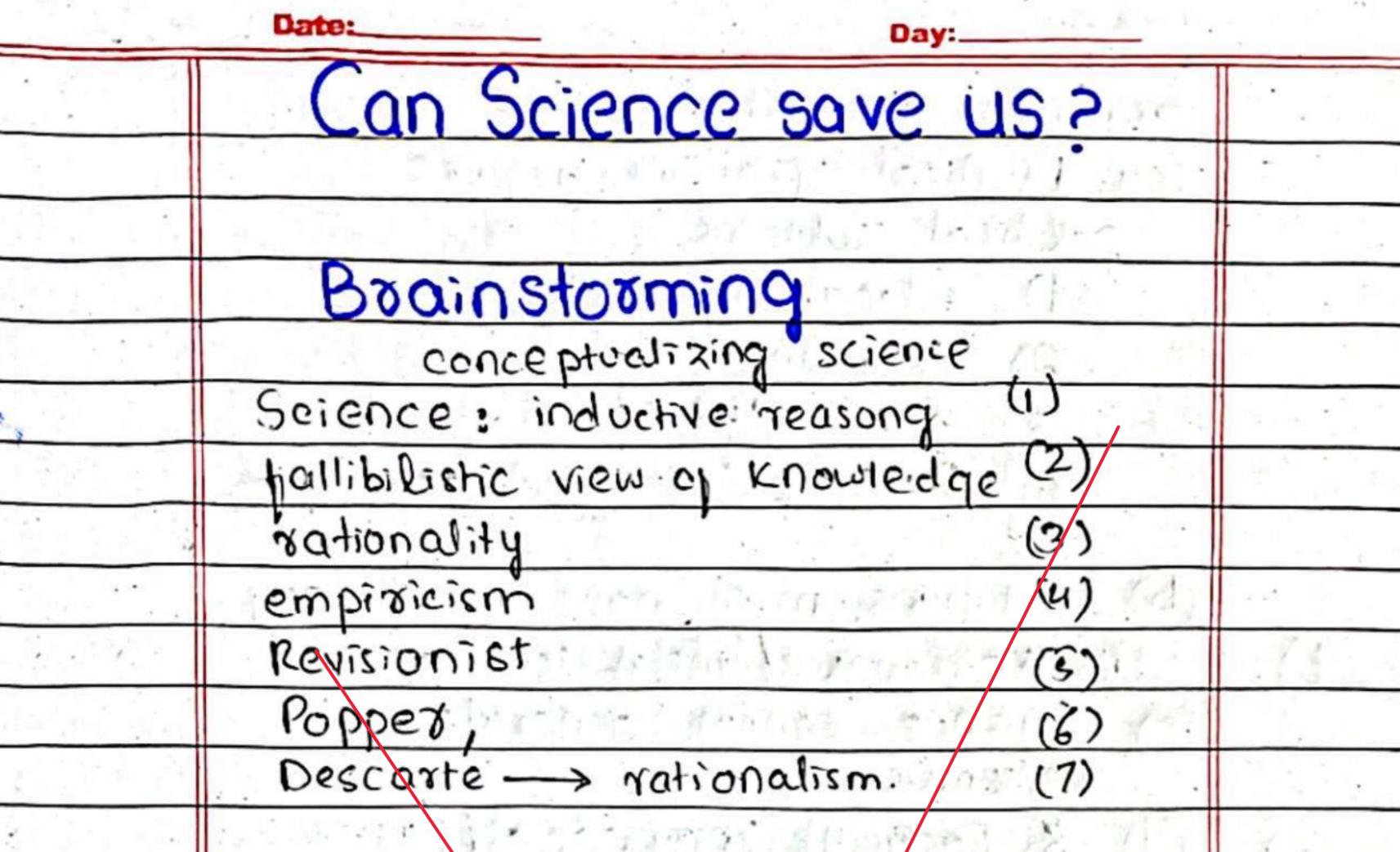
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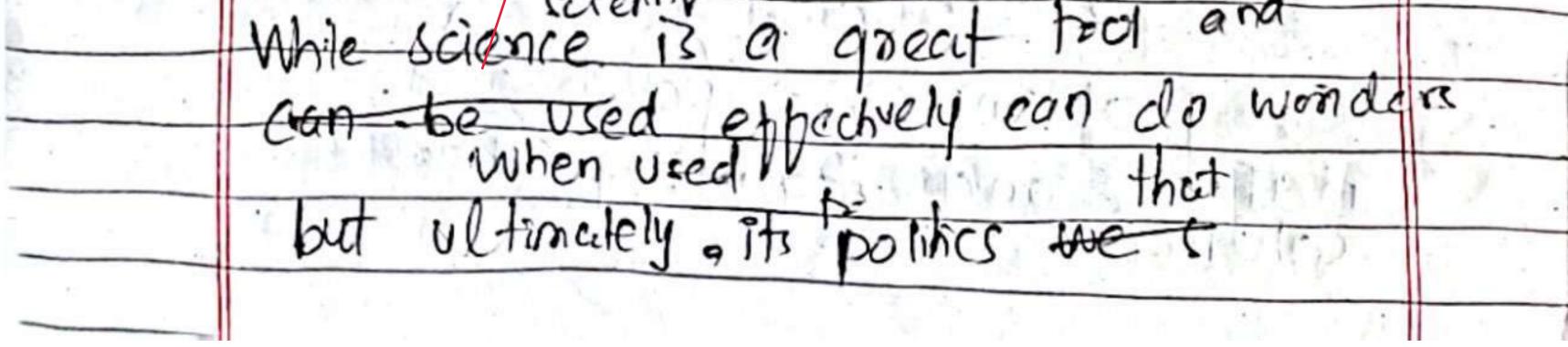


what kind of problems can science solve This should not be on the front page. It should a) measurable quantities be on the back. The b) unbiqued collection of examiner should not (bounded rohandingee this, it is for you and clearly articulated problems. (C) can science solve our problems asqument in harrour (a) Science. leads to growth / economic innovation b) eclucation (ompetitiveness (e) (c)exifical thinking self sufficiency (e) arre political maguine political problèms 01 OUT nature and colutione -

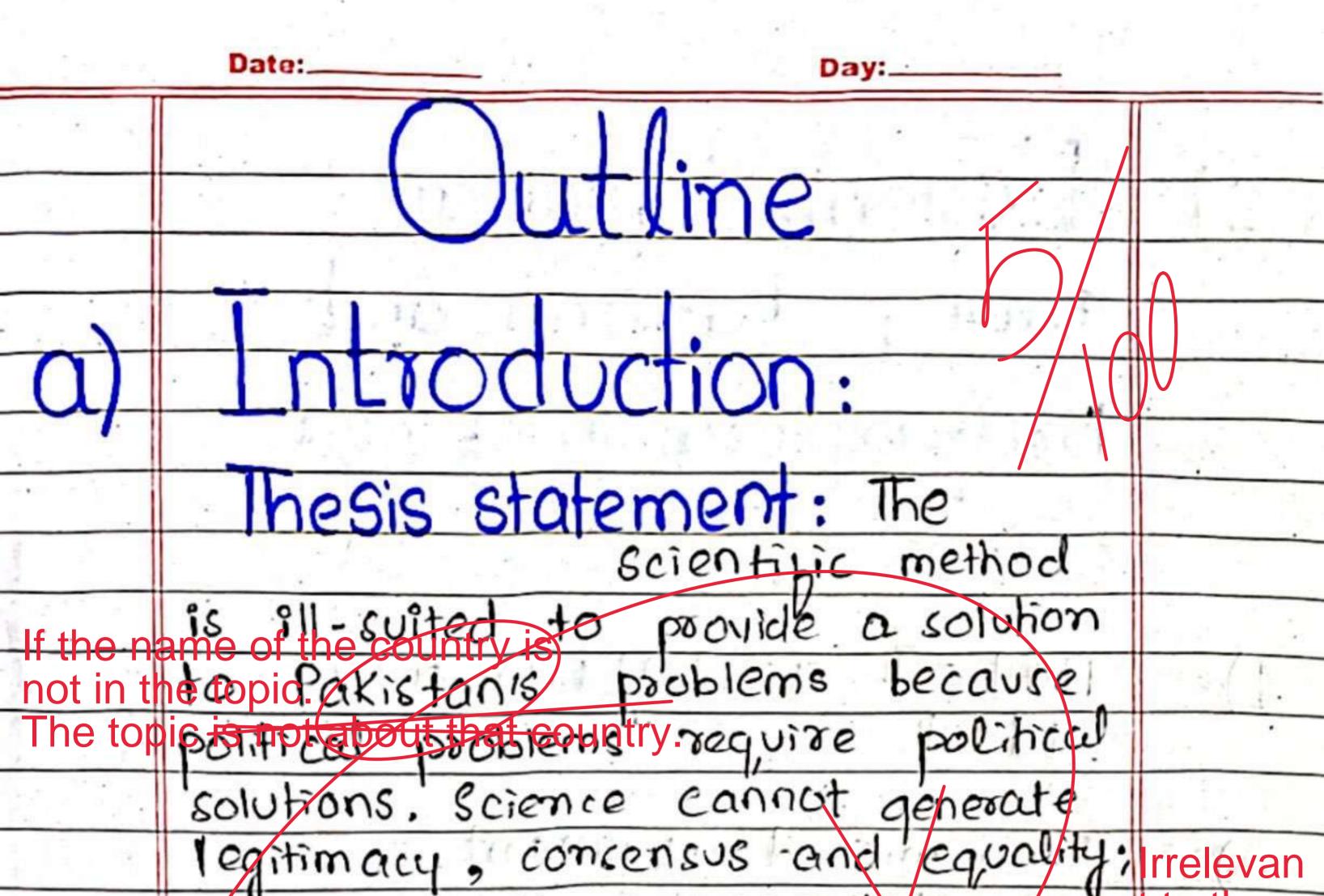


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	argument against.	
• • • •	(01) Political problems require	
	political solutions	
	1) education	
	2) économy	
	3) Basic preedoms	
	4) Rule of law and security	
	and the second of the second to be a	
	(b) Solutions must have legitimacy	
	In the loyer ( impor legitronocy. )	
	(c) science cannot generate	
	Consensus	
and the second second	Id) & Formult lloowed in 100wes	

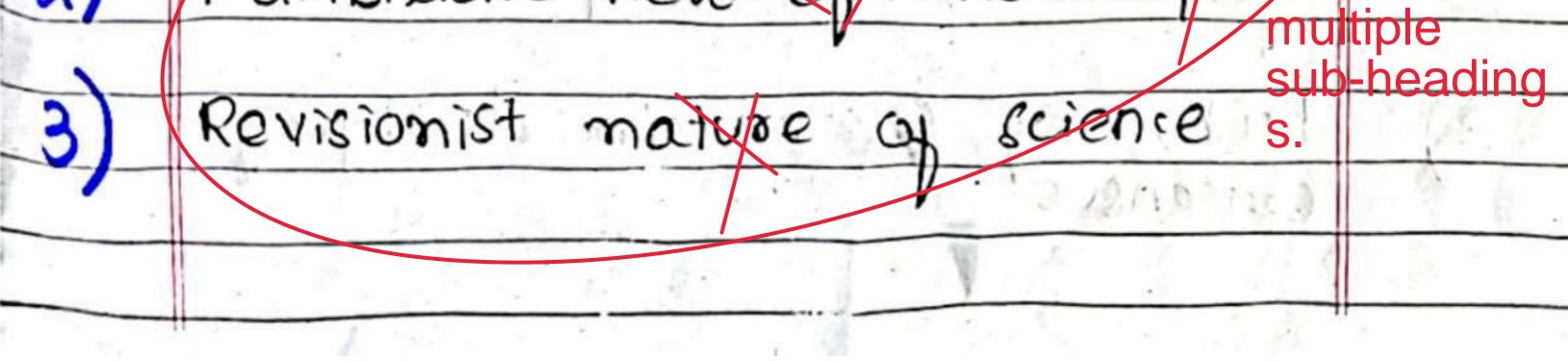
FOCOULT moveage bounded rationality is !! C) biased 50000 (b) unencling nature of scientifiz 0) majury . 1 STIN DIRECTOR Science is athened tool and the benefit are uncontested but our the problems Paulistan 3 packary arehence. political in nature and require political colutions x1Moseover science the scientific method cannot generate consensus, legitimary and even its recourse to rationality ience is a anon is contested.



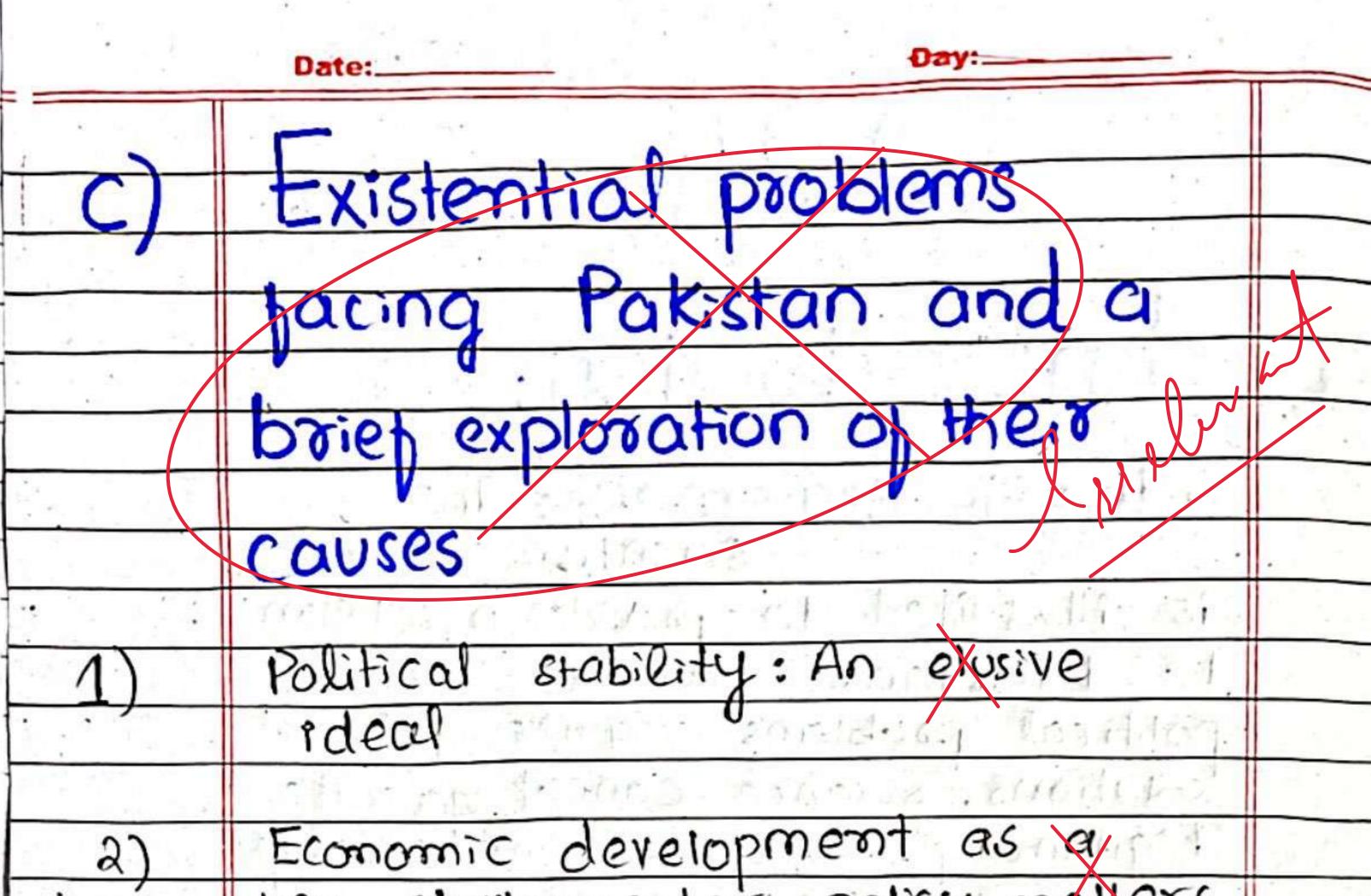




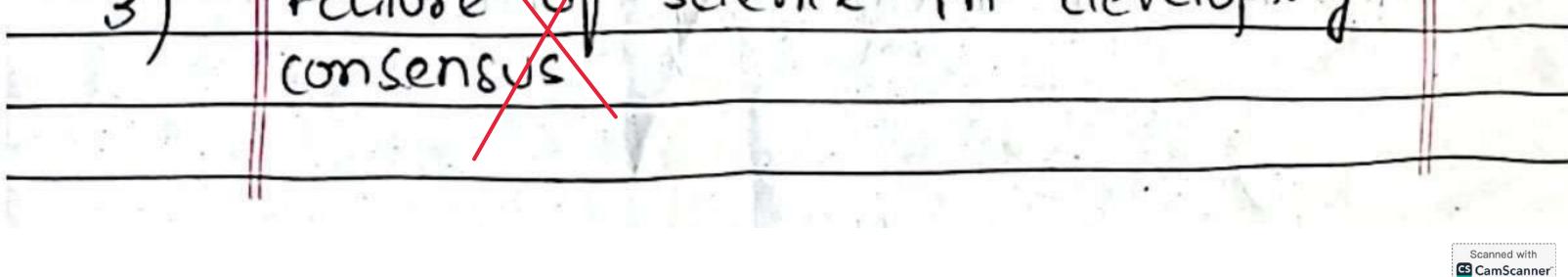
and even its recourse to to the opic. rationality is contested +0 due Does not the limits of human reason and answer whether problems that can types oh the science tackled using the scientific be can save method. humans or not. An overview of science and the scientific method. the impostance empioicism OF Irrelevant. the development m science : Overview is Oh From Aristotle to a single locke paragraph so/it should allibilistic view of knowledge pót have







challange for policy mallers key. of a good educational Provision 3 protecting jundamental Improving and nghits No contractions Mhy Science can't save us/Write in 3rd person only. Root causes 000 existentical Oh why? Political science is a domain. Also political thought can be fostered with the problems be fostered with the nature help of various scientific approaches Inability scientific method to 9 generate legitimacy ..... Foulure of Science in developing 0)



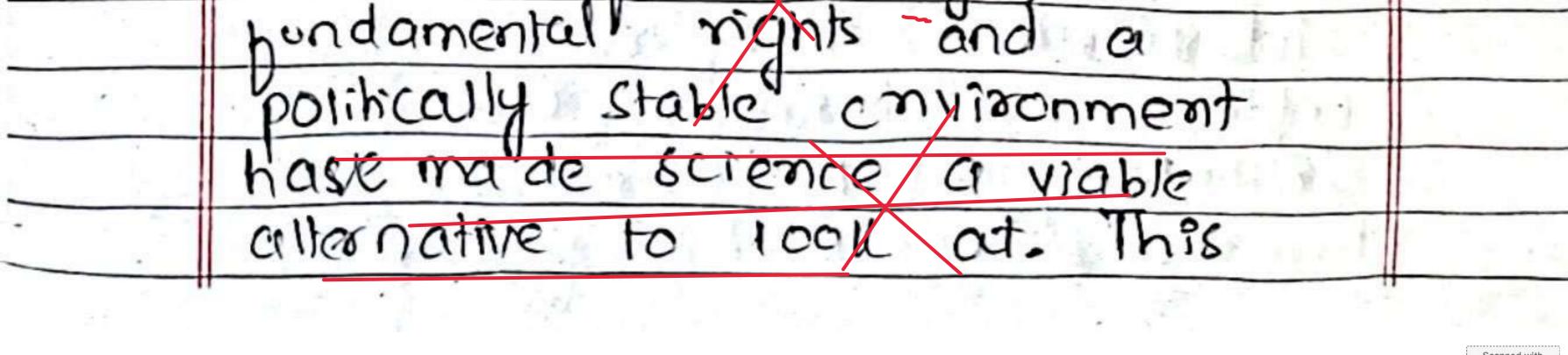
Date: Day: reason human The limits 0 and concept the OL rationality bounded The discontinos and socially 5 constructed nature Scientific knowledge is based on facts and scientific Knowledge empirical data. Not social constructions. pre-requisites of science: the many availibility of rationality data investment stubility

0)	Addressing counter arguments
	FICTORESSING CONTRACTORES IN THE REAL
1)	Scientific innovation leading to
	economic development: The modernist
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	Science as the only uncontested 11
	touth and line and an and the
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3)	The ability of science to
	dispel backward practices m
	society: A case study of
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	Chick Part and Strict Strict 2010
	Conclusion How do these counter
· 0	your perspective?



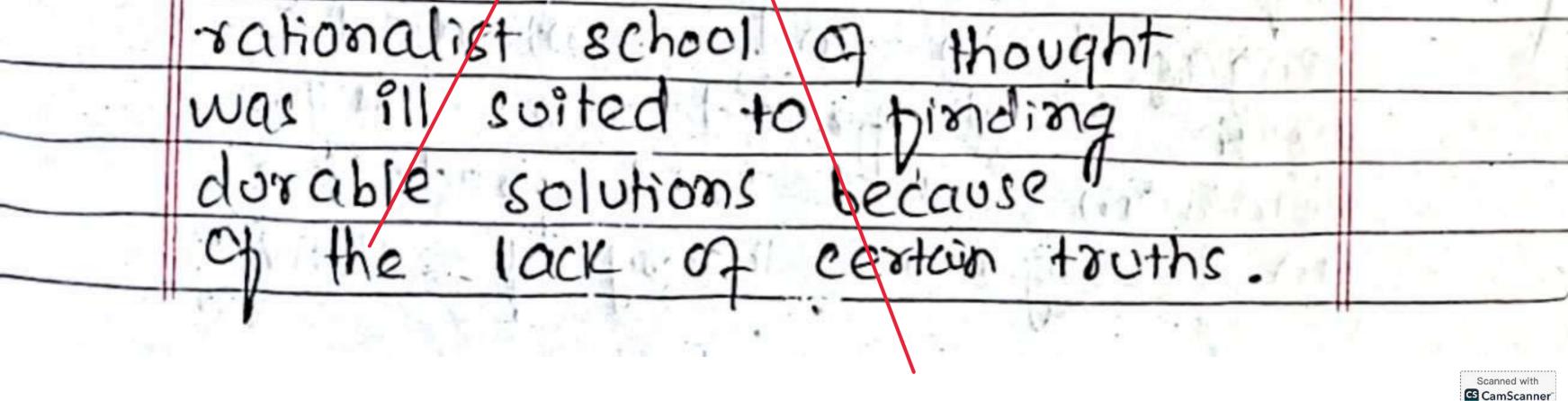
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Date: Day:\_ The Essay The stand the stand the second of the The split between Plato and Avistotle was to be one of the most defining moments ch philosophy. Plato emphasized the power of reason in findionspirable to eternal truths. Aristotle was the topc. more skeptical of such exalted science and truths. He was grounded inno relating to his philosophical leanings and emphasized the role of experience. Experience came woom sensery imputs and was more applicable to the problems he observed in society. Centuries later, the scientific school of thought, characterized by an unreleating search jos? truth, has transpormed the world. These isn't an area of line which science hasn't changed ! fundamentally. This success of science has sparked the debate about whether science should be the ultimate authority an human problems. These debate in the problems have taken an topic existential toll on today's Palliston. Problems of economy, education,



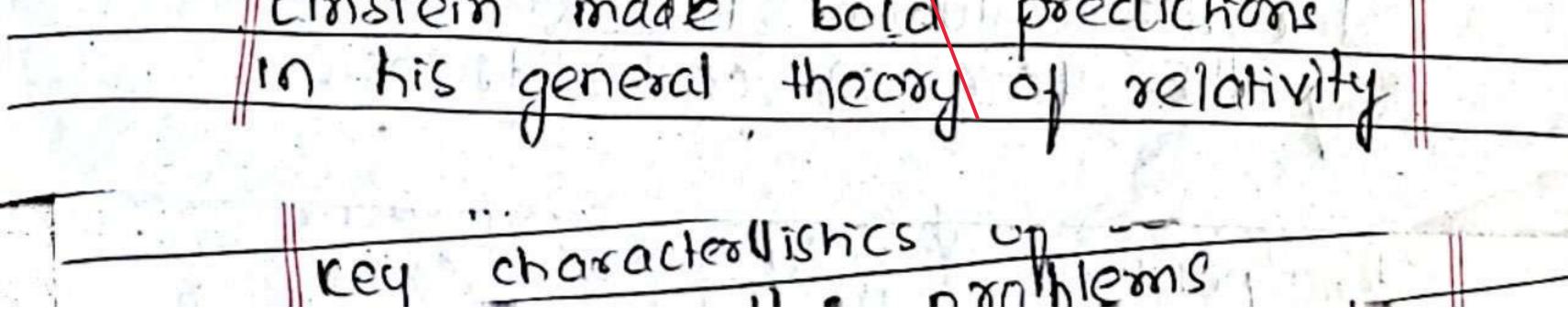


vate: Day: view. of science, however is plawed. The scientific method is ill-suited to provide Gabove-mentioned solution to Pakiston's problems, only one is because political problems require political solutions. Science cannot generate legitimacy, consensus and equality; and even its No structure to recourse to rationality is the intro contested due to the limits oh human reason and the types oh problems that can be taddled using the scientific method Sint: Si The houndations of science can be traced back to ther empiricist tradition / that began with Anistotle and culominated in the modern-day scientific method. Empiricism emphasizes the importance of experience relevant detail built upon human sensations or observations. At hirst, this approach was looked upon as Don't start a inherior to the exalted nature but or "and" of the rationalist paradigm. But with the passage of time, it became clear that the



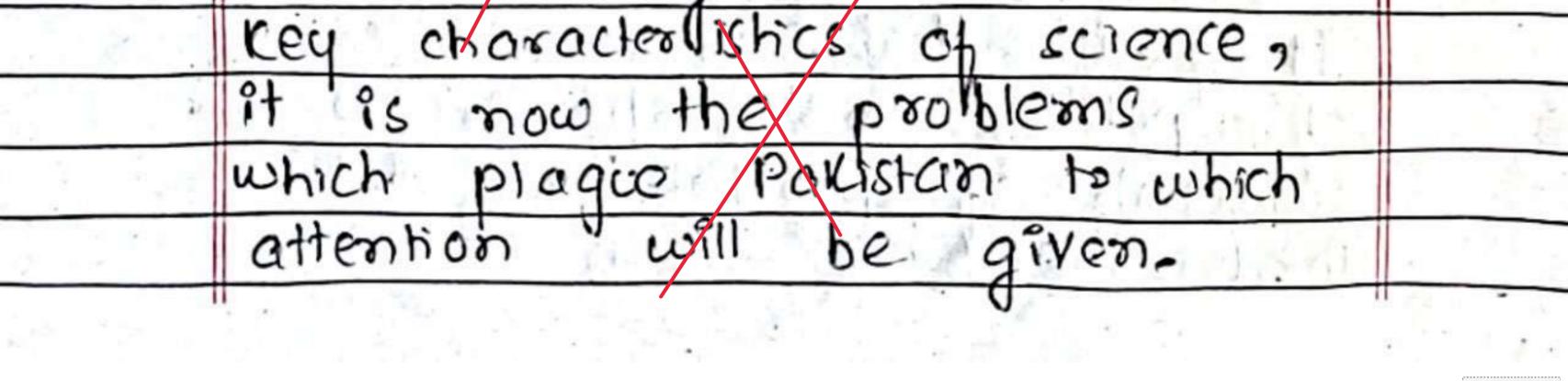
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	The empiricist tradition excelled	
	at hinding solutions because i	
	it relied on observations	
	and the gathering of data. This	
	connection to the real world	
	demonstrated itself in Newton's	
	discovery of objective laws of	
	the universe which essentially	
•	Kick storted the scientific	
· · · ·	revolution. Having established a	•
	victory over abstract reasoning?	
	the empirieists turned to	
	solidity this approach and one	•
	mon was to play a central	
	Tole m this pon't start the paragraph with a	

Karl poppeterence along and argued that the key difference between science and pseudoscience mas that science made bold predictions and bocused on halsification instead top validation. This was to be such an accurate description! of science, that even today. these under standing of science is largely in confirmity with. popperis observations. Hell Reng distinguished between the kind of science that Einstein way engaged in and contrastedit with what proved was doing. Einstein made bold predictions



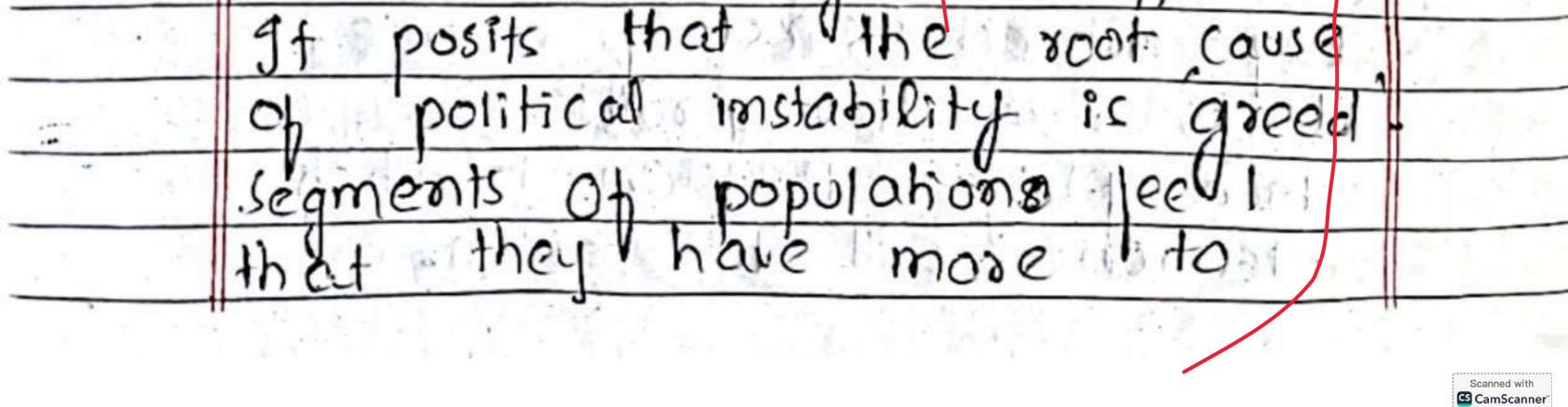


Date: Day:\_\_\_ and was proven right when the predictions matched the observed results gears loter. Freud, on the other hand, could always hind evidence hor what he claimed because of the very nature of his claim was validatory in nature. This emphasis on haistfiability means that science considers innowledge to be a process, not a destination. The himal major theme In science is its revisionist noture. It has already been argued that the goal of detail Serves science is incremental improvementations towards too truth, gy there is not absolute truth, then how is Knowledge going to be generated? The answer to this question lies in the revisionist nature of science. Any data contradicting current theories would make them obsolete. This ensures critical thinking and prevents blind adherence to principles. The Having determined the



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Date: Day: Once these problems and their root causes are explored, it would then be reasible to check if the Scientific can provide a method " path out of this cheas, situation. A A ST AMEL ON / A ROLL aitproblem of achieving lhe stability is central polifical to the current discource on! Pakiston's issues. Political instability has prequently the country on the brought verge of a crisis and many analysts debate about the root causes of this malaise that has hounted Pakiston since its inception. Three hypotheses claim the most legitimacy. The post cause iso long A the grievance hypothisis. This hould not be regards political inistability more than an effect of the perceived 20-150 words. grievances of the popullation. It Istates that there is polifical. instability because large portions of the population peel morginalized politically, and economically. The " second is the greed hypothesis

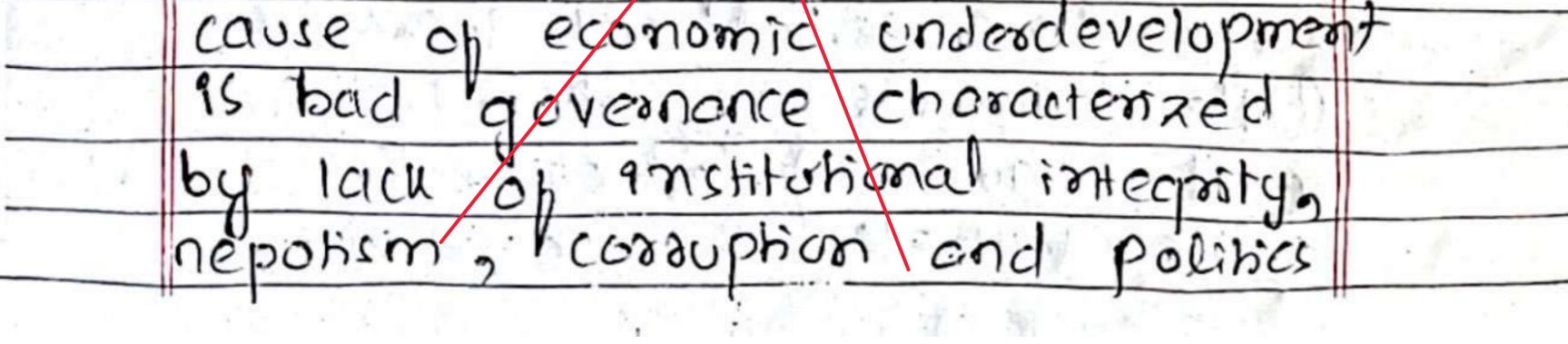


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gain with the current system gone. This view is prominent in resource rich countries like Pakistan where local elites preger a weak state so that they can exercise control order. natural resources. The final i perspective is the structural violence " perspective. It states that political instability occurs because the system works in a manned! that perpetuates suppering. It a child dies of a disease when its cure is eacily avoitte than

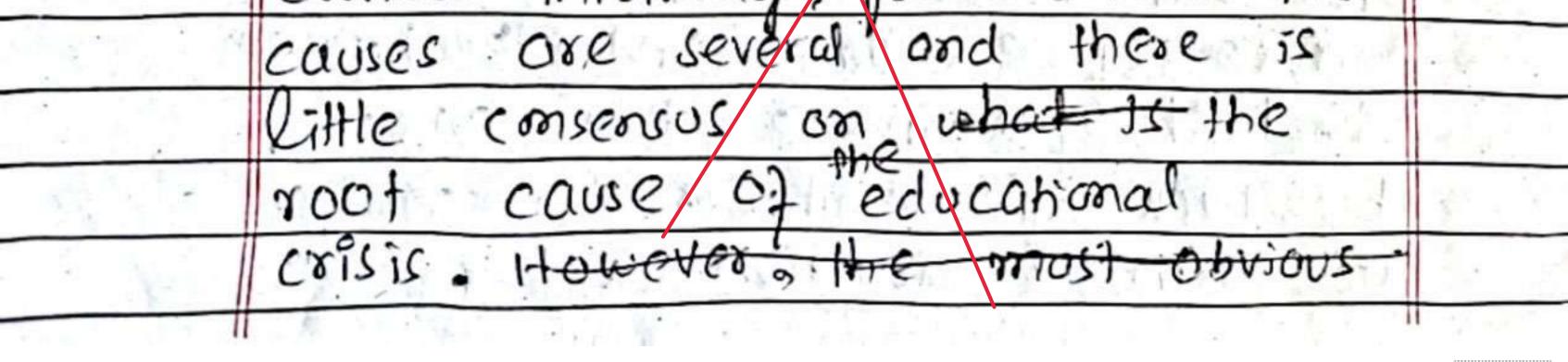
April 1995	is cove is easily available, then	
	structural violence would have said	to have
	occurred because of the preventabl	
17	nature of the disease. Alongsic	e
	political instability, there is	
	onother problem that has .	
	plaqued Pakistan sênce its	here i an i a de
11 11	inception.	
	Pakistan's economic problems:	
	oppect its internal issues in .	
	obvious ways. A weak economy	
	prevents governments hrom	
	investing in the social sectors	
1	which makes the lorge population	
6 - C	a burden upon the limited	
	natural resources. The root	
No. of the second se		1-1-



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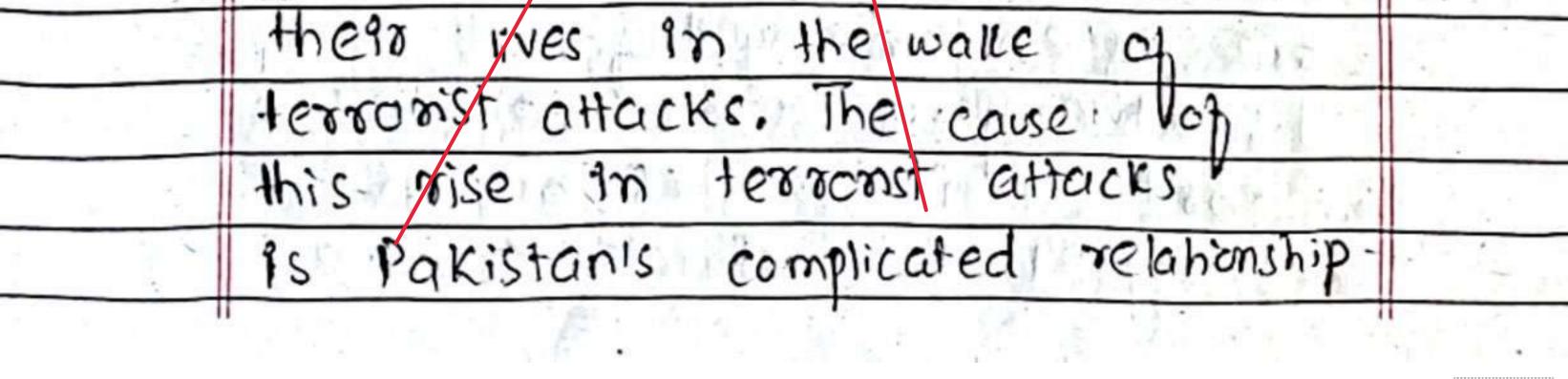
Date:\_ Day: of patronage. Do Ishout Hussain in his book "Governing the Ungovernable argues that the popular explanations lor economic growth such as thinglow of sview that poreign junding leading to growth are wrong. Equally I wrong is the idea that -t. " democracy leads to economic. growth. He explains his thesis, by looking at Pakiston's economy since its inception and finds that noriods of economic growth

	perioci- pp coolune que
	always corresponded to
	domestic reporms. This is accurcule
	because until 1990s Pakistan was
	one of the poistest growing
	economies in the region with
	a vibrant middle class and
	its economy roughly grew at
	6% per annum regardless.
	of whether, there was democratic
	Another more immediate similards concern hor Pakistan is the 1
and the second	concern hor Pakistan is the
	state of its education. Educational
	18 suppering in our key oreas:
	Quality, accessibility, innovation,
	critical thinking " how ordness. The



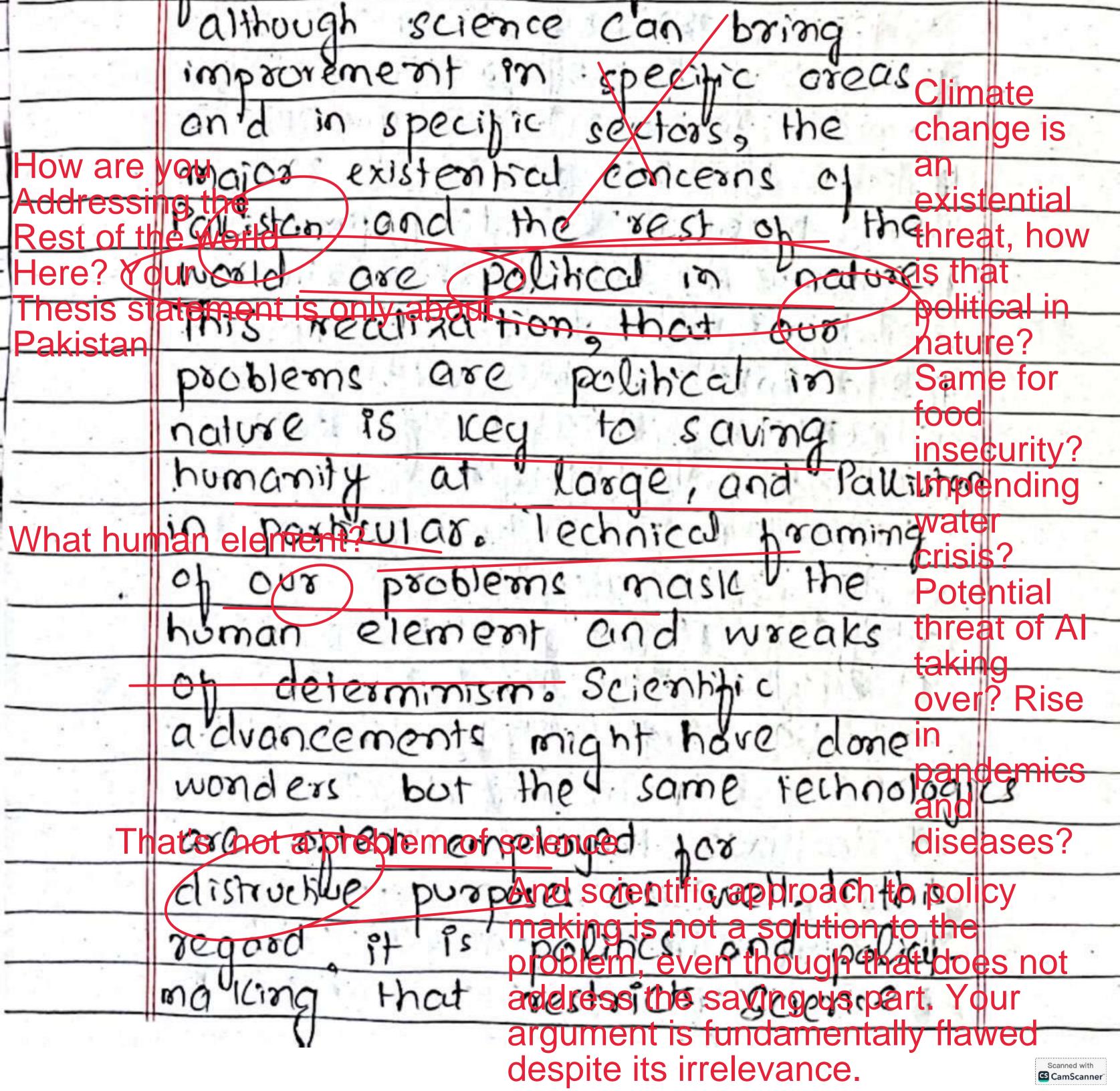


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However these is one factor on.	
which there is consensus. The	
provision of hunds to, the	2.42
cause of educotion are insuppid	ent
to cover the mistakes that	
have been made and regain.	
ground in relation to global,	on the la
best practices. with the	
governments having to spend	
large portions of their budget	
on clebt servicing needs, there	
remains little piscal space hor	
education al punditing.	
The problems mehtioned until	
now, although of grave importance	1.63 1
do not constitute on immédiate	•
threat to the way people live	
their lives. The stater primary	
responsibility is to provide	
Lecusity on d protect the	
pondamental rights of its	\$ 8 F. 9 *
citizens. Without fundamental	· ·
rights such as right to like	4. 55 5.20
liberty, speech; there is	
little "eppicacy ip any in	
addressing the problem's of	Low A.
economy, leclocation end	18 18 21
political stability in 2024, roughly	1 1 M
a thousand Pakistanis have lost	1. 26

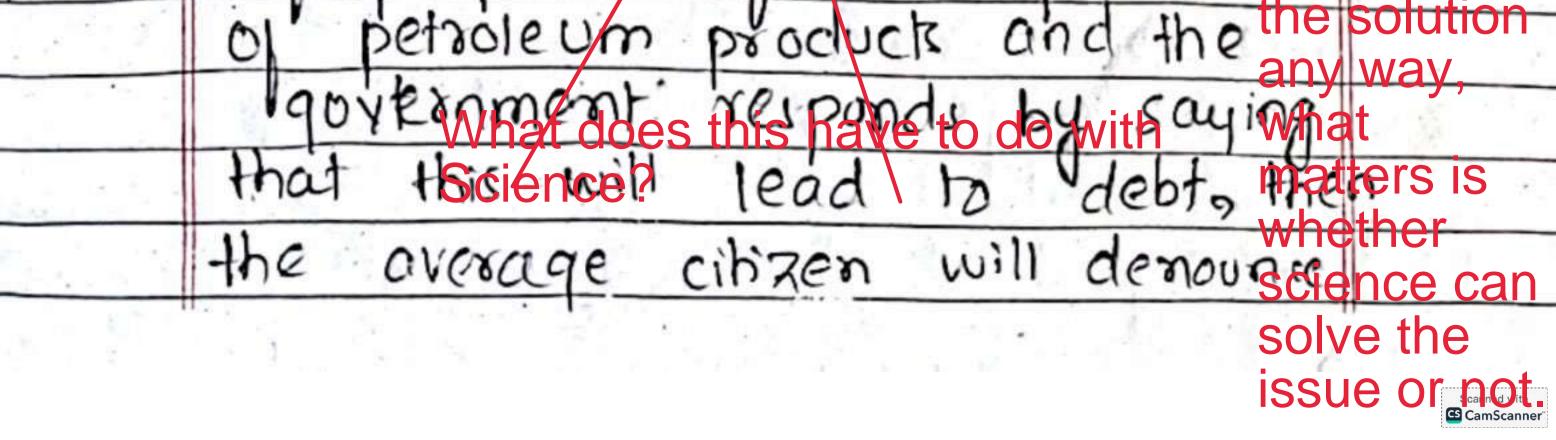




Date:\_ Taliban: with Apghanistan. FTP-led government is stubborn and is unwilling to ٠ prevent TTP hrom operating hrom its soil. This brief overview of our biggest problems highlight the which make life hactors Pakistonis Concl clippicolt por Parkiston promitaking it pirectly prevent address the place enong the rightful argument in nations. A common the topic comity sentence connecting all these theme is the pact that actors



Date:\_ Day:\_ to its good uses. This relationship between politics and science meeds to be understood so that human problems and supposing are not promed in rechnical terms. The second main reason for the inability of science to save us god the lack of its popular appeal, Science is choracterized by cold and calculated reasoning whereas people are ultimately emotional and they have room tional, attachments to the things that they case about. Governments across the world have to games legitimacy by responding to public demands. These demands are not pamed in scientific. terms. They are promed in political steams and application of scientific poinciple, can justher alienate morginalized portions of the popullation. Legitimacy Makes no determines compliance and logical lack of legitionary leads to sense. public disapproval of governmentame the It people and for low prices demand or



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the government. This happens!	
routinely and is precisely the	
reason why governments make	
seemingly irrational decisions.	
. The Mary Mary Mary Mary Start Strates of the Strates of the Start Stra	
Another problem with science	
is that it cannot generate !!	
consensus among dupperent	
stakeholders highling and	
competing por scarce resources.	
gy one were to apply the	
scientific method to a	
problem such as the distribution	A

of hinoncial resources among a ledera the different rederating units of a "country", the results would hail to satisfy the maisginalize of because science is blind to inequality Everything cannot be divided neatly because in real life. rules 0 of division to rarely hold. Pollitics hulhill's this role by 1 mutual compromise enaching and alloying theil and genercuting consensus by appeal" to issational interests of the versions parties. Start Checks Marker in Transferred and the



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a like in the the well strike it is the strike it	
Another jundamental issue	
of science is that it cannot	
dictate which problems to	A
prioritize. That in itself is a	
political decision and government	
clecide on clipperent points price	nher
of emphasis to usatisfy their	
voter base. At any given time,	
there are a multitude of	1
problems that people have to	
affend to. Rsychologist Doniel	
Kaynemon orgues that deciding	
what the order of prioritide	

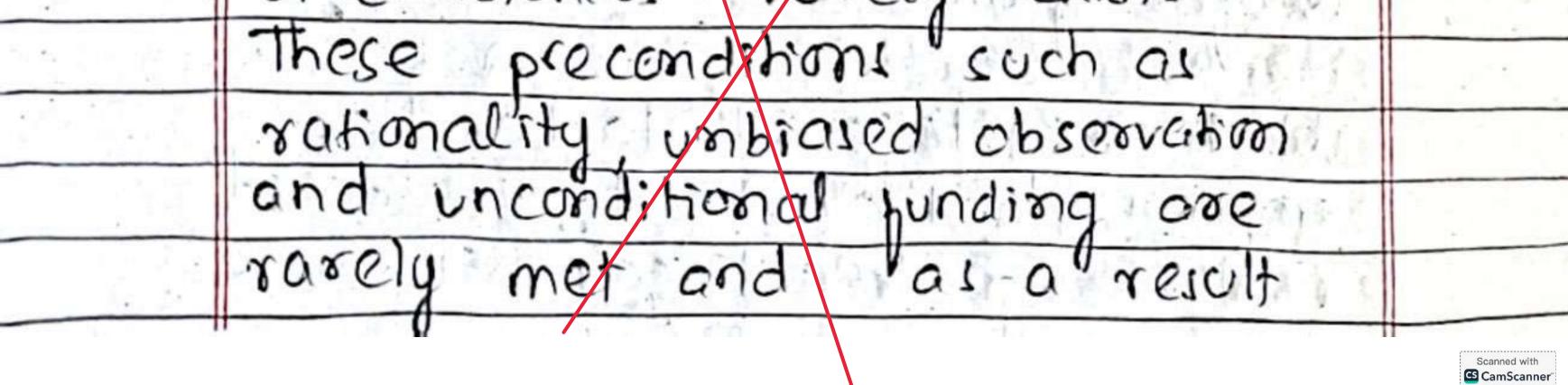
me course replects the bigs of the detision maker. This means that even ih we consider science as a perhect tool compable of solving consistency all problems; it would still in give rive to inequality because paragraph Othe decisions that would be made regarding prioritization would withmately replect the bias of the decision maker. Michal Focault raised onother issue with the knowledge generated by science. He said that human scientific knowledge is has from the prationality epitome of 1 . 1 which we take it to be. He emphasized constructed the socially itse 6t - Knowledge nature



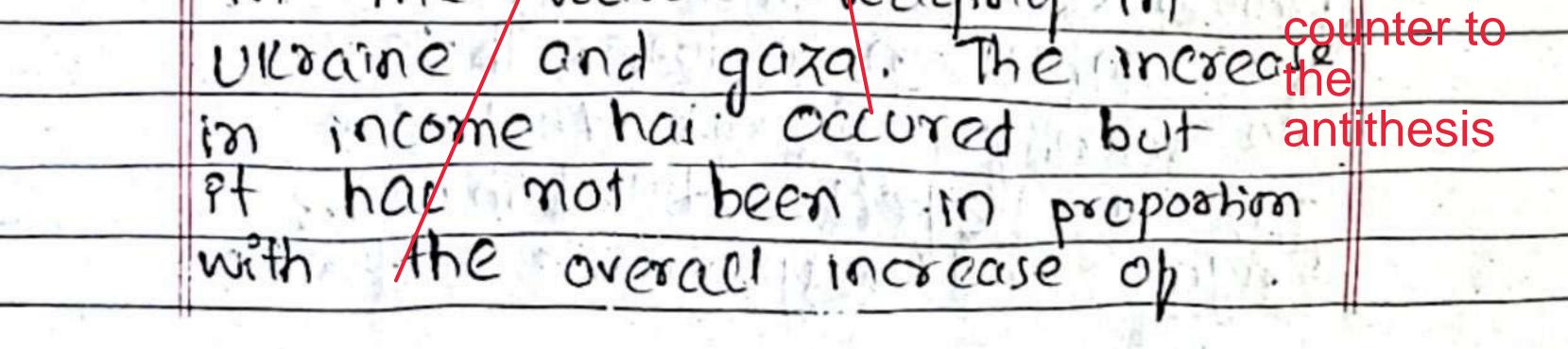
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He argued that scientific institutions require hunding for their various initiatives and this funding is controlled by powerful elites such al politicions. scientists offen choose creas of study which maximize their. funding and the same con also be soud of the results. In his explosion of the "The history of madness", he argued that a society's perception of madness changed in accordance with the political and social change occurring within that eral. This also explains why seven with . all the evidence present, these is still plenty of scientific literature that support the disartrous hobit of smoking. Ac mentioned earlier science might. be great but its effectiveness is determined by political considerations. . So it turns out that science has a lot of prerequistes and in the real. world such ideal casel circumstances rarely east.



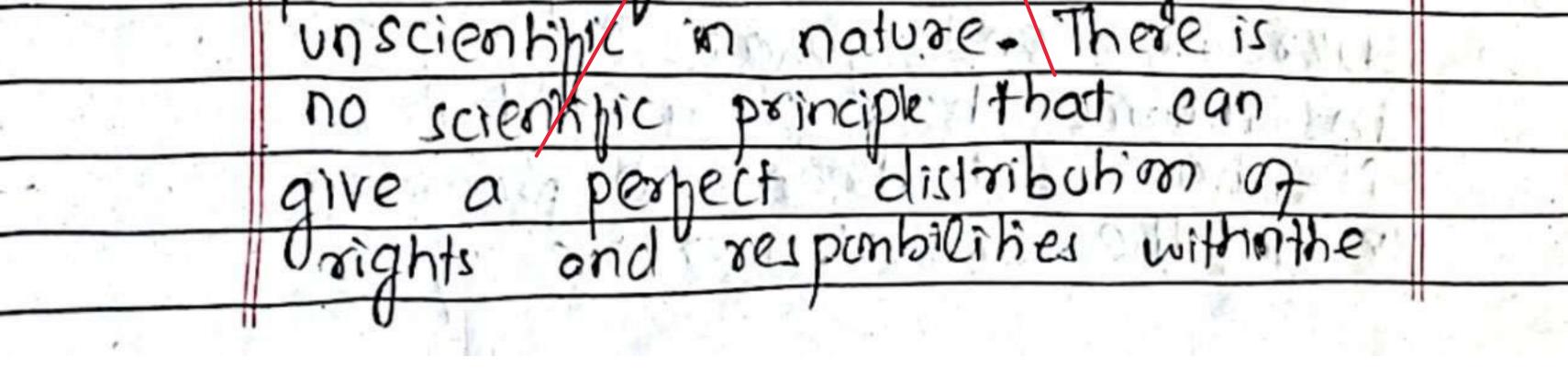
Date: Day: science cannot be relied upon as sole solution to our problems. a While the limitations of science addressing Paristan's problems n in particular and the world's problems in general have been addressed, if is now to the counter arguments to which attention must be given. After all, it is the scientific revolution followed by the industrial revolution that set the world on an exponential path to development. Proponents of this modernist idea aroughtement limits that science has uplighting the topic to the living standards of people living both in the developed and relevant to developing countries. Incomessaving us. That's have increased a luxuries of facilitating not saving like have permeated all portions. of the society, and the woold is moving towards on unprecedented modernist ideas fail to account hor the devasioning loss of line No a in the wars waging in suitable





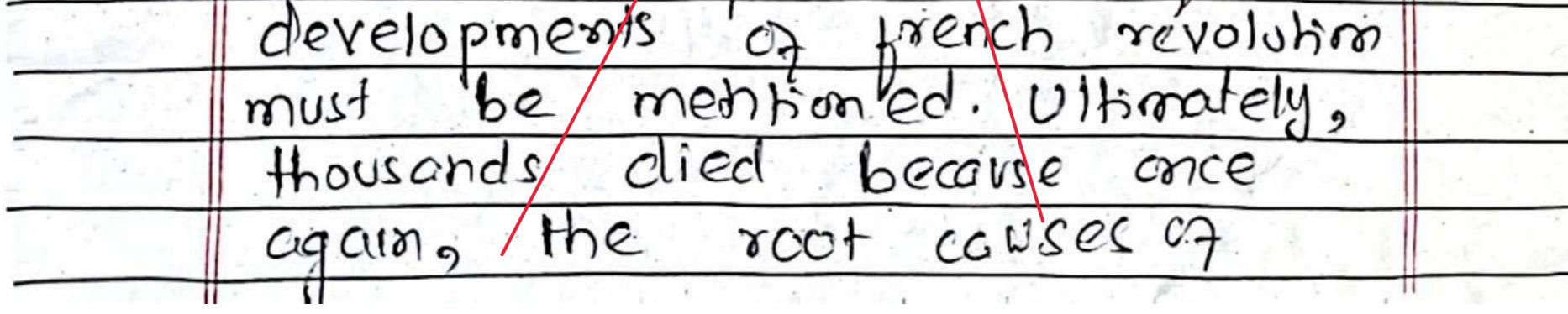
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	wealth. Today inequality is on	
	a sharp rise in both the	e d
	developed countries of the month	ţ.
	and the developing countries of	el.
	the south. science cannot.	14 A 1
	account jos the econos envisionmental	
	devastation at the cost of which	
	this unequitable growth has	8
•	occured. This obsession with	
	row economic growth is today.	25
	being replaced by a move	
	sustainable approach to growth but	8
	the call come prom people, not	
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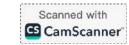
equations. Walter Walter Reading Trees Internet Proponents of science like to argue that in a world brought with divisions, only science in can provide some sembelonce op truth. They argue that science can lead to the discovery of a truth behind which people can rally. This. view is inherently unscientific as science rejects absolute truthe and is built upon falsification and constant. revision. Morever, the timeless, prolotems of human society ore.





Day:= citizens of state like Pakiston. Outside politics, truth, commands respect and obedience in individual oppairs. Science is about quantities that can be measured. '97 is " empiricist în nature but people on the other hand are more than the mechanistic working of a clock. Truth matters to them and science cannot provide ultimate truths about the key questions concerning human beings. tin ally, supportors of science claim that science dispels backward motions in society. 9t creates a culture oh . truth seeking and prevent people from living on lies on of stories. To this In this regard, the enlightenment re quotled as an lexample in which philosophers used the scientific method to question everything and come up with innovative solutions. to the problems appecting them. To this perspective, on account of the subsequent





Day: Date: problems were political in their noture and technical jolutions dudnit work. Summing up science is a has a lot to great too1.0 ond offer to humanity but as for Does not the central "problems Q'S match the this age are concerned, it 0 outline nor the content to politice juste must turn. ĵs about hundomental Politics is hirst principles about dipperences ond these dipperences are resolved by compromises. Pakistons making major problems and their root eauses are political in noture. The tendency to prome polificat probleme in technical language is one that has to spotted because it is ubiquitous. The positive effects of science can be homessed by providing on environment in which science works for the people. not por against them, and certarnily not not por profiteering.

