

# Impact of Modernization on life

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## Abstract

*This is however modernity was understood in classical social science. One theme that stands get into this account of social modification and its impact on human expertise is that the development of a brand new sense of self, of sound judgement and individuality. This concept distinguishes the trendy individual from the standard one. Education plays a really necessary role in human life. Modernity this idea isn't fully associated with Westernization. If we have a tendency to distinguish the word, 'modern' from 'ancient' we discover the trendy is an improvement over the traditional as way because the development of the society thinks about. Modernization have an effect on the numerous facet of human life. Because of Modernization several countries have achieved the technological development. With the advancement of science, the outlook of man has undergone a forceful modification. He has no reverence for the recent customs and traditions. The importance connected to a selected day thanks to its adoption for a protracted time counts no a lot of in accepting it as a belief. Rather the one that is harmonic with the outlook is taken into account modern.*

**Keywords:** modernization, socio-cultural, modernity, westernization, traditionalism, universality, urbanization, industrialization, modernization theory.

## Introduction :

Modernization is a process of socio-cultural transformation. It is a thorough going process of change involving values, norms, institutions and structures. Political dimensions of modernization involves creation of a modern nation state and the development of key institutions political parties, bureaucratic structures, legislative bodies and a system of elections based on universal franchise and secret ballot. Cultural modernization involves adherence to nationalistic ideology, belief in equality, freedom and humanism, a rational and scientific outlook. Economic modernization involves industrialization accompanied with monetization of economy, increasing division of labor, use of management techniques and improved technology and the expansion of service sector. Social modernization involves universalistic values, achievement motivation, increasing mobility both social and geographic increasing literacy and urbanization and the decline of traditional authority.

The secular and scientific education act as an important means of modernization. It helps in the diffusion of modern values of equality, freedom and humanism. The modern school system can inculcate achievement motivation. These values can form the basis of new relations in the society and growth of rationality can enable the development of administrative system. Diffusion of values of equality, freedom and humanism can lay the foundations of a democratic political system. The spread of modern education in the second half of the 19th century led to the emergence of modern political elite in India who provided leadership in the freedom struggle. The diffusion of scientific and technical knowledge by modern educational institutions can help in the creation of skilled manpower to play the occupational roles demanded by the industrial economy. Other values like individualism and universalistic ethics etc. can also be inculcated through education. Thus education can be an important means of modernization. The importance of education can be realized from the fact that all modernizing societies tend to emphasize on universalization of education and the modernized societies have already attained it.

In the last decades there have been sweeping changes due to modernization that has affected every country in the world. Modernization is a process by which historically evolved institutions are adapted to the rapidly changing functions that reflect the unprecedented increase in man's knowledge, permitting control over his environment that accompanied the scientific revolution. Modernization is a comprehensive concept aimed at capturing, describing and evaluating profound qualitative and quantitative change in society.

It describes the transition of a society from medieval to modern culture. It stands for progress beyond tradition. It is a process of movement from traditional and quasitraditional to certain desired type of technology and the resultant changes in the social structure, value orientations, motivations, achievements and aspirations. It means a value change, significant institutional modifications and improvement of standards of performance and achievement. It involves the substitution of old images and forms with new ones.

Modernization is not a synonym of westernization, which loosely may mean uncritical imitation of the social ways and values prevailing in a western country. Modernization is for discriminate selection between what is worthy and what is unsuitable in a particular situation. Modernization can be described as the process of development in almost every aspect of human life i.e. scientific, technological, economic, environmental, educational and social fields.

Modernization has two major aspects, firstly there is a system of thought and values with reference to which an individual directs or orients his activities and secondly, a system of institutions through which he carries out his activities. Both the aspects influence the behavior of an individual with respect to his self- esteem and social system.

According to modernization is part of psychology. In this modernization refers to a model of an evolutionary transition from a pre-modern or traditional to a modern society. In the social evolutionism theories that modernization to the processes of the spread of education modernization is reliable sources of modernity.

In this way of sociological critical theory modernization is linked to overarching process of rationalization. When the social society of the individual becomes that much more important of the fundamental unit of social society. Modernization has been prepared by one of the developing city of the evolution. And other society can develop from traditionalism to modernity and that those that make this transition follow similar paths. According to the social theorist of modernization can be seem as processes and as offensives. That was modernization difficult since it implies these developments control the limits of human of interaction and not vice versa. Such that it is development as new data technology method. It is purely to human being to country of the speed of modernization.

### **What is Modernization?**

Modernization refers to a model of an evolutionary transition from a 'pre-modern' or 'traditional' to a 'modern' society. The teleology of modernization id described in social evolutionism theories, existing as a template that has been generally followed by societies that have achieved modernity. While it may theoretically be possible for some societies to make the transition in entirely different ways, there have been no counterexamples provided by reliable sources.

Historians link modernization to the processes of urbanization and industrialization, as well as to the spread of education. As notes, "urbanization accompanied modernization and the rapid process of industrialization". In sociological critical theory, modernization is linked to an overarching process of rationalization. When modernization increases within a society, the individual becomes that much more important, eventually replacing the family or community as the fundamental unit of society.

### **What is Modernization Theory?**

Modernization theory is a grand theory encompassing many different disciplines as it seeks to explain how society progresses, what variables affect that progress, and how societies can react to that progress. Modernization theory focuses specifically on a type of modernization thought to have originated in Europe during the 17th century, which brought social mores and technological achievements into a new approach.

The foundations of modernization theory go back to the Age of Enlightenment, when a number of philosophers began to look at how society changed and progressed. Theories were laid out as to how technological advancement necessarily led to social advancement, which in turn led to an examination of how different facets of advancement were connected.

The basic premise of this phase of modernization theory was that humans were able to change their society within a generation, and that this change was often facilitated by advancements in technology, production, and consumption.

In the modern age, modernization theory looks at how new technologies and systems are leading to a more greatly homogenized world. Modernization theory encompasses the world of globalization, where cultural mores and ideas are easily spread throughout the world, leading to a sort of universal culture that serves as a baseline for all cultures. As societies in the world modernize further technologically, some theorists within modernization theory hold that those cultures will also become more like one another.

In this way of modernization view of the development and altered opportunities made available by these developments are shaped and controlled by human agents. Modernization emerged in the late of 19th was especially popular among the 20th century. Modernization for the traditions sake was thought to be harmful to progress and development. Modernization is the processes of transformation from traditional or under developed societies to modern societies. In the present future of pre-modern of economic growth and change in social cultural.

In this way, modernization processes of the all state in which favorites are rewarded and governmental is prevalent causes the state to suffer in terms of modernization. The present essentially implies that in order for modernization to grow and for societies to become more developed the state must be tamed and power to arbitrarily seize private property curtailed. In the internal modernization of society of the developed by cities.

Modernization of saw as obstacles to economic growth of societies. Modernization might deliver violent, change for traditional societies. There is no effect of modernization for some societies was therefore the replacement of traditional poverty by a more modern from of misery them. In this way, modernization has been every change of people economic development and all country of change the cities in developing.

### **The Impact of Modernization**

Education plays an essential role in society, creating knowledge, transferring it to students and fostering innovation. Modernization is a process of socio-cultural transformation. It is a thorough going process of change involving values, norms, institutions and structures.

According to the sociological perspective, education does not arise in response of the individual needs of the individual, but it arises out of the needs of the society of which the individual is a member. In a static society, the main function of the educational system is to transmit the cultural heritage to the new generations. But in a changing society, these keep on changing from generation to generation and the educational system in such a society must not only transmit the cultural heritage, but also aid in preparing the young for adjustment to any changes in them that may have occurred or are likely to occur in future. The diffusion of scientific and technical knowledge by modern educational institutions can help in the creation of skilled manpower to play the occupational roles demanded by the industrial economy.

Other values like individualism and universalistic ethics etc. can also be inculcated through education. Thus education can be an important means of modernization. The importance of education can be realized from the fact that all modernizing societies tend to emphasize on the universalization of education and the modernized societies have already attained it. In the ancient days, education was concentrated to one particular group. But with the modernization of education, now everyone has access to education, irrespective of their caste, religion, culture and economic background.

The impact of modernization can be seen in the schools also. The modern day schools are fully equipped with technically sound devices that help children develop their expertise in a more lucid manner. Effective facilities provide barrier-free access for individuals with disabilities, are free from health and environmental hazards, offer adequate space for students and teachers, and are equipped with appropriate technology for classroom and instructional use. Learn more about the issues surrounding school facilities and modernization by tapping into these resources. The useful life for a school building is affected by how teachers and students work together for learning. As teaching methods change, buildings may also need to change to accommodate them. Current teaching models require more flexibility in class spaces than the one classroom model. Students working together in small groups, for example, can use the shared spaces between classrooms in some of the newest elementary schools in the district.

Modernization is usually associated with urban and industrial development. During the 20th century, cities have grown as economic and cultural centers, and new technologies have transformed almost every aspect of life. Although modernization has many advantages, some are concerned about the long term effects it has on countries and people.

#### **1 Socio-religious**

“Religion is an attitude towards super human powers”. – religion as a “unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things that is to way, things set apart and forbidden.” In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Indian society and religion presented a gloomy picture – bundle or superstitions, society grew rotten and stagnated culture. As the Hindu social system is strongly based on and mostly guided by religion, it is difficult to say where religion end sand social institutions begin. All most all social evils were given the garb of religious sanction by Brahmins and religious leaders in the name of Hindu Dhanna. Religious sanction was accorded to rituals, caste hierarchy, superstitions and idol worship. But with the advent of the Europeans, Western ideas, thoughts and learning were gradually disseminated in India. Educated Indians after a careful

examination and scrutiny of their religion in the light of western education and ideas realized that superstition and barren formalism had sapped much of the dynamism of Hinduism. Hence, to restore the original purity and simplicity were established to carry out the crusade of reform. These religious movements revived in the people's minds, memories of their glorious past and contributed to the new conscience among the educated people. The educational system in Orissa before the British rule was mainly oriented towards religion, philosophy, logic etc., But with the emergence of British rule in India, secular education was imparted and religious neutrality was maintained generally.

## **2. Position of Women**

The position of women in India has transformed over the decades. Great strides have been made in ensuring equality for women in Indian society. However, contradictions and gaps in protecting certain basic rights of women continue to exist. The Government has actively – both through law and policy – sought to improve the status of women. Keeping in mind the regional variations, religious, caste and class-based differences that have a definitive impact on women in India; we draw some broad generalizations on the major socioeconomic developments that have impacted women in the country.

## **3. Marriage**

History of Marriage' defines Marriage as "the more or less durable connection between male and female lasting beyond the mere act of propagation till after the birth of offspring". Marriage is an important social institution. It is a relationship, which is socially approved.

The relationship is defined and sanctioned by custom and law. The definition of the relationship includes not only guidelines for behavior relating to sex but also regarding things like the particular way labor is to be divided and other duties and privileges. Children born of marriage are considered the legitimate offspring of the married couple. This legitimacy is important in the matter of inheritance and succession. Thus marriage is not only a means of sexual gratification but also a set of cultural mechanisms to ensure the continuation of the family. It is more or less a universal social institution in India.

## **4. Education**

Education, that too higher education, pertaining to the fields of science and technology, provides the basis of modernization. Education involves a sense of national loyalty and creates skills and attitudes essential for technological innovation. Edward Shills has also emphasized the role of education in the process of modernization. Still people like Arnold Anderson feel that formal education is not sufficient for teaching skills. University education may increase the number of students with degrees without an increase in the number of people with modern skills and attitudes. By this we cannot underscore the importance of education in national development which is believed to be associated with modernization.

"National development depends upon a change in knowledge - what people know, skills - what people can do, and attitudes - what people can aspire and hope to get". This is the reason why in the recent decades education including mass communication is given utmost importance.

## **Advantages & Disadvantages of Modernization**

Modernization is usually associated with urban and industrial development. During the 20th century, cities have grown as economic and cultural centers, and new technologies have transformed almost every aspect of life. Although modernization has many advantages, some are concerned about the long term effects it has on countries and people.

### **A) Culture**

On the one hand, modernization has encouraged the development of new forms of creative expression, such as film and television. These forms can be easily exported and viewed all over the world. However, a loss of culture may result from modernization. The spread of the Western culture has caused young people in non-Western countries to abandon traditional customs and values. Even languages begin to disappear as urbanization encourages people to learn a country's dominant language.

### **B) Business**

New technology has revolutionized the speed and accuracy of production. Furthermore, increased global trade allows businesses to sell their products anywhere. But increased global production may hurt domestic business when international companies can offer products at cheaper prices. The production of goods in foreign countries, where labor laws are more relaxed, amounts to exploitation in some people's view.

### **C) Environment**

Natural resources such as wood, water and oil are often processed in modernized society, and skyscrapers and factories begin to transform the landscape. Environmental problems, such as climate change, are believed to be the result of industrial development and production. However, in many poorer countries,

the discovery of oil and the adoption of new technologies is welcomed for the financial opportunities it presents.

#### **D) Communication and travel**

New inventions such as phones, television and computers allow people to communicate instantly anywhere on the globe. Increased global travel allows people to visit foreign cultures for business or leisure contact with foreign cultures fosters international cooperation, but can also result in further loss of culture as people begin to adopt the foreign cultures and languages they are exposed to.

#### **Conclusion**

It is a well known fact that we are in the era of modernization. The process of modernization has a great impact on individual and society. Modernization includes reason and rationalism, secularism, high aspiration and achievement orientation, over-all transformation of attitudes, norms and values, an open society and mobile person.

Modernization is the building of an “open society” in which individual talent, enterprise and training can find places in the society appropriate to their achievement. The process of modernization involves appropriate change in the social system to meet the rising expectation of the people; modernization entails social change which leads to progress in many fields.

Due to modernization old social and psychological elements are transformed and new values of human conduct are setup. With the acceleration in the speed of social change the status of individuals and families undergo change. Realizing the great importance of modernization in the society and the role which the young generation is supposed to play in strengthening social order the present study was undertaken.

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