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RESEARCH ARTICLE

EMINENT SCHOLARS REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE UNIVERSE: EXPLORATORY RESEARCH ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

New technologies and scientific knowledge are allowed scientists to explore nature in many ways which made new discoveries and inventions. Inventions and discoveries by Academics, Researchers, Professors, Doctors, Intellectuals, Specialists, Sages, Dons contributed to the development of universe and mankind. Nomadic man able to plan colonize mars and moon and trying to find God. The study is based on the frame work of explorative and meta-analysis of great eminent personalities who contributed to the Universe. The study found that world revolutionizing discoveries are the result of a creative minds and inventions. The study found that different aspects such as faithfulness about god, man, mind, mortality, immortality, laws, fraternity, equality, freedom of speech, socialism, beauty of nature, thinking perceptive, hypnotism, discovering of species, finding of atmospheric gases, experiments, world history, ruling of countries, power, free trade, inflation, interest rate, exchange rates, business cycle and creation of formulae were justified by eminent scholars in different points of view. The study concludes that great inventions in different fields have come from various countries across the world. The eminent personalities view helped in expanding the universe by changing our world by their ideologies and creations. Integration of various scientific disciplines should be mandatory to understand and predict the future of the universe. There may be a chance to misuse the technology for commercial purpose personally or to show the power of the country. Hence government and people should be alert for any uncertain situations which arise from technology.

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INTRODUCTION

Human beings have spent the most of time in figuring out of problems to stay alive. It is very important to know that what is going on around a globe and what people can do to pursue a life of value. New technologies and scientific knowledge are allowed scientists to explore nature in many ways which made new discoveries and inventions. Developed countries found the way of development and innovation in economic development, equality and social justice. Inventions and discoveries were contributed by the greatest persons that revolutionized our world in a modern way. To question the existing paradigms, rethinking perspectives and for providing original insights theology is a must (Cambridge University Press). The inseparable triad of theology is love, knowledge and worship (Marc Cortez, 2014). There are no definite answers for several questions which make often confusing in daily life.

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To solve that, philosophy arises, enriches our imagination intellectually and diminish the dogmatic assurance which connects to mind closely (Wikiquote, 2016). Psychology can explain the way why people act. A psychologist can have a different kind of professional insight which help people to improve their stress management, decision making and behaviour depended on understanding the past behaviour to better predict future behaviour. Scientists are the persons who understand the functions of universe from different specific ways and make successful predictions (UCSB Science Line, 2013). Historians helps in understanding the past which appears to be a universal need of human-beings, and the informing about history has emerged in civilizations independently across the world. The major challenges to historical research revolve around the problems of knowledge, objectivity, sources, explanation, choice of subject, and the peculiar problems of contemporary history (Research Gate). Naturalist relates all scientific methods to philosophy by affirming that all beings and events in the universe are natural.

The main problem of naturalism is that own gratuitously assumed physicalism. Cosmologist works on physics and astronomy and demonstrate the power of modern science to transform our understanding of who we are and where we came from. Anthropology effects the world in cultural, social, political and physical environments. Anthropologists use each other's knowledge and research techniques to understand the condition of human beings why we act the way we do (Nate Stanley, 2012). Botanists worked on industries like agriculture, horticulture, genetic engineering and health care and found many new species. Botanist provides an opportunity to inspire new generations and enhance knowledge in understanding of plants (Botanical Science of America). Chemistry is everywhere and occurs when we eat, breathe whatever activity we do it exists, and also explains cooking, medicinal properties, cleaning and environmental issues. Chemists make to comprehend and use practical applications of unfamiliar substances and how they behave, or to create new compounds (Helmenstine & Anne Marie, 2019). Ornithologists study the ecology of birds in the wild and contribute to conservation biology by identifying the key threats and enhancing the ways of survival of species. Ornithology reflects the trends in the history of many scientific disciplines, including biology, anatomy, ecology, paleontology, physiology, and molecular biology. Politicians set the activities associated with the governance of a country, state or a region. Political decisions can affect the group of members and control over a human community in either a good or bad way (Alexis Mortensen, 2016). So many biggest unsolved mysteries are existing in universe which was not proved by physicist. A physicist develops scientific models and theories that helps to understand and explain it and also focus on medical, or nuclear physics and fibre optics (Wolchover & Emspak, 2017). Socialists solve the problems of society by destruction of class division, real people powered democracy, democratic control over work places, an equal and fair justice system, promoting gender equality, improved religious freedom rights, free education and an end to racist government policies (Murray Taylor & Jacob Andrewartha, 2015).

Power of creativity, reasoning, critical thinking, abstract or spatial thinking, problem-solving ability and even effective communication skills are the certain qualities that are nurtured by mathematicians. All societies face the economic problems that how to use the scarce resources for unlimited wants. Economists conduct research work, collect and analyse data, monitor economic trends, and develop forecasts on a wide variety of main issues, including inflation, interest rates, energy costs, exchange rates, taxes, business cycles, and employment levels. So many biggest unsolved mysteries are existing in universe. To know about the eminent persons who contributed a work on different fields such as theology, psychology, cosmology, anthropology, botany, chemistry, ornithology, politics, naturalism, physics, social, economics, science, history and mathematics are very essential to find future challenges. Hence the present study was made on the significant contributions of greatest persons in a globe.

Philosophy of Puzzle: Academics, Researchers, Professors, Doctors, Intellectuals, Specialists, Sages, Dons contributed to the development of universe and mankind. Recently the Nomadic man able to plan colonize mars and moon and trying to find God. Oxford Dictionary defined "Philosophy" as "love of wisdom or know-how of fundamental truth (www.math). It is difficult to find out scientifically ultimate reality exclusively

with one reason. This point of view will have a huge impact on human view point. This will help to rethink in more advanced ways rather than preconceived. This will help greater vision to theologians, philosophers, cosmologists and scientist's evidences and experiences of the universe. The present paper analyses historical scriptures on discoveries, inventions, theories, evidences, insights, knowledge, ideas and rationales of great persons that would help to galaxy of future inventors viz; Theology, Philosophy, Mythology, Cosmology, Sociology in particular and Science in general for the for further development of universe. The specific objectives of the paper are:

- To analyse and trace Great Eminent Personalities discoveries, inventions, theories contributed to the Universe.
- To scrutinize Great Eminent Personalities contribution to universe creation and the wellbeing of humanity.
- To advocate the prophesy of Great Eminent Personalities contributions to the future inventors for further development of Universe & wellbeing to human beings.

METHODOLOGY

The study is based on the frame work of explorative and meta-analysis of great personalities discoveries, inventions, theories, knowledge, ideas and rationales of theologians, philosophers, mythologists, cosmologists, scientists, economists, sociologists, anthropologists, naturalists, physists, chemists, medical doctors, politicians, botanists, naturalists research contributed to the universe. The study uses explorative analysis, meta-analysis, Delphi survey and futuristic vision analysis. Finally, the study suggests and advocates the prophesy of great personalities to future inventors for further development of universe and human wellbeing's.

RESULTS

Historians: Herodotus, Greek historian known as "The Father of History" who played a main role in the contribution of African historiography (John koskey, 2014). As per table 1, his views and encouragement assisted enormously African intellectuals to reconstruct the national personality of African people who distorted by colonialism. Thucydides is called as "Father of Scientific History," and also "Political Realism "who was the first to define international affairs as immoral and anarchic. His prospects are drained with the ordnances of modern social science especially in political way as per the table 1. Tacitus is one of the greatest Roman orator and psychological historians. From table 1, it was shown that he obsessed extensive insights into political life and a deep perceptive of humanity, mainly on darker sides of Rome. Edward Gibbon was a notable English historian and applauded as the first "modern historian of ancient Rome" by Adam Smith. He explained the French Revolution was more or less barbaric in his first volume of *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (Study.com). David Hume was historian who contributed work on scepticism and philosophical empiricism. From table 1, his views on the abstract intellectualism revealed that individual to be endowed with social tendencies and impulses and to be dependent to some extent upon his social environment for his character and powers (George H. Sabine,

Table 1. Eminent Scholars Revolutionary Ideas contributed to the Universe

Names of different fields	Name of the eminent scholars	Country	Scholars Titles	Significant Contributions of eminent scholars
Historians	Herodotus	Halicarnassus (Modern Turkey)	The Father of History	He collected the wealth of geographical, ethnological and historical information. Black Africans were the first to invent astronomy, mathematics, social organization, architecture, the calendar, religion of the art, sciences in general, agriculture, medicine, writing, technique was written in his books.
	Thucydides	Greece	The Father of Scientific History	He was the first define international relations as immoral and anarchic. His perception was fortified with the weapons of modern social science.
	Tacitus	Italy	Greatest Roman Orator and Psychological Historians	He obsessed extensive insights into political life and a deep indulgence of humanity, principally its darker sides. He produced a historical body for all its battered condition.
	Edward Gibbon	United Kingdom	Modern Historian of Ancient Rome	He traced the history of Roman Empire and focused in the history of England and Switzerland. He perceived French Revolution as more or less barbaric.
	David Hume	United Kingdom		He contributed work on scepticism and philosophical empiricism. His empirical argument against British mercantilism formed a building block for classical economics.
	Alan John Percivale Taylor	United Kingdom		He specialized in diplomacy of Europe and wrote first pamphlet named "Czechoslovakia's Place in a Free Europe". He claimed that the major problem with an interwar Europe was a faulty Treaty of Versailles.
Mathematicians	Archimedes	Italy	Father of Mathematics	He discovered the Archimedes' screw and explained the relation between the surface and volume of a sphere and its circumscribing cylinder.
	Aryabhata	India	Father of Mathematics in India	He brought new theories and deductions in mathematics and astronomy. He deduced the value of pi and derived the formulae for calculating circles and triangles.
	Srinivasa Ramanujan	India	Mathematical Geniuses in India	He found modern number theory, probability theory, infinitesimal calculus, optics and analytical geometry.
	Pythagoras	Greece		He discovered Pythagorean tuning, Pythagorean theorem, the theory of proportions, the five regular solids, the sphericity of the earth and the identity of the morning and evening stars as the planet Venus.
	Girolamo Cardano	Italy		He gave to the insurance industry birth of statistics, marketing, and the weather forecast by the theory of probability.
	Leonhard Euler	Switzerland		He had given first Euler formula which led to find Sudoku.
	Carl Friedrich Gauss	Germany	The prince of Mathematics	He found non- Euclidean space which led to Gaussian distribution.
	George Cantor	Germany		He set theory which led to the counter-innate findings that some infinities were higher than others. His insight was mathematical infinity.
	John Horton Conway	United Kingdom		He originated the pattern of cells evolve in a grid which were the basic rules for the Game of Life and contributed group theory, number theory and geometry.
	Terry Tao	Australia		He found the sequence of prime numbers and proved that every number in the sequence is a fixed distance apart.
Philosophers	Kapila	India	Founder of the Samkhya school of Hindu Philosophy	He is credited with an influential Samkhya sutra and also defended the principle of Ahimsa in the Mahabharata
	Socrates	Greece	Father of morality, political philosophy	He has great scope in dealing with political philosophy, good logic and morality. He is famous with epistemology and socratism. The most famous paradox is: "I know that I know nothing".
	Aristotle	Greece	The First Teacher in Arabic Philosophy and The Philosopher in the West	He contributed numerous works related to metaphysics, logic, poetry, linguistics, scientific orientation of knowledge, reality and government.
Plato	Greece			He gave contributions in the area of philosophy, science and mathematics. He conveys the message in the form of art such as dance, music, poetry, architecture and drama. He mainly discussed on the metaphysics such as man, mind, immortality and realism and also on ethics.
Rene Descartes	France	Father of Modern Philosophy		He focussed mainly on thinking power and gave a statement "I think, therefore I am"
Alexander	Greece			He has given that moral intellect worked only with the help of active intellect

Scientists	Albert Einstein	Germany		He developed quantum theory of specific heat, specific theory of relativity.
	Sir Issac Newton	United Kingdom		He invented calculus and developed universal law of gravity.
	Galileo Galiliei	Italy	Father of Modern Science	He invented telescope. His involvements related the telescopic confirmation of the phases of Venus, the observation of Saturn's rings, the analysis of sunspots and the observation of the four largest satellites of Jupiter.
	Robert Hooke	United Kingdom		He discovered plant cells and Hooke's law of elasticity
Economist	Adam Smith	Scotland	Father of Economics	He wrote a book named "Any Enquiry into the Nature and Causes Wealth of the Nations". He dealt with political economy and argued market competition, free trade and the morality of the private enterprise.
	John Maynard Keynes	United Kingdom	Father of Modern Economics	He published "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money". Free markets would automatically provide full employment. The world has seen a return to Keynesian policy in the UK where Gordon Brown recession was combatted by increasing the fiscal stimulus.
	Karl Marx	Germany	Father of Communism manifesto	He published "The Communist Manifesto"
	Milton Friedman	United States of America	Proponent of Free Markets	He contributed consumption analysis, monetary theory and history and stabilization policy.
	Jan Tinbergen	Netherlands		He is notable with the econometrics field who applied macroeconomic models to economic policy making.
	David Ricardo	United Kingdom		He propounded the theory of rent, theory of comparative advantage, labour theory of value and theory of wages and profit. He discovered the law of diminishing marginal returns.
Socialist	Marx and Engels	Germany and Belgium, respectively		He developed scientific socialism which is also known as Marxism.
	Robert Own	United Kingdom	Father of British Socialism	He believed about the cooperative thought (collective ownership of business) and develop the theoretical bases for socialism.
	Oscar Wilde	Ireland		He wrote an essay "The Soul of Man under Socialism," and argued that socialism will restore the society by abolishing the private property.
	Francis Bellamy	United States of America		He was a Christian socialist who believed that the teachings of Jesus were consistent with socialism. He wrote the pledge mentioning the liberty, fraternity and equality.
	Bertrand Russell	United Kingdom		He wanted a socialist society based on the freedom and individualism but not an authoritarian state like Soviet Union.
	George Orwell	United Kingdom		He believed that freedom of speech was a socialist regime.
Ornithology	Salim Ali	India	Birdman of India	He is notable with his systematic bird surveys in India and Abroad.
	Allan Octavian Hume	United Kingdom	Father of Indian Ornithology	He began with a systematic plan to investigate and list out the birds of the Indian Subcontinent and accrued the largest collection of Asiatic birds in the world. Later he gave that to house in a museum and library.
	George Ord	United States of America	Father of American Ornithology	He gave geographical and comparative list of birds in Europe and United States.
Naturalist	Charles Darwin	United Kingdom	Father of Naturalism	He contributed work on theory of natural selection, Copernican revolution and theory of evolution.
	Steve Irwin	Australia		He found wildlife warriors across the world and created breeding and rescue programs for endangered species.
	Henry David Thoreau	United States of America		He gave importance on organisms' simple living in natural surroundings in his book Walden and his essay "Civil Disobedience.
	Alfred Russel Wallace	United Kingdom		He played a prominent role in developing the theory of natural selection by collection of more than one lakh insect specimens, birds and animals specimens and submitted to British Museums.
	John Ray	United Kingdom	Father of Natural History in Britain	He gave the definition of the notion of the species
Physicist	Issac Newton	United Kingdom		He contributed his work on the law of gravity
	Albert Einstein	Germany		He gave general and specific theories of relativity, law of photoelectric effect, unified field theory.
	Galileo Galilei	Italy		He stated that heavier objects fall faster than lighter objects.
	Benjamin Franklin	United States of America		He discovered law of physics and the law of conservation of electric charge and proved that lightning is electricity.
	James Clerk Maxwell	United Kingdom	Father of Modern Physics	He discovered the theory of electromagnetism. He also made fundamental contributions to mathematics, astronomy and engineering.

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Chemist	Antione Lavoisier	France	The Father of Modern Chemistry	He discovered Hydrogen, oxygen, carbon and silicon.
	Madam Curie	Poland		She developed the theory of radioactivity and discovered the elements namely polonium and radium.
	John Dalton	United Kingdom		He developed the blindness and atomic theory.
	Michael Faraday	United Kingdom		He discovered the principles underlying electrolysis, diamagnetism and electromagnetic induction
Botanist	Carolus Linnaeus	Sweden	Father of Taxonomy	He classified the living things in his book Systema Naturae
	Charles Edwin Bessey	United States of America		He found a system of classification based on the phylogenetic evidence.
	George Bentham	United Kingdom		He classified the seed plants and served as a foundation for modern systems of vascular plant taxonomy.
	Joseph Hooker	United Kingdom	Founder of Geographical Botany	How wrote about the role of islands in plant geography.
Anthropologists	Franz Boas	Germany	Founder of Modern Anthropology	He originated the idea of culture as learned behaviours.
	Margaret Mead	United States of America	Famous American Anthropologist	She commented on rights of women, nuclear proliferation, race relations, world hunger and environmental pollution.
	Bronislaw Kasper Malinowski	Poland		He was famous with his writings on social theory, ethnography and research filed.
	Ruth Benedict	United States of America		His theories propounded in the area of cultural anthropology and personality.
Cosmologist	Acharya Kapil	India	The Father of Cosmology	He is the founder of the Sankhya school of rationality and shaped a critical piece of India's old philosophical legacy.
	Stephen Hawking	United Kingdom		He set out a theory of cosmology by discovered general theory of relativity and quantum mechanics.
	Edwin Powell Hubble	United States of America	The Father of Modern Cosmology	He is observational anthropologist who proved that universe is expanding and created a classification of system for galaxies
Psychologist	Sigmund Freud	Austria	The Founder of Psychoanalysis	He is an expert in the unconscious motive control (hypnotism).
	Albert Bandura	Canada		He gave the concept of self- efficacy by his social learning theory, the concept of self-efficacy, and his famous Bobo doll experiments.
	Wundt	Germany	The Father of Experimental Psychology	He found the first formal laboratory for psychological research.
Politicians	Alexander III	Russia	Alexander the Great and also military genius	He managed to fetch together Egypt, Greece and the Middle East to form one culture which is known as the Hellenistic civilization
	Adolf Hitler	Germany	The Great Leader of Germany	He was a Pan-Germanic nationalist. His ideology was an anti- Marxist, anti-Semitic and anti-democratic.
	Abraham Lincoln	United States of America		He took care of the abolished slavery, union and strengthened the federal government. He led the nation through American civil war.
	Mao Zedong	China	Founding Father of the People's Republic of China	He was a Chinese communist. The ideology of Maoism was first given by him. He constructed the first constitution of the People's Republic of China.
	Nelson Mandela	South Africa		He focused on justice and social cohesion. His ideology was on Communist non-racialism, Charterism, Gandhian non-violence, and Christian reconciliation.
	Winston Churchill	United Kingdom		He bothered over the risk of nuclear war. Hence, he developed the Grand Alliance with Russia and America.
	Lenin	Russia		His wide application of Marxism and proletarian revolution to the economic, political and social conditions of Russia which forced the "revolutionary nationalism of the poor" to topple the absolute monarchy.
	Joseph Stalin	Georgia		Stalinism, the method of rule or policies of Joseph Stalin, was associated with a regime of terror and totalitarian rule. His idea of "Socialism brought in One Country" versus Trotsky's "Permanent Revolution".
	Napoleon	France	Skilled Military Strategist	He brought political stability by abolishing slavery, freed the serfs and promulgated the Civil Code which helped to stabilize French society.
	Karl Marx	Germany	Father of Communism manifesto	He was German Philosopher and socialist revolutionary who tackled the capitalist mode of production, the matters of alienation and exploitation of the working class and historical materialism.

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Theologians	John Calvin	France	The Theologian	He was mainly dealt with the area of soteriology
	Joseph Smith	United States of America	Founder of Mormonism	He founded Mormonism and the latter day saint movement
	William Burt Pope	United Kingdom		Holy spirit effects the divine grace in human life
	Charles H. Spurgeon	United Kingdom	Prince of Preachers	He contributed thousands of sermons. Treasury of David is one of the important commentaries written on the book of Psalms
	Cyrus Scofield	United States of America		He wrote Scofield Reference Bible
	Prophet Muhammad	Saudi Arabia	Founder of Islam	He became the foundation of the Islam and Muslim world
	Jonathan Edwards	United States of America		He was the stimulator of regions revival, delightful conviction of sovereignty
	N. T. Wright	United Kingdom	Father of Christian Theology	He discussed about the origins of Christianity and Faithfulness of god.

Source: Authors estimate

1906). Alan John Percivale Taylor was a British historian who specialized in diplomacy of Europe .He claimed that the main problem with an interwar Europe was a faulty Treaty of Versailles. Democracy and Diplomacy was argued by him because of National Socialism which was an inevitable product in Germans (Wikipedia).

Mathematicians: Archimedes is also known as “Father of Mathematics” who discovered Archimedes' screw and centre of gravity by using levers and pulley. His concepts explains that gravity of sun holds the earth in orbit around sun. Aryabhata is also known as “Father of Mathematics in India” who brought new theories and deductions in mathematics especially trigonometry and geometry, and astronomy. He deduced the approximate value of pi, which he found it to be 3.14. Srinivasa Ramanujan was one of the greatest mathematical geniuses in India who found probability theory, infinitesimal calculus, optics and analytic geometry. He also worked on hypergeometric series and investigated relations between integrals and series on how to solve cubic and quadratic equations (Biographies).

Pythagoras was a mathematician who gave Pythagoras theorem. As per table 1, his inventions were applicable in construction projects, wood working and architecture. Girolamo Cardano was mathematician, astrologer and physician who analysed probability theory, which in turn led to the birth of the insurance industry, statistics, marketing and the weather forecast. Leonhard Euler was mathematician who gave Euler's number i.e., 2.718 which is very helpful in population models and physics. Carl Friedrich Gauss was also called as “The Prince of Mathematicians”, who discovered non-Euclidean space. His work revealed on the astronomical data analysis. Georg Cantor was great mathematician who found mathematical infinity which helps in abstract and imagination concept. John Horton Conway originated the basic rules for the Game of Life which were applied in creating music, explaining diverse phenomena, from astronomical events to the evolution and survival of different cells, species, and organisms. From the table 1, his views showed that the evolution of life and space. Terry Tao was an Australian mathematician who found the sequence of prime numbers. It will be applicable in public key cryptography in information technology.

Philosophers: Kapila, a sage belonged to the Vedic period was the “Founder of the Samkhya school of Hindu Philosophy” and endorsed a Samkhya-sutra, which aphoristically presents the dualistic philosophy of Samkhya. He explained and defended the principle of Ahimsa in the Mahabharata beyond the theories of Samkhya (Encyclopaedia Britannica). Socrates is also known as “Father of Western Philosophy”. His view was epistemic.

The most famous paradox was given by him was: “I know that I know nothing” (Saugat Adhikari, 2019). Aristotle was known simply as “The First Teacher” in Arabic philosophy and “The Philosopher” in the West who contributed to numerous areas including metaphysics, logic, poetry, linguistics, and government. His concepts related to the nature of knowledge, reality and existence (Saugat Adhikari, 2019). Plato gave contributions in the area of philosophy, science and mathematics. His works explained in the form of the theory of music, art, in particular dance, architecture, poetry and drama. He discussed topics related to philosophical theories such as metaphysics where topics such as man, mind, immortality and realism and ethics. He argued the religious philosophy, philosophy of political and mathematics, also gave logical and legal philosophy, including rhetoric. Rene Descartes was considered as the “Father of Modern Philosophy,” Descartes is famous for his statement, “I think, therefore I am” (Famous Scientist. Org). Alexander calls the “mortal intellect” was the human thought process in which he can function only with the help of the active intellect.

Scientists: Albert Einstein is also known for his contributions to the development of the quantum theory of specific heat, the special theory of relativity. He asserted the equivalence of gravitation and inertia. He reserved his main efforts for his unified field theory (Infoplease, 2017). Sir Isaac Newton contributed significantly to the field of science over his lifetime. He invented calculus and provided a clear understanding of optics. But his most significant work had to do with forces, and specifically with the development of a universal law of gravity (Nola Taylor Redd, 2012). Galileo is also known as “Father of Modern Science”. His involvements related the telescopic confirmation of the phases of Venus, the observation of Saturn's rings, the analysis of sunspots and the observation of the four largest satellites of Jupiter (Wikipedia). Robert Hooke was an exceptional man, scientist, astronomer, philosopher, architect and inventor. Robert Hooke discovered plant cells and Hooke’s Law of elasticity (Paul Michael Ennis).

Economists: Adam Smith is known as “Father of Economics”. He went on to pioneer political economy. He wrote a book named “The Wealth of Nations” which formed the foundation for economic policies across the world. Smith claimed for the morality of private enterprise, free trade and market competition. John Maynard Keynes is also known as “Father of Modern Economics. He argued that free markets would automatically offer full employment and proposed that state intervention is required during bust and boom cycles of the economy. During the recent global crisis of economics, the world has seen a return to Keynesian policy in the UK where Gordon Brown recession was combatted by increasing the fiscal stimulus.

Karl Marx published “The Communist Manifesto,” which shaped the political landscape. His theories mainly inferred that capitalism would lead to economic crises and fluctuations. Milton Friedman was the proponent of free markets. He contributed work on monetary history and theory, consumption analysis and stabilization policy. Jan Tinbergen was associated with the field of econometrics, the application of macroeconomic models to economic policy making. David Ricardo was a classical economist and discovered the law of diminishing marginal returns. He provided a theory of rent, theory on wages and profit, theory of comparative advantage and labour theory of value.

Socialist: Marx and Engels developed a scientific socialism which consisted a body of ideas, usually called Marxism. Marxism comprised a theory of political, economic, history and philosophical theory. Robert Owen was known as the 'Father of British Socialism' and also England's first socialist, one who believes in the collective ownership of business. His views created theoretical bases for developing socialist and cooperative thought. Oscar Wilde was a famous socialist. He argued for society to be structured along the grounds of socialism in his essay “The Soul of Man under Socialism”. Socialism can restore society by eradicating the private property. People will cooperate, instead of competing against each other which will provide favorable environment (Arthur Moore, 2015). Francis Bellamy was a Christian socialist who believed that the teachings of Jesus were consistent with socialism. He gave sermons advocating a more equal distribution of wealth. When he wrote the Pledge, he originally wanted to include the motto from the French Revolution with liberty, fraternity, equality (Arthur Moore, 2015). Bertrand Russell was a socialism advocate. Economic security, the emancipation of women, more leisure time, improvements in art and architecture, and the abolition of most war were the benefits derived from socialism. Russell wanted a socialist society based on freedom and individualism, not an authoritarian state like the Soviet Union like Oscar Wilde. George Orwell was a socialist and resisted the Soviet Union socialism, not socialism itself. He trusted that “the only regime which, in the long run, will dare to allow freedom of speech is a Socialist regime.” He alleged that “One has got to be actively a Socialist, not merely sympathetic to Socialism” (Arthur Moore, 2015).

Ornithologists: Salim Ali is also known as “Birdman of India”. He conceded systematic bird surveys in India and foreign. In the post-independence era, he was a powerful picture in Indian wildlife preservation and environmentalist loops. He had contributed to the dome of protection of nature while researching on birds (India Today, 2017). Allan Octavian Hume is also called as “Father of Indian Ornithology”. He began with a systematic plan to investigate and list out the birds of the Indian Subcontinent and accrued the largest collection of Asiatic birds in the world. Later he gave that to house in a museum and library. He expended this huge collection of birds to produce a publication on all the birds of India (Birds and Birding in India). George Ord is also known as “Father of American Ornithology” and also impudent pretender. He participated actively in American Ornithology with the appearance of his Geographical and comparative list of birds in Europe and United States (HGDPC).

Naturalist: Charles Darwin is known as “Father of Naturalism”. He contributed his work on theory of evolution, theory of natural selection and Copernican revolution (Francisco J. Ayala, 2007). Steve Irwin was animal rights advocate as well as environmentalist. He originated wildlife warriors across the world, which conserves wildlife and habitat, rescue programs for endangered species, produced breeding and led scientific research to aid preservation (Larry West, 2019). Henry David Thoreau was an American essayist, poet, and philosopher. He gave importance on organism simple living in natural surroundings in his book Walden and his essay “Civil Disobedience”. Hence, he was leading as transcendentalist. Alfred Russel Wallace played a pivotal role in developing the theory of natural selection who collected more than 100,000 insects, bird and animal specimens, which he gave to British museums (NPR, 2013). John Ray is often referred as the “Father of Natural History in Britain”. He gave the definition of the notion of a species.

Physicists: Issac Newton was an English scientist, mathematician, and natural philosopher. He jested a vital task in the Scientific Revolution, helping to advance the fields of physics, astronomy, mathematics and the natural sciences. Albert Eienstein was a German physicist and mathematician. He is notable with the development of the general and special theories of relativity, the law of photo electric effect, the theoretical Physics and theory of unified field (Biography.com). Galileo Galilei states that objects fall at the same speed regardless of weight or shape. He countered the pervasive Aristotelian view through his experiments, which held that heavier objects fall faster than lighter objects. Benjamin Franklin was a Founding Father and a polymath, inventor, scientist, printer, politician, freemason and diplomat. He discovered one of the fundamental laws of physics, the Law of Conservation of Electric Charge and proved that lightning is electricity. James Clerk Maxwell is also called as the Father of Modern Physics. He discovered the theory of electromagnetism. He also made fundamental contributions to mathematics, astronomy and engineering.

Chemists: Antoine Lavoisier is also known as “The Father of Modern Chemistry”. He helped construct the metric system and chemical nomenclature. He discovered Oxygen, Hydrogen, Silicon and Carbon. Marie Curie achievements included the development of the theory of radioactivity, techniques for isolating radioactive isotopes, and the discovery of two elements, polonium and radium (Science History Institute). John Dalton was an English chemist, meteorologist and physicist who developed blindness and the atomic theory (Calstatla.edu). Michael Faraday was an English scientist who made a great contribution to chemistry and physics principally in the fields of electrochemistry and electromagnetism. His findings involved the principles underlying diamagnetism, electromagnetic induction and electrolysis.

Botanists: Carolus Linnaeus is also known as “Father of Taxonomy”. He published the first edition of his classification of living things, the Systema Naturae. His system for naming, ranking, and classifying organisms is still in wide use today (berkeley.edu). Charles Edwin Bessey was an American botanist who founded a system of plant classification based on phytogenic evidence (National Archives). George Bentham was a British botanist whose classification of seed plants, based on an exhaustive study of all known species, served as a foundation for modern systems of vascular plant taxonomy.

Joseph Hooker was a “Founder of Geographical Botany”. He wrote about islands and their role in plant geography, the work made Hooker's reputation as a systemist and plant geographer.

Anthropologists: Franz Boas is considered both “The Founder of Modern Anthropology” as well as “The Father of American Anthropology.” He gave rigorous scientific methodology, patterned after the natural sciences, and originated the notion of culture as learned behaviours (NNDB). Margaret Mead was a famous Anthropologist in America. He was notable with studies of the peoples of Oceania. She also remarked on a wide range of societal problems, such as nuclear proliferation, women's rights, environmental pollution, race relations and world hunger (Britannica). Bronislaw Kasper Malinowski was a famous anthropologist. His literatures on social theory, ethnography and field research were a continuing influence on the discipline of anthropology (Young, Michael. 2004). Ruth Benedict was an American anthropologist whose theories had a profound influence on cultural anthropology, especially in the area of culture and personality.

Cosmologists: Acharya Kapil, known as “The Father of Cosmology” who was a Hindu sage and founder of the Sankhya school of rationality, which shaped a critical piece of India's old philosophical legacy (Ankita Kharai, 2016). Stephen Hawking was a cosmologist. He set out a theory of cosmology which was clarified by a union of the general theory of quantum mechanics and relativity. He attained commercial victory with numerous works of popular science in which he deliberates his cosmology and own theories. Edwin Powell Hubble was an American observational cosmologist and “The Father of Modern Cosmology” whose radical discoveries changed our ideas about the universe (Maliha Amin, 2018).

Psychologists: Sigmund Freud was an Austrian neurologist and “The Founder of Psychoanalysis,” a movement that popularized the theory that unconscious motives control much behaviour. He became interested in hypnotism and how it could be used to help the mentally ill (Psychologists world.com). Albert Bandura was widely regarded as one of the greatest living psychologists. He was an influential social cognitive psychologist who is perhaps best known for his social learning theory, the concept of self-efficacy, and his famous Bobo doll experiments (Very Well Mind.com). Wundt was widely considered as “The Father of Experimental Psychology”. He differentiated psychology as a science from biology and philosophy. He was the first person ever to say himself a psychologist who founded the first formal laboratory for psychological research in 1879, at University of Leipzig.

Politicians: Alexander III is generally known as “Alexander the Great” who exhibited great courage, military genius, and enduring cultural waves during his rule as a king. He managed to fetch together Egypt, Greece and the Middle East to form one culture which is known as the Hellenistic civilization (M. E, 2019). Adolf Hitler was also known as the great leader of Germany Hitler. His ideology was built around a philosophically authoritarian, anti-Marxist, anti-Semitic and anti-democratic around world. Abraham Lincoln headed the nation through the Civil War, its bloodiest war and its greatest constitutional, moral, and political crisis in America who conserved the Union, strengthened the federal government, abolished slavery and modernized the economy of US. Mao Zedong was a Chinese communist who became the “Founding Father of the People's Republic of China (PRC)”.

His theories, military strategies, ideologically a Marxist–Leninist and political policies were called as Maoism. He played a prominent role in strengthening planned economy in China, building the first Constitution of the PRC and initiated the industrialisation program. Nelson Mandela focused on justice and social cohesion. His dominant streams of ideology in African National Congress rights oriented Communist non-racialism, Charterism, Gandhian non-violence, and Christian reconciliation that enabled an organization to increase support from liberal democracies, East Bloc, the Soviet Union, and from Church groups and other NGOs (Daniel Lieberfeld, 2014). Winston Churchill was the UK prime minister. He bothered over the risk of nuclear war and conducted a meeting at the summit with the Russia leaders while sustaining peace using strength. He led the nation by maintaining the morals. Lenin was the first leader of the USSR. His wide application of Marxism and proletarian revolution to the political, social and economic conditions of agrarian Russia encouraged the “revolutionary nationalism of the poor” to topple the absolute monarchy. Joseph Stalin was the huge political divider of the Soviet Union. Stalinism, the method of policies of Joseph Stalin or rule was associated with a system of terror and totalitarian rule and also enhanced his grip on power by abolishing any internal opposition and developing his dictatorship. He considered the economic and political system under his reign to be Marxism–Leninism. Napoleon brought political stability to a land torn by revolution and war and promulgated the Civil Code, which also helped stabilize French society. He restricted the freedom of speech and individual right. Karl Marx was a political economist, socialist revolutionary who tackled the matters of isolation and development of the effective class. He gave Marxism meant capitalist sector comes under both economic and political system.

Theologians: John Calvin was referred to as “The Theologian”. He gave a huge in the area of soteriology that are valuable of debate and logical commitment. Joseph Smith Jr. was called as “Founder of Mormonism” whose instructions confer the cosmology, political organization, nature of God, family structures and religious collectivism. God was glorified man, personified within space and time. William Burt Pope was an English Christian theologian in the Methodist tradition. The central idea in Pope's thought was that of divine grace as effected in human life by the Holy Spirit. A spirit of enquiry was aroused and it was evident that a master-mind had arisen in the theological world, with a firm grasp of the subject in hand (Faithlife). Charles H. Spurgeon is also called as the “Prince of Preachers”. He gave thousands of sermons and various writing which were converted into many languages. “Treasury of David” is one of the most inclusive and valuable commentaries written on the book named Psalms (Spurgeon gems). Cyrus Ingerson Scofield is notable because of his Scofield Reference Bible, he had a lucid and systematic approach to the study of word God that is value referencing no matter what your doctrinal position. Prophet Muhammad was the prophet and founder of Islam. The social, religious and political tenets that Muhammad recognized with the Quran became the foundation of Islam and the Muslim world. Muhammad is the ultimate in a chain of prophets remitted by God social according to Quran. Jonathan Edwards, greatest theologian and philosopher of British American Puritanism, stimulator of the religious revival known as the “Great Awakening.” He came to a “delightful conviction” of divine sovereignty, to a “new sense” of God's glory revealed in

Scripture and in nature (Wainwright, William, 2016). N.T. Wright is the Father of Christian Theology, the Anglican clergyman and scholar, just published a 1700 page, ground breaking exploration of St. Paul and the origins of Christianity, Paul and the Faithfulness of God (Andrew Sullivan, 2013).

Conclusion

So many biggest unsolved mysteries are existing in universe. Inventions and discoveries were contributed by the greatest persons that revolutionized our world in a modern way. Academics, Researchers, Professors, Doctors, Intellectuals, Specialists, Sages, Dons contributed immensely to the development of universe and mankind. This will help to think in more advanced ways further development of the universe. The present paper analyses Geniuses historical scriptures, evidences, insights, knowledge, ideas and rationales that bridge the universe. From the study, we found that world revolutionizing discoveries are the result of a creative minds inventions. The eminent personalities view helped in expanding the universe by changing our world by their ideologies and creations. Hence we are used and followed the ideologies of the greatest persons in planning activities of all sectors. The development was achieved by the inventions and discoveries in the different fields of science and made changes the universe. Historians namely Herodotus, Thucydides, Tacitus, Edward Gibbon, David Hume and Taylor discussed on the history of their own countries and international affairs. Mathematicians specifically Archimedes, Aryabhata, Ramanujan, Pythagoras, Cardano, Euler, Gauss and Cantor create new theories, deducts the formulae and ideas which helps in solving complex problems. Philosophers such as Socrates, Kapila, Aristotle, Plato, Rene Descartes, Alexander worked mainly on mortality, immortality, reality, man, mind, ethics etc. Similarly, psychologists namely Sigmund Freud, Bandura and Wundt explain the way why people act, self-efficacy and hypnotism. Scientists namely Einstein, Newton, Galilei and Hooke understand the functions of universe from different views and make successful predictions. Naturalists such as Darwin, Irwin, David Thoreau, Wallace and Ray relates all scientific methods to philosophy by asserting that all beings and events in the universe.

Cosmologists namely Kapil, Hawking and Hubble demonstrate the power of modern science to transform our understanding of who we are and where we came from. Anthropologists namely Boas, Mead, Malinowski and Benedict use knowledge and research techniques to explain the condition of ethnography, race relations, culture of learned behaviours. Botanists namely Linnaeus, Bessey, Bentham and Hooker find out the new generation of plant varieties, races and gave their classification. Chemists namely Lavoisier, Curie, Dalton and Faraday make to comprehend and use practical applications of unfamiliar substances by their inventions. Ornithologists namely Salim Ali, Hume and Ord study the ecology of birds in the wild and contribute to conservation biology. Socialists namely, Marx and Engles, Own, Wilde, Bellamy, Russell and Orwell solve the problems of society by liberty, fraternity, equality and freedom of speech. Physicists namely Newton, Einstein, Galilei, Franklin and Maxwell develop scientific models and theories. Economists namely, Smith, Keynes, Marx, Friedman, Tinbergen and Ricardo develop forecasts on major problems faced by the society including inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, taxes, business cycles, and employment levels. Politicians' viz. Alexander, Hitler,

Lincoln, Zedong, Mandela, Churchill, Lenin, Stalin, Napoleon and Marx can affect the group of members, society and control over a human community. Theologians such as Calvin, Smith, Pope, Spurgeon, Scofield, Muhammad, Edwards and Wright answer the existing paradigms, rethinking perspectives, providing original insights and perceptions about faithfulness of god. Finally, the study concludes that from Europe, great inventions have come in the field of History, Philosophy, Economics, Political science, Science, Sociology, Nature, Physics, Botany, Cosmology, and Psychology. Most of these inventions come from Britain, Scotland and Germany. From India, great inventions have come in the field of Mathematics, Ornithology, Cosmology and Theology. From USA, Ornithology, Anthropology, Cosmology and Political science. From USSR, Political science. Philosophy from Greece.

Suggestions: Knowledge of single specific discipline is not ample for development of technology. Integration of various scientific disciplines should be mandatory to understand and predict the future of the universe. We just cannot imagine life without using technology. Innovations and discoveries may lead to the destruction of world by using advanced weapons. So, rules and regulations should be provided by government for the implementation of advance technology in real life. All scholars may help in delivering information for improvement of human survival. But, there may be a chance to misuse the technology for commercial purpose personally or to show the power of the country. Hence government and people should be prepared for any uncertain situations which arise from technology. Eco-friendly environment should be maintained to mitigate the current facing problem i.e., pollution which are arising from technology.

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