Static Method:

If a method is declare as static, it can be accessed without creating the object of the class, just by calling:
ClassName.methodName() syntax
but if we try to call static method of the same class, then even the classname is not required.

Also, the static method can access only static instance variable. It cannot access non-static instance variable which are local to the function.

Access Modifiers in Java:

They are keywords that define the visibility and accessibility of classes, methods, variables and constructors.

There are four access modifiers in Java:

1. public: It allows unrestricted access to a class, method, variable, or constructor from any other class.

2. private: It restricts access to the members within the same class. they cannot be accessed from any other class.

3. protected: It allows access within the same class, subclass, or package. It is similar to private, but it also allows access from subclasses.

4. default (no modifier): If no access modifier is specified, it is considered the default access modifier. Members with default access can be accessed within the same package, but not from classes in different packages.

```java
// Access Modifiers
 public class ExampleClass
 {
     public int publicVar;
     private int privateVar;
     protected int protectedVar;
     int defaultVar;

     public void publicMethod()
     {
         // Code accessible from anywhere
     }

     private void privateMethod()
     {
         // Code accessible only with in this
     }

     protected void protectedMethod()
     {
         // Code accessible within this class, subclasses and same package
     }

     void defaultMethod()
     {
         // Code accessible within the same package
     }
 }
```