
Physics in Everyday Life

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ABSTRACT

Physics is the basis of all sciences. It touches every aspect of our lives, It is all around us, whether we are conscious of it or not. We use physics almost from the time we get up in the morning to the time we go to sleep at night. Water from tap, electric bulb, fans, AC, microwave, washing machine, TV, ,transistor, computer, lasers, transport, aero plane and list goes on . If we observe the world around, all the things are according to certain laws in physics. It would be far more difficult to say how physics does not affect our daily life .Human being has always been inspired by wonders of nature. Although physics plays an important role to understand this physical world, in our daily life, we hardly find a device where physics is not involved.

Physics is a very broad field and is responsible for much of the technology available today. Our entire existence relies on physics from energy transference to the gravity keeping us on earth. Man has already reached at moon, space stations are being built up to reach other planets also, this is possible due to research by physicists . 21st- century being computer (internet era), due to this there is introduction of GPS, from type writer to computer ,laptop, tab, i- phone, from letter writing to e- mail, from Antenna Shaking to Video Buffering, OLX.in, phone diary is replaced by mobile contacts. Modern technology has provided us with various means of comforts and luxuries and has made this world worth living.

Key words: *Science, physics, human life, modern technology and its wonders.*

INTRODUCTION:

Physics is a very broad field and is responsible for much of the technology available today. e.g we use fully automatic washing machine, AC working on remote, smart phones, digital clocks, etc. Our entire existence relies on physics from energy transference to the gravity keeping us on earth. We rely on the laws of physics. Man has already reached at moon, space stations are being built up to reach other planets, this is possible due to research by physicists.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study is descriptive in nature and therefore the information presented is based on the secondary data. Secondary information has been collected from various documents such as reports, magazines, daily newspapers, journals, newsletters etc.

OBSERVATION AND DISCUSSION:

- 1) An understanding of Newton's laws allows people to put satellite and design safer building.
- 2) An understanding of electro- magnetism allows people to build electrical circuits and computers.
- 3) An understanding of the nature of light allows astronomers to determine the composition of stars without ever having to visit them.
- 4) Sight and sound: begins with technology behind CDs, DVDs, optical fibres, for communications, musical instruments and laser vision correction.
- 5) Going places: motions, auto mobiles, planes etc.
- 6) Plug in, turn out: connection between electricity and magnetism that is the heart of technologies, video tapes, credit cards, wireless technologies.
- 7) From atoms to computers: transistors, logic circuits, mother boards.
- 8) Fire and ice: physics in kitchen to earth's climate and how humans may altering it.
- 9) Potpourri: working of space based global positioning system, use of lasers, nuclear physics, mechanics of human body, medical imaging, big bang
- 10) Rockets: they are invention of physics. They are used for many purposes.
- 11) TV and VCR: The dreams shown on the TV and the programs recorded on the VCR for the sake of entertainment are also the outcome of the research in physics.
- 12) Medical science: Physics has not only made progress in its own field but has also introduced new adventures of research in other fields of knowledge. X- rays, ultrasonic, LASER, E.C.G, fibre optics and numerous other such tools have brought revolutionary changes in the diagnostic technique of medical science.

Physics is considered to be a powerful lens that helps people view the everyday world. Once upon a time our eyes were the only way for us to see the world. But increasingly sophisticated instruments developed by physicists have allowed us a window onto sight that our ancestors would never have dreamt of. Microscopes have exposed the inner working of our cells, making modern medicine possible. Our electron microscopes now a days can zoom in to the level of individual molecules and atoms, and revolutionary imaging techniques like MRI machines or x- ray machines allow doctors to spy on brain or broken bones.

18th- century developments: mechanics, thermodynamics

19th- century developments: laws of thermodynamics, James clerk Maxwell

20th- century developments: birth of modern physics, radiation experiments, Albert's Einstein theory of relativity, special relativity, general relativity, quantum mechanics, cosmology, Higgs boson.

21st- century developments: computer (internet era)

Introduction of GPS, from type writer to computer, laptop, tab, i- phone, from letter writing to e- mail, from Antenna Shaking to Video Buffering, OLX.in, phone diary is replaced by mobile contacts.

CONCLUSION:

Modern technology has provided us with various means of comforts and luxuries and has made this world worth living. Internet, whatsapp, viber, camera and many more applications are available on single smart phone.

Physics will have a key role to play in studying the global experimental and energy problems the world will face in the coming century.

The contribution of physics to all aspects of life, material and non- material will be essential for foreseeable future.

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