

Science

Science stands for systematic, comprehensive, investigation and exploration of nature, cause and effects.

1. Science word has been derived from the Latin word Scientia which means '**knowledge**'.
2. In the Sanskrit language word Vigyan which means '**knowledge**'.
3. In the Arbi language word ilm which means '**knowledge**'.

What is knowledge?

According to **Francis bacon**

Knowledge gained through observation and experiments.

Observation is an act of noticing in the natural sciences and the acquisition of information from a primary source.

An experiment is a scientific process in which we perform an action and carefully observe its effects in order to learn about something.

Observation is a part of experiments.

What is science?

According to **Albert Einstein**

Science is the refinement of everyday thinking.

According to **Neil de Grasse Tyson,**

Science is a way of knowing and understanding how the universe works.

1. Science is dynamic, not static. That is dynamic is changeable and static is fixed. An example of dynamic is the first introduction

Dalton's Atomic theory and the second time J. J Thomson introduces the atomic theory but both theories are different after coming to Rutherford it gives Atomic theory This theory is also different from the other two if you see here what happening is theory was change according to time

2. Science deals with nature which is also called natural philosophy.

History of science

1. Ancient India (3000 BCE to 1500 BC)

In mathematics discovery value of PI is 3.1416 and the discovery of zero by Aryabhata

In Astronomy distance between the earth and the moon.

2. Medieval India (1500 AD/BC to 500 AD/BC)

Sun at the centre of the solar system, daggers, axes and others.

3. Modern India (1600 BC to Today)

NOTE

BCE for before common era and CE for common era

The time period is taken approximately

Daily life science

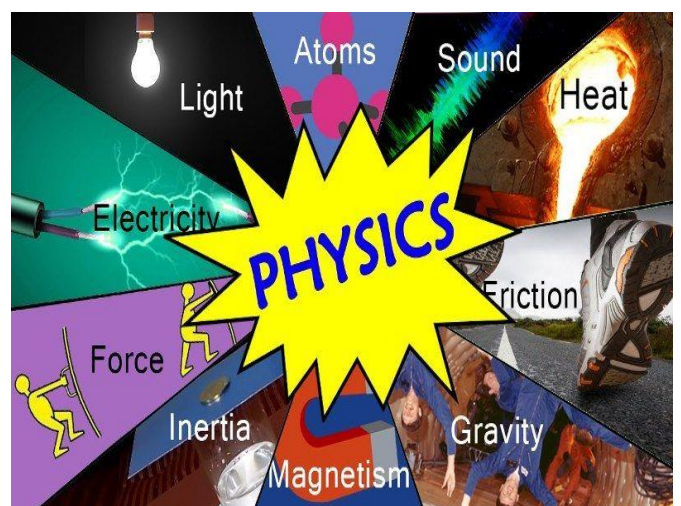
In Physics,

Communication system

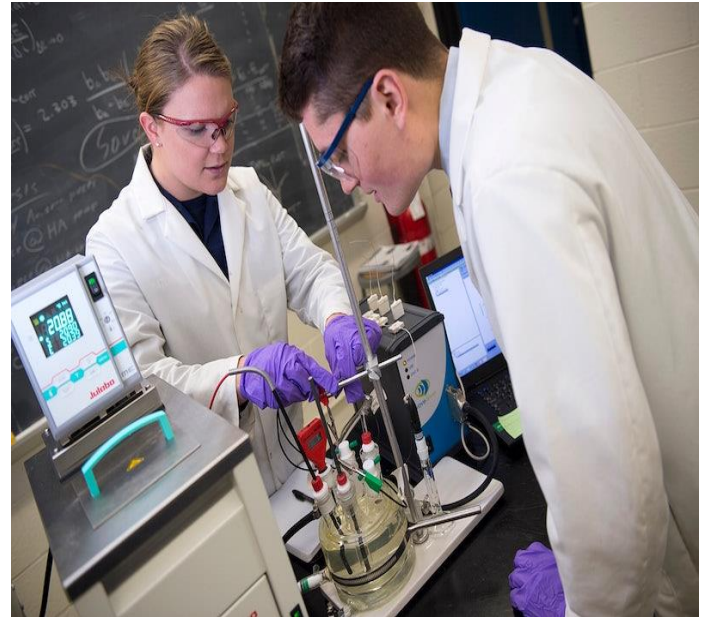
Fan

Jagging

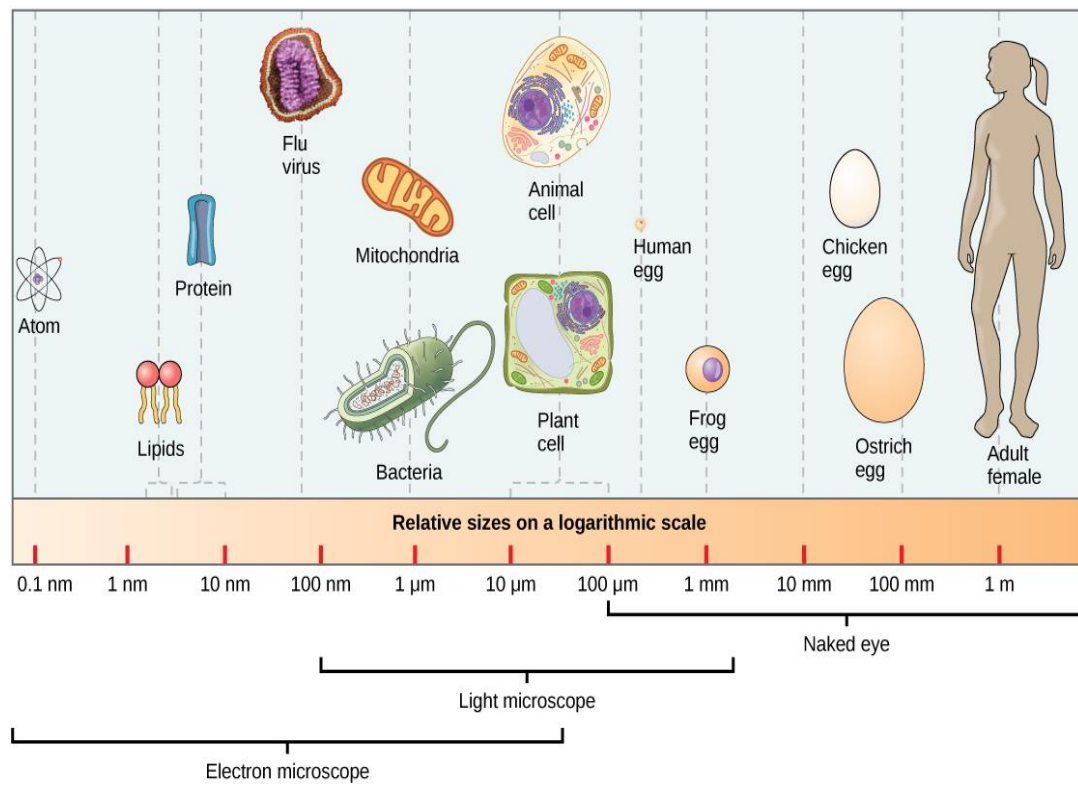
Alarm clock etc



In Chemistry,
 Curd formation from milk.
 Iron rusting
 Colouring agents etc



In Biology
 Digestion system
 Medicine
 etc



Classification of science

