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"Modernization refers to the continuous and continuous action. Also, modernization is an elaborate process. The term modernization first started with western societies. Due to the renaissance and industrialization in the erstwhile European society, rapid changes started to become evident in western societies, due to this, differences began to appear in the society, on the one hand the traditional society and on the other the societies in which changes were taking place and getting a new identity as a modern society, this situation gave rise to modernization. Europeanization, westernization, and urbanization are used as synonyms of modernization. Like industrialization, urbanization etc.. Modernization is also a complex process".

Baindix (1967) - Due to Industrialization and the French revolution in France, there were significant changes in social, economic, political, educational and other fields in the society at that time. If other countries follow the changes in western countries, it will be called modernization.

Eisenstadt (1969) - Modernization to be a process that "Historically, modernization is a process of change towards the kind of social, economic, and political systems that existed in Western Europe and North America from the 17th to the 19th century." In and by the 20th century South America developed in Asian and African countries.

Garay (1971) Considered modernization to be a complex concept. In this regard, he argues that there is a substantial difference in the societies we call modern. In fact, modernization refers to the changes in traditional societies.

Halpern (1965) Defines modernization as saying that "modernization is related to transformation." Under this, all those aspects like political, social, economic, spiritual, religious and psychological etc. Are transformed which a person uses in building his society.

Alatas (1972)- "Modernization is a process by which modern knowledge is conveyed with the aim of achieving the ultimate goal of a more good and satisfying life in the society concerned."

Pai (1963) has considered modernization to be the development of a "Person and Society research and inventive personality that is rooted in the use of technology and machines and inspires new types of social relations."

- Daniel learner (2005), adopting the western model of modernization, has mentioned the following features inherent in it -
- 1. Increased urbanization;
- 2. Increased literacy;
- 3. Increased literacy increases meaningful participation among educated people through the use of other means such as newspapers, books, radio, etc.;
- 4. This increases the knowledge capacity of human beings, which also increases the economic condition and per capita income of the nation;
- 5. It promotes specialties in political life. In India, democracy, secularism and socialism have been considered as models of modernism in the political arena.

- Dubey (2006) believes that as a result of modernization, logic, perceptiveness, mobility and participation in society increase. They mainly include three facts in it -
- 1.Use of inertial power to solve human problems (eg Petrol, Diesel, Electricity and Mechanization)
- 2. Inert power is used collectively and not individually, resulting in the creation of complex organizations.
- M.N Srinivas (2005) has discussed three major areas of modernization -
- 1. Field of material culture (includes technical.)
- 2. Area of social institutions

3. Area of knowledge, values and attitudes. All the above three areas are different, but between them there is a property of interdependence and interconnection, that is, the change in one area affects the other.

- Modernization is a revolutionary process. Under this, technical and cultural conditions change rapidly. The pastoralism trend gradually takes the form of well-established agriculture. Such efforts are possible to transform rural agricultural culture into urban industrial culture. Elvin Taffler called this trend in his book the speed that converts the first wave into the second wave.
- Both modernization and development processes are complex and multidimensional. It encompasses a series of cognitive, behavioural and institutional reforms and restructuring.
- Both modernization and development are systemic practices. Changes in one dimension make significant changes on other dimensions.

- Modernization and development are both world-wide processes. The spread of ideas and technology takes place from one original central place to other places in the world.
- Both are level processes. It is clear from historical observation that the goals of modernization and development are under the specified level and sub-level.
- Both are similar processes. As modernization and development progresses to advanced stages, the constriction between national societies begins to constrict and finally comes a situation and stage in which the universal compulsion of modern ideas and institutions by society ultimately leads to the state of a worldwide society.

Both are lengthy processes. Time is a very important component for both.

Both are irreversible processes. It is usually not possible that after attaining the stage of modernization and development, they should be pushed back. Although sudden fluctuations and temporary interruptions and disruptions are bound to occur.

Both are progressive processes. Some of the benefits gained by development and modernization extend throughout the society, but it has also been seen that a particular section of society can remain untouched by them. "Alvin Tafler wrote in his book 'Third Wave' that while a lower class of human society is moving from second to third wave, two-thirds of human society is still surrounded by such conditions and constraints that it Remain in the first wave."

