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Advancing features of Science and Technology Global Repercussions, Both among Developed and Developing Nations Science

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Abstract - *Etymologically, the term science comes from the Greek phrase Skhizein, meaning to break, detach, "to slice rend cleave" Gothik Skaidan, Old English Sedan. From the late 14th century in English as "book learning," also "a particular bank of learning knowledge" "skillfulness, cleverness; craftiness" from the 10th century 1400 as preliminary information "also" a skill, handicraft, a trade: from the 14th century and "collective human knowledge" (especially that acquired through systematic observation, experimentation and reasoning). From 1725 A.D. Modern sense of "body of routine or methodical observation or proposition concerning a particular subject or hypothesis" is attested. In 17c-18c, this definition was generally called philosophy. Since 16701 "non-art studies" is attested. Science, because people must do it, is conceptually embedded practice. Hunch, dream, and intuition development. Most of its time-changing does not record a closer approach to absolute reality, but the modification of cultural contexts that so strongly affected it. Facts are not pure and unsullied pieces of knowledge. Culture also affects what we think and see. Moreover, hypotheses aren't inexorable empirical inductions. The most innovative ideas are often imaginative concepts based on truth, as well as an authoritative source of creativity, cultural. You must not talk in science until you know. It would help if you did not talk in art before you thik3. The distinction is generally understood as between theoretical reality (Greek episteme) and method of practical results (techne), but also science is used for practical applications and skill applications. Blind (someone) with science "confuse by using big words or complex description" is attested from 1937, noted initially as Australian and Newland phrase.*

Key Words: Science and Technology, developed nations, Developing nations, Digital world.

Sociology is a science of society

There are some social science namely economics, politics etc which deal with particular aspect of the society, whereas sociology deals with social phenomena in a general manner. Sociology addresses issues. Study of human relation is the prime consideration in sociology [1]. The goal of sociology is to acquire objective knowledge of social behavior of human beings, free of bias and prejudice, and thus are considered to be a general science. The sociologists like Comte, Ward, Ginsberg, Honhouse, Park and Burgess in one way or the other have defined the sociology as a science or the social phenomena.

Technology

Several social sciences deal with specific facets of culture, including finance, politics, etc., just as sociology deals with social phenomena generally. Sociology fixes issues [2]. Studying interpersonal interactions is a vital concern in sociology. Sociology's purpose is to gain empirical awareness of human beings' social conduct, free of bias and discrimination, and therefore be called a general science. In one way or another, sociologists like Comte, Ward, Ginsberg, Hothouse, Park and Burgess identified sociology as a science or social phenomenon.

Science and Technology

Science involves the systematic analysis of physical and natural environment structure and action by observation and testing; technology is the use of scientific expertise for practical purposes. Oxford Reference contains over 210,000 descriptive descriptions and in-depth, detailed, encyclopedic reports on the wide variety of topics in these different disciplines.

History of Science and Technology relating Indian Sub-continent

The development of science and technology in the Indian subcontinent ends early states and civilizations with ancient human existence in the Indus valley culture [3]. After freedom, the Republic of India comprised automobile engineering, computer technology, electronics as well as astronomy, polar and nuclear sciences.

Advance of Science and Technology Inventions and Discoveries

The innovations and developments in different fields of research subsumed hereafter demonstrating India 's contributions to the subcontinent, including the medieval, classical and post-classical nations traditionally referred to as the Current Indian State. It draws from India's entire cultural and technical past where architecture, astronomy, cartography, metallurgy, logic, arithmetic, metrology and mineralogy remained among the branches of research. Science and technology in the Republic of India recently have centered on industrial development, computer technology, electronics aside from space exploration and polar technologies [4-6].

Agriculture Technology

The earliest recorded instance of filled plough field was identified at Indus Valley Kalibangau. In the early 1700s, a sequence of innovations and developments produced the Agricultural Revolution, which can be counted in three fields [7-9]. I) Advanced farming techniques 2) developments in cattle raising and (3) development of modern machinery. A retired English politician named Charles Townshend began experimenting with crop rotation, i.e. two grains and legumes. Inventions with modern seed drill machinery, cotton gin, crushing devices, steel ploughs. Gregor Mendel developed heredity concepts in 1800, which allowed scientific breeding of plants and animals. Hybrid corn capable of delivering me large yields. Scientists developed new strains of maize, corn and rice in 1960, resulting in exceptionally high yield.

Pasquale Lucio Scandizzo's "Reality Agriculture Research and Technology." Narrative and Discourses inform biotechnology experts that the World Bank should establish a compromise between conservative and liberal parties by pointing to different sources of facts, all parties' agendas, ecological crisis explanations, and the World Development Report [10].

By improving science and technology, therefore, the man rendered it possible for humanity to improve the production of food, however, on the other side, the people still make rapid development, given the reality that civilization is at danger since we are killing the planet rather than sustaining it..

Warfare

Emerging developments in cutting-edge fields of research and technology can revolutionize political systems, societies, and culture. Military applications of advanced technologies in arms race globally could contribute to doomsday scenarios due to higher capacity than nuclear weapons to dramatically shift the power balance. Such fields of science and technology include robots and autonomous device, artificial intelligence, biotechnology including biological machine and biology systems; cognitive neuroscience; nanotechnology including covert meta-materials; advanced manufacturing (aka 3D printing); and interaction of knowledge and computational innovations, i.e. cyber-all. Such principles and fundamental strategic significance were outlined at NATO global level in May'2020 New Strategic Framework Report, "The probability of technological breakthrough changing the technological battlefield is less straightforward. History's most violent times appear to be those where the weapons of warfare have acquired the upper hand of war-making.

Military based projects in future peer competitions in Asia (China), states presenting global security threats in the Middle East (Iran), the former Soviet Union (Russia) and increasingly evolving regions (including South Asia, Southeast Asia and Brazil) provide a contrast of advanced allied states (US, Western Europe, Japan, RoK) to recognize and align national definitions [11-14]. For, e.g., rhetoric. Russian President Vladimir Putin commented during a visit to the Kurchatov Center, "This (nanotechnology) may be the secret to creating a new, modern and super-efficient military program."

The enormous influence of science and technology on the war in the second half of the 20th century reflected the similarly significant effect conflict had on science and technology on the conflict in the second half of the 20th century, replicated the similarly significant impact war had on science and technology. In addition to the trend mentioned above, military demand generated an organizational scope structure, pioneered the strategies used in nuclear power marketing, implemented many essential medical practices and goods, and established innovations such as high-resolution and global navigation positioning system that subsequently penetrated the local economy.

Tradewars, political struggles and property grabbing are the roots of possible conflicts. Exceptionalism threatens foreign organizations fostering growth and peace. Crucial public technology is compromised and sabotaged. This battlefield alone promises devastating in smart city era. Companies of political misinformation are standard on the Internet, with Russian fog-creating "maskirovka" or military manipulation multimedia.

Proxy and civil wars will begin to thrive, as will violence on Blocs' influence peripheries. Military applications of advanced technologies in arms race globally could contribute to doomsday scenarios due to higher capacity than nuclear weapons to dramatically shift the power balance. Such fields of science and technology include robots and autonomous device, artificial intelligence, biotechnology including biological machine and biology systems; cognitive neuroscience; nanotechnology including covert meta-materials; advanced manufacturing (aka 3D printing); and interaction of knowledge and computational innovations, i.e. cyber-all. Such principles and fundamental strategic significance were outlined at NATO global level in May'2020 New Strategic Framework Report, "The probability of technological breakthrough changing the technological battlefield is less straightforward. History's most violent times appear to be those where the weapons of warfare have acquired the upper hand of war-making.

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Political Development

Science and technology policy is broad and multidisciplinary, spanning the area of research from those historically studied by political scientists, such as international political philosophy, popular sentiment and public policy, to more recent topics focused on fields such as sociology, including governmentality, experience and citizen participation. The neglected fields of social complexity and science and technology have to find location.

Science of Elections

The Enlightnment brought forth a series of revolutions that transformed both our understanding of the universe and out role in it [15-17]. New scientific discoveries often threaten the justification for power of those in authority, placing scientists at the centre of the politics. Galico's confrontation with the Catholic Church comes immediately to mind, but tensions between scientists and political authorities erupt with relative frequency.

Democracy works, like science, through constant experiment. You can do you part through groups like science. Rising organizing to fight back against efforts to side line science and subvert democratic participation in 2018 elections, you can volunteer to help registered voters and protect people from vote suppression through Organisations like Election Protection. You can, but even you should, because those dedicated to the advancement of human knowledge can only protect it by recognizing that it is inescapably linked to human freedom.

Online banking

Online banking, also known as internet banking or web banking, is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institutions to conduct a range of financial transactions through financial institution's website. Online banking system will typically connect to or be a part of the core banking system operated by the bank and contrasts with branch banking which was traditional way consumers accessed banking services.

Transformation of all activities to Digitalization

Online banking or cloud banking is an automated payment network that enables bank or other financial institution customers to perform a variety of financial transactions via the website of financial institution. Online banking network would usually link to or be a part of the bank's central banking program, as compared to branch banking, which was the conventional way customers accessed banking services.

War fare

In the global information age, the most technologically advanced military power no longer guarantees national security. Globalization and information revolution, including the Internet and other communication leaps have led to much greater visibility into availability and potential for science and technology. Science is and will remain continuing to enable new technological development becoming accessible and affordable to large number of nations and within the grasp of non-state sectors: advanced technology is no longer to domain of few. Understanding these changing paradigms and implications for modern warfare starts with awareness of the factors driving capabilities understanding the underlying science and the challenges of foreign policy, considering the changing nature of technological progress and the changing nature of conflict and the relationship between science and security domestically and internationally. The importance of bringing the technical and human domain is increasing; the challenge are organizational, strategic and enabling the right to implement and execution.

E banking

Online banking began with the opening of the Home link service of Nottingham Building Society (NBS) in September 1983. Home link was introduced via a collaboration with Bank of Scotland and British Telecom's presto service , allowing consumers to move money between accounts, paybills and manage loans, compare rates and order items from a few big retailers, search local restaurant menus or real estate listings, plan vacations, join daily sales of Home ties and submit online mail . After a pilot run of 2,500 users starting in 1984, electronic banking services were introduced in 1988 utilizing Minitel terminals. By 1990, 6.5

million Minitel's were in house keeps [18]. Online banking became the most common operation. Such service launched in Japan in 1997, and by 2012, 65 percent were personal internet banking customers. In China (December 2015), Tencent founded We Bank, which Australia launched in 1995. Likewise, in the case of India, it was ICICI Bank (1998) that launched internet banking to its clients, and the network of this advanced technical technology included a largely full banking infrastructure [19].

In 2019, data reveals that 93 percent of Norway 's population is visiting the highest online banking sites in Europe, led by Denmark and Netherlands. According to Mckinsey and company's 2015 report, 700 million customers around Asia are expected to use digital banking daily.

E - Commerce

E – Exchange, also known as e-commerce, refers to internet purchases. Whenever people and businesses purchase or offer goods and services digitally, they indulge in e-commerce [20]. The word ecommerce also includes many practices including online sales, internet banking, payment gate and online ticketing. The first ecommerce transaction was made in 1994. A guy called Phil Brandenberger used his mastercard to purchase sting's Tensummoner's Tales for Rs. 12.48, which became famous and indicated to the world that the "Internet is available" for exchange transaction. Rising exchange giants like Amazon and Alibaba in the mid-1990s transformed the retail industry's profile. The mostly capitalized on the digital internet, drop in revenue for several bricks and mortar. The growth of e-commerce had also shifted the retail working force. The US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that from 1997-2016 jobs in the export sector increased by 80%. BLS also predicts that e-commerce employment will continue to rise, hitting 4.5 lakhs in the US by 2026. The retail sales presently counted 14% of all retail sales around the globe, which may keep growing i.e. 22% by 2023.

E - Transportation

E – Transport – Development of a system that combines electronic tickets, customer loyalty and physical access control services transportation. It focuses on advancing knowledge in all modes of transportation, which use electricity as a main source of energy, including electric vehicles, electric trains, electric shops, electrical aircrafts etc.

Digitalization of Public Transport

Digitalization is pushing operators and authorities to redefine their companies. For others, it is a huge obstacle. Besides transforming government, digitalization entails significant expenses, whether by creating modern employee identities or engaging in emerging technology. Cyber-attacks grow the more digitized the market gets. In addition, new players placed pressure or conventional public transportation players raise their game.

E- Health care

A clinical profession properly assisted by online systems and correspondence dating back to 1999, of which the usage of the word e-health differs as it does not overlap e-health as it does not include "internet medicine" but includes "virtually anything relevant to machine and medicine." A 2005 analysis identified 51 distinct meanings. Some claim that it is synonymous with health informatics in a wide concept of electronic/digital health systems, whereas others consider it in a specific way through the Internet. It may also provide M-Health apps and cell phone connections.

E-Health literacy is described as "the ability to identify, interpret and absorb health information from online media and implement knowledge learned to fix or overcome a health issue. According to this concept, e-health literacy covers six literacy types: traditional (literacy and numeracy), knowledge, Internet, safety, computer and science. In both, communication and machine literacies are special to the Internet sense, with health information literacy being communication prejudice or viewpoint understanding, the capacity to interact with both overt and implied meaning from communications, and to infer significance from web communications. The literature contains certain supposed concepts, media ability or effectiveness, although these were not unique to Internet health knowledge. Getting e Digital awareness hybrid skills helps health users to gain meaningful benefits by utilizing the Internet for safety purposes. E-Health awareness will shield patients from damage and enable them to engage more in educated health-related decisions.

E- Governance

Electronic governance or e-governance is the use of computer technology to include government infrastructure, sharing of knowledge, correspondence, transaction, incorporation of different separate structures between government and people, government to industry, government to the community, government to staff and back-office processes and communications through the government. While e-governance, government resources are rendered accessible to people quickly, effectively and transparently. The three key focus categories distinguishable of policy definitions are policy, people, and business/interest groups. E-governance has no distinct boundaries.

Digital Education

Internet schooling in India will be the main face of future Subcontinent education. Ironically, smart innovations shift the country's overall educational system. Internet schooling is increasingly expanding into the hinterland / rural sector. Affordable high-speed broadband and direct computer

technology allow rural students to learn online and develop their expertise and knowledge.

The condition of education in India is disastrous, particularly in rural areas due to the current outdated teaching methods, teacher shortage as well as lack of infrastructure and resources needed. However, the digitization of schooling, students in educationally deprived areas are being called to aid with the new teaching methods and methodologies such as LCDs, images, etc. This program helps teachers to communicate with students directly through several places at once. Interactive new platforms should also solve the country's teacher shortage. The seven approaches to change teaching strategies such as quick lesson, automated editing, translating books to PDFs, promoting electronic learning, hosting automated webinars, endorsing academic study and group development would be the most robust interactive program resources to meet the required goals.

Covid-19 Pandemic

The threat of the Covid-19 pandemic thus encompassed the entire globe with optimistic cases in a gigantic number of 1,30,725 with death tolls of 5,72, 207 as on 13 July 2020, given the fact that global calamity provided an opportunity to promote and select strategies across Internet systems that are expected to build an environment of stability and raise progressive achievements of good governance

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