

Effect of Modernisation on Education

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ABSTRACT

Modernisation is a process of adoption of modern ways of life and values. It has changed primarily an agricultural society into an industrial economy. Custom bound people attempt to adopt themselves to the present time conditions, styles and ways in general. The change in people's preferences, ideas, values, speaking styles is referred as modernisation. Modernisation has provided us a luxurious life, safety and lofty dreams but it has also widened the walls of differences. The development of nuclear /small family has probably arouse the juvenile delinquency, competition, stress and fatigue. The other effect of modernisation on education is the suicide which needs due consideration and remedial actual real application. However a cool understanding response to modernisation is likely to yield a successful society while as mad and vague response without understanding to modernisation is likely to create a trouble which will ruin and spoil the life and society. This research paper elaborates the effect of modernisation on education.

KEYWORDS: Modernisation, Education and Society.

I. INTRODUCTION

Modernisation is derived from a Latin word, 'moud' meaning modern. It is a process not a position or static phenomena. It is a process of change of traditional society into a society based on science and technology. Modernisation is a comprehensive concept aimed at capturing, describing and evaluating the profound qualitative and quantitative changes in society. It describes the transition of a society from medieval to modern culture. It stands for the progress beyond tradition. It is a process of movement from traditional and quasi-traditional to certain desired type of technology and the resultant changes in the social structure, value-orientations, motivations, achievements and aspirations. Modernisation is linked to the processes of urbanization, industrialization as well as to the spread of education by the historians. Black(1966) viewed modernisation as a process by which historically evolved institutions are adopted to the rapidly changing functions that reflect the unprecedented increase in man's knowledge, permitting control over his environment that accompanied the scientific revolution. Modernisation than urbanization, industrialization and westernization presents more complex process and a more complex result. The most important function of education is modernisation. In the words of Yogendra Singh, '..... education has been one of the most influential instrument of modernisation in India. It has led to the mobilization of people's aspirations for nationalism, liberalism and freedom. It alone has been responsible for the growth of an enlightened intelligentsia which carried forward not only a movement but also a relentless struggle for social and cultural reforms.' Modernisation is a process of change with respect to the development in social, economical and political systems is not only a concept now, rather it is our thought or perception. Modernisation is referred as the change in the way of living (better life style), communication, urbanisation, literacy, change in residence and profession etc. This necessitates modernization to touch the education and can't remain without its effect on education. Every concept has pros and cons and so has the modernization on education. Institutions, seminars, platforms to talk, share and exchange the ideas and a thought is the effect of modernisation on education. Modernisation has brought the changes which are not restricted only to external aspects, rather touched the internal aspects which are deeply rooted in education. These roots compel us to think, talk and express the effect of modernisation (change process towards development) in education. The effect of modernisation can be seen and felt socially as well as culturally. Modernisation helped us to see and dream for a better living, better house, better life style and better education. Modernisation had developed the idea of privatization and gave a thought to the available limited educational institutions. Due to lack of educational institutions, many had to wave off their dreams and privatization –effect of modernisation provided them the opportunities to seek the education. Due to modernisation, the number of educational institutions has increased. There were only 20 Universities and 500 colleges at the time of independence. At present the number of Universities and University level institutions has raised to 504, number of state and state private Universities is 243 and 53, number of central Universities and deemed Universities is 40 and 130. In addition, there are 25,951 colleges including 2,565 women colleges. The effect of modernisation is also seen in case of enrolment of women. The enrolment of women is 56.49 lakhs constituting 41.40% of the total enrolment which was less than 10% at the eve of independence. Modernisation

has also helped in improving the infrastructure, instructional facilities as well as wide variety of human resources along with the various co-curricular activities for overall development of a child. Modernisation has also brought changes in the way of thinking, behaving, dressing, transportation and communication. The evolution of the technological faculties like computer, science and ICT are the results of modernisation which is in highest demand and fastest one to help one to earn his bread-butter. Technology led smart class-rooms, computers, LCD s , projectors, e-learning, e-media, e-books, moocs, e-journals and evaluation of teachers in terms of API used in education are the fruits of modernisation which helped in the upgradation of teachers and quality of education. There are much more effects of modernisation on education but if it is applied without understanding, it is likely to create severe problems. Reckless use or abuse of internet via whatsapp and facebook by children, impact factor for journals and API scores of for teachers are really a matter of research in terms of its use as well as its consequences. Modernisation has resulted in the increase in the number of educational institutions due to privatization. It has also doubled the student`s enrolment from 8.4 million to 17 million in a decade. Modernisation has developed in us a concept of dining table but left us without feelings and love we had on mat which lacks socialism. Modernisation gave us the safety in our compound but created the walls of differences. Nuclear family has aroused the juvenile delinquency, competition, stress and fatigue. Nuclear family failed to develop in the children the qualities like respect for elders, love and affection for youngsters and other family members, loving and caring relation of brother and sister which has resulted in the severe problems in the society which needs severe and sincere research. Suicide is also the result of the effect of modernisation on education which needs due rigorous research and its remedial real application.

II. CONCLUSION

In short, we can conclude that for the development of a successful society, we need to develop a cool understanding to modernisation. The mad and vague response without understanding to modernisation is likely to create trouble which will ruin and spoil the life and society. Human is made for human. Whatsoever modern we are if we are unable to feel our self and our fellow beings, then I wonder what modernisation is? Life is ours. Modernisation is not only a concept but it is a response. How we respect to modernisation? Choice is ours.

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