



THE IMPACT OF MODERNIZATION ON WOMEN AND OUR SOCIETY

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Abstract

The Impact of Modernization on Women of its strongest influences was the awakening of a woman's consciousness. With rapid economic development and the advent of the women's movement, the changing status women received much attention around the world. The role of women began to woman demanding for equal rights. Sovereignty and independence assuming the equally heavy career responsibilities. The impact of modernization affected the role of women. Modernization has opened up economic opportunities in some areas, alternatively it has led to a decline in traditional sources of income for many women, e.g., those engaged in the production of handmade and homemade items. Development Bank, in the agriculture division, the introduction of computerization and new technologies in general has displaced small producers and interrupted women have experienced difficulty in acquiring access to credit, improved technologies and increased services. Nevertheless, these programmes have not taken into account of women's specific needs and multiple role responsibilities. With more job opportunities, they have also seen a significant improvement in their living standard, education, power, social and financial status and their overall worth. In weather nations, women had been given equal access to education a long time ago. So when modernization came and changed the face of the world, women benefited since they were ready for the change and were willing to accept it. They were in an already 'ready and fit' mode and thus as soon as technology took over and more brains were needed, women jumped in an cashed in on the mew demand for intelligent workforce.

Keywords: Modernization, Modernization Theory, Socio-Cultural, Society



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INTRODUCTION

Modernization is the term used for the transition from the traditional society of the past to modern society as it is found today in the West. Modernization or development theory presents the idea that by introducing modern method in technology, agriculture production for trade, and industrialization dependent on a mobile labour force, the underdeveloped countries will experience a strengthening in their economics. Modernization is a process of socio-cultural transformation. It is a thorough going process of change involving values, norms, institution and structures. Political dimensions of modernization involves creations of

a modern nation state and the development of key institution political parties, bureau crafts 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 labour, use of management techniques and improved technology and the expansion of service sector. Social modernization involves universalistic values, achievement motivation, 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 inculcate achievement motivation. These values 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 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.

1. Women's Status

The legal status of women has become the same as men, but throughout time women were not always seen as equal. Women were not treated the same back then and in current modern day society.

In industrial societies, women are not able to own land. Their husbands have taken their land right away, and have lost their important economic and social roles as substances food producers. Their household ability also decreased and they have lost a significant sources of income. Since there is no other way of making a decent income from their household anymore, women are driven to the cities to seek employment in latter businesses. However, the problem is they can only be hired for low-skilled and low waged occupations for the reason that the majority of the higher paid and skilled occupations are saved for the men. Who hold a higher position in "factory society". If a woman does obtain the same occupation usually performed by a man, she would only receive a much lower salary. In addition, a

woman's workload is increased greatly as she has to work long hours at the factories then to go home.

Effects of modernization can be seen everywhere. With the expansion of industrialization now everything is industry made. People have no time to spend on making rag dolls for their children to play with. They will directly buy an Xbox or a Barbie doll. Nowadays mothers don't have time to knit sweaters for their children or any other member of the family because in modern societies maximum women choose to work. Even food materials or processes.

2. What is Modernization?

Modernization or modernisation refers to a model of an evolutionary transition from a 'pre-modern' or 'traditional' to a 'modern' society. The teleology of modernization is 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 counterexample provided by reliable sources.

Historians link modernization to the process of urbanization and industrialisation as well as to the spread of education. A Kendall (2007) notes, "Urbanization accompanied modernization and the rapid process of industrialization." In sociological critical theory, modernization is linked to an overarching process of rationalisation. Ehen modernizarion increases within a society, the individual becomes thay much more important, eventually replacing the family or community as the fundamental unit of society.

3. What is Modernization Theory?

Modernization theory is a grand theory encompassing many different disciplines as it seeks to explain how society progresses, what variables affects 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 epoch. The foundation 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 advancement 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 cultural that serves as a baseline for all cultures. As societies in the world modernize further technologically, some theorists further will also become more like one another.

TECHNOLOGY

New technology is a major source of social change. Since modernization entails the social transformation from agrarian societies to industrial ones, it is important to look at the technological viewpoint; however, new technologies do not change societies by themselves. Rather, it is the response to technology that causes change. Frequently, technology is recognized but not put to use for a very long time such as the ability to extract metal from rock. Although that initially went unused, it later had profound implications for the development course of societies.

DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION THEORY

Development, like modernization, has become the orienting principle of modern times. Countries that are seen as modern are also seen as developed, which means that they are generally more respected by institutions such as the United Nations and even as possible trade partners for other countries. The extent to which a country has modernized or developed dictates its power and importance on the international level. Modernization of the health sector of developing nations recognizes that transitioning from traditional to 'modern' is not merely the advancement in technology and the introduction of Western practices; implementing modern healthcare requires the reorganization of political agenda and in turn, an increase in funding by donors and resources towards public health.

ADVANTAGES

1. In the present scenario modernization of life is a must to survive as per Darwin's Law of Survival.
2. Smooth and advanced life style with latest enjoyment.
3. It provides you the opportunity to gain knowledge.
4. You can survive in any condition. It increases the survivability power.
5. It helps you to establish yourself in a good position.
6. It gives you a higher place in the society.
7. It provides you opportunity to earn money.
8. Easier ways of communication.
9. Much exposure to the world around due to internet.
10. Better means of communication.

11. Household chores became easier due to advanced appliances.
12. Better education.
13. Broad outlook.
14. Leading a more comfortable life.

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 society of which the individual is a member. In a static society, the main function lowest correlation between intelligent and persuasive. The value of correlation is 134, which is significant at the value of 0.05.

FINDING AND CONCLUSION

1. The commerce students have given more preference to the computation and Executive job and less preferences to the Humanistic job.
2. The socio-economic status of the commerce students influence on the it Vocational Preference.
3. Intelligence of commerce students influences on their Vocational Preferences.

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