

4. According to NRE (1992) "Science Education to the vast numbers who have remained outside the pale of formal education."

### Impact of Science and Technology on Modern Living

Modern Era is the age of science and technology, science has revolutionised our modern living through changes in the way of thinking, attitudes, outlook etc. Science has great effect on our life and surroundings. It has brought revolution in the fields of health, communication, transportation, power, food products etc. Man has progressed from the cart to aeroplane. Science has made the life of modern man easy. It has bestowed its blessing over areas like agriculture, education, industries etc. It has also contributed a lot to the culture. Science play role in our day-to-day life which shows its impact.

1. **Impact of Science on Agriculture.** India is known as the land of agriculture. About 70% of people in India have taken this occupation. 'Green

Introduction  
Revolution' was possible only by its efforts. In agriculture the mechanised ploughing, sowing, reaping, harvesting has made it quick and help in producing quality yield. Use of fertilizers make the land fertile and it increases the yield of crop. Disease resistant varieties are being produced, different hybrid varieties are introduced. Pesticides and insecticides help in protection of crops from pests and insects. Both plants and animals has led to improvement. Artificial insemination has improved many varieties of animals. It has been seen helpful in poultry, fishery, dairy farming etc. Cattle-diseases and insect control has been done.

**2. Health.** Now-a-days more factual information is being provided in every part of the country on Radio, T.V. etc. about health. Child is being introduced after 9 month by the injections of B.C.G., D.P.T. etc. Some communicable diseases like chicken pox, small pox has been wiped out. Science has helped us in diagnosing, treating, preventing from various diseases. We are making use of various techniques such as vaccination, inoculation, for polio, Diphtheria Tetanus etc. Number of hospitals has increased. Dispensaries has been set up in rural areas. People are made aware of infectious diseases, sanitation diet through different means of communications. Science has helped us in improving a sound body.

**3. Impact of Science on Industry.** Modern industries are based on science and its technology. Success of an industry is wholly-solly based upon science. Science has replaced the man by its newly developed machines. But human beings are only required to operate them. Different industries like sugar industry, cotton industry, leather industry textile etc. are the result of science. Beside it there are industries for production of technological goods like radio, T.V., satellite etc. Production of total vehicles to 6.2 million has only increased in India.

**4. Impact on Modern Civilization.** Science has developed and preserved our culture. Various ways in field of medicines, transportation, communication agriculture etc. have affected our way of living. Telecommunication is being spreading the knowledge about education, diseases, culture, modernization, various techniques in rural areas to make them aware. Superstitious thinking and false beliefs is being replaced. It has helped in removal of illiteracy and ignorance **Punjab** has increased its literacy rate upto 58%. Output of electronics and information technology (IT) industry is estimated to have grown by **18.2%** in **2003-04**.

**5. Impact of Science on Democracy.** Democracy is meant for open mindedness and independence which has brought about by in our behaviour by science. Science has helped us in independent thinking, outlook of

receiving new ideas and capacity for clear or rational thinking. It has developed moral values among individual like respect, cooperation, love belongingness. It has helped us to develop humility, loyalty, intellectual honesty, impartial and unprejudiced behaviour. All these qualities in an individual leads to make a person democratic.

**6. Education.** All the areas of education is the product of science like Botany, Chemistry, Zoology, Physics, Mathematics, Geography, Economics, Education Technology, Computer Science etc. To facilitate the education National talent search scheme run by N.C.E.R.T. at New Delhi for instance, enables the student to study science from high school upto Doctorate level. It has scheme for providing scholarship upto Doctorate level. To improve and facilitate science education National policy of education in 1986 initiated a scheme under which financial assistance was provided to states for Science Kits to upper primary schools and supply of books of science related subjects for nurturing talent in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry International Olympiad of various subjects is held every year. Science has increased the educational field to great extent. With the help of education we are able to improve crop production, resistance to pests, artificial insemination, high yielding qualities of crops, prevention from communicable diseases. We are now able to get rid from chronic diseases like T.B., Small pox, Chicken pox etc.

**7. Impact on Employment.** Due to vast increase in the field of science education day by day. We get more oppertunities of getting technically trained employees. Vast field of science and its branches has made much more vaccancies for the individuals. One can go into different field of its choice and capability. Technical Training institutes are being set up by the government to train the individuals. To avoid unemployment different courses of free or less fee education has been established. Vocational courses are being introduced in the study so that students may predecide the course or stream of their choice. Hence wastage and stagnation has been removed. Employment exchanges and carrier centre are being opened in the town and city. Internet and T.V. also serve this purpose. Information is being spread in different parts of the country through Newspaper Radio, T.V. etc. so to reduce unemployment.