Sociological Concept Of Modernism In Context Of India

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Abstract

The rise of modernity in Europe is linked to the rise of the Enlightenment. Late 19thcentury post modernism can also be done. Post-modernism came to Europe after World War II. The history of modernity in India is somewhat different. Modernity in Europe began with the advancement of science and industry. And gave birth to feudalism-capitalism. The fact is that every country defines modernity according to its own social and political situation. When we define the tradition, when we talk about Europe-America, according to the well-known sociologist Giddinsand Habermas, there are four aspects of modernity-Capitalism, Industrialism, Power of the State, Military power

The definition of modernity in India is not new as such. But it is done in a slightly different way. Here each ethnic group defines modernity from their own context or perspective.

Keywords: Modernism, Post-Modernism, Feudalism

In order to understand the concept of modernity in sociology, scholars have tried to explain it from their own perspectives. The idea of what modernity is should be clear. On the basis of which modernity can be understood in the context of India. The concept of modernity is not new to sociology, but examining its historical role, one realizes that its roots are deep. Ideas about modernity have been seen since the eighteenth century. The two events that are often discussed in the emergence of sociology are the Industrial Revolution in Britain and the French Revolution on the basis of which thinkers were able to make the social problem of society and the rise of knowledge more energetic. However, due to this change, among many changes, destruction of feudalism, development of capitalism, urbanization, liberal ideology eliminated many evils and development of knowledge eliminated monarchy and liberalism was established as the ideology of modernity.

It can be understood more easily if the exact meaning of modernity is understood. In common language or in religion, it is repeated that now Kala Yuga has come, this means that there will be Sat Yuga or Dwapar Yuga earlier, this can be considered as a general belief of Hinduism, thus it is a definite cycle of modernity which is equally necessary to understand. So by checking the history in this way, the ancient times, the medieval period or the modern times

can also be seen. Modernity is not only a time but also an ideological belief associated with this time. Modernity is related to lifestyle, food and drink, art culture, political changes can also be woven into it. Modernity has been defined by many sociologists in different contexts. Anthony Giddens is one of the leading figures in sociology for the concept or perspective of modernity.

Modernity In India

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In 1968, Gunnar Merdal published the three volumes of "Asian Drama" which presented the modernity of the Asian continent. It states that every country considers modernization as its goal in nation building. It means that the development of democracy-building industries in these countries seems to be the kind of national policy to develop in a capitalist manner.

New publications that appeared during the same year also discussed modernism. Myrdal stated that in almost all Asian countries, modernity came to be understood as a goal or goal in nation-building. This means establishing democracy or developing industries in these countries. In these same years, some studies were done that where are the elements that bring modernity?

Daniel Lerner's book in 1960 analyzed the experiences of attaining the goals of modernity in major East Asian countries including Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey. The conclusion was that wherever modernity reached, tradition died out. Which means modernity.

Urbanization – means communication media, army or military or – communication products such as cinema, film, print, education means all these are indicators of modernity. Wherever modernity reached, tradition died out or weakened. Along with Gunar, D.P. Even the idiot, Milton Singer, said that this process is huge. Industrial development - Bureaucracy - Bureaucracy, - Democracy etc. showed the changes. The approach to modernization also resembles that of Europe.

But in the 1960-70, D.P. Skeptical of the idea of modernization, he saw a contradiction in this definition. Saw the struggle. They used to say that modernization is pure westernization. And that is why it will never match our tradition locally. Impure modernization is defined as

spurious. DP said that the modernization brought in India should be linked with Indian values. According to Murkharji, India's intellectual and artistic achievement is not less than other western countries. And so our insistence is that modernization in India should be from synthesis, Vedanta, Western liberalism and Marxism.

D.P. It is to be understood. However, D.P. It does not indicate what elements modernity includes. What are the characteristics of Vedanta? What are the elements of Marxism? Milan Singer, on the other hand, based on his studies in South India presented statistics based on experience that were purely value based.

We have written a lot on social change over the past several years or decades. Including..., caste, village, village development, family etc.

But we do not have any specific scientific information about the new structure that arose in the society as a result of the interaction of modernization and tradition, the tension or conflict that arose.

• Yogendrasingh's three books Indian Sociology-1986 in which he evaluated studies related to modernity 1970-1985.

• The 70' and 80' were a decade for our society where there was a clash between modernity and tradition.

• Yogendrasingh's second book Modernization of Indian Tradition - This book is considered a classical study of modernization and tradition or analysis.

Yogendrasingh in which features and elements of tradition and modernity are taken from experiential sources.Thus, the concept of modernity draws the attention of researchers as a popular concept in sociology.

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