions to either reduce or even eliminate them completely. These science-founded problems include:-

Food

Based on statistics of how recently the birth rates are high than death rates, it is probable that by 2050 the worlds' population will be 9+ billion. This poses a very big challenge to the agricultural sector, which is the only dependable source of food to larger percentage of the world's population. Comparing this huge number of population to the available produced food for consumption, the ratio does not tally by far. This is because the demand side of the food is overpowering the supply side of the food. If the demand was equal to the supply of food or rather supply overpowering demand, then the world could be in a better position since nobody would starve. The obligated department, the agricultural sector, is trying to cloth and feed this population without tempering with the planet. Technology has it that food production is currently being increased to higher levels of output. This has been enhanced by the innovation of greenhouses, which reduce the duration agricultural products take to ripen or mature for harvesting. These green house structures are designed in a way that the necessary element for growth such as water, carbon dioxide, and sunlight are controlled for speedy growth and development. This project has largely contributed to the recent increased agricultural output, which in turn provides food to this population (Seshan 305-313).

Diseases

Populations from different countries have been largely affected by various diseases, especially those from remote areas that lack improved health care. Taking a good example, I focus on LDCs (less developed countries), which are the most disease-stricken zones. This is because the countries lack equipped medical centers as well as qualified personnel. Diseases such as cancer and HIV/AIDS were hard to diagnose in these areas during ancient times. This is because the required testing facilities were not available and if found, they could not afford them. This situation made the disease-afflicted people perish more and more. However, as time elapsed, different Non-governmental Organization with power and money like the Red Cross and AMREF, volunteered to equip these countries with latest technology facilities in the various medical centers. Cancer is one disease that is very hard to diagnose and it requires high technology equipment to test. Therefore, technological innovations by western countries have led to establishment of capable medical equipment and supplied them to these LDCs. This has helped in diagnosing such diseases and recommending medication immediately (Seshan 305-313).

Environmental degradation and destruction

New issues concerning destruction of surroundings have surfaced. This include; deforestation, global warming and soil erosion. These issues are scientifically-founded in the sense that they stem from human actions.

Cutting down of trees for charcoal burning or for settlement needs, this is a major cause of deforestation. In order to counter this human habit, the United Nations Environmental Program has initiated programs that fight against deforestation and offer awards to those protecting it. For example, the Nobel peace award has always been awarded to those people who protect the environment like the late Professor Wangari Mathai from Kenya, Africa. Industries release of fumes to the atmosphere is the largest cause of global warming. Technology has created counter mechanism by providing other non-fossil fuels that do not emit fumes during burning. This has led to reduction of global warming immensely. Mining sites have been controlled by the government to ensure their dumping is regulated so as to avoid environmental degradation (Umoren 82-91).

Education

This seems very controversial issue when one argues that education has been a major problem to science. However, it is definitely true to say that most of the graduating and high school students are failing much in science disciplines. This may have been facilitated by the fact that theoretical science seems hard to understand. Hence, many of the students will fail these subjects based on their attitude. This creates a gap in the required number of scientists in the world's economy. People have opted to major in engineering courses and not science disciplines. Technology has curbed this problem by availing easier and simpler computer-established applications, which have made learning sciences easier, interesting and even more practical. For example, the invention of electric microscope has enabled biology experiments to be more thorough and accurate (Umoren 82-91).

Works cited

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