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8.1 Objectives of the Lesson :

After doing the study of this lesson, the student will be able to appreciate the following points :

- (i) He will be able to grasp the concept of Modernization.
- (ii) He will be able to understand the role of education in Modernization
- (iii) He will be able to understand the concept of Globalisation.
- (iv) He will be clear in his mind about the role of Modernisation and Globalization in Indian Society.

8.2 Introduction :

The technological changes have brought a revolution of change in the environment of the world and has reduced the size of the globe both in terms of time and space. One can now take his morning tea in one continent, his breakfast in the second continent, his lunch in the third continent and his dinner in the fourth continent mixing up with people of different colour, creed, race, speaking different languages, and mix-up with their culture. It is now possible not only to switch on the mobile and talk to a man sitting in U.S.A. With the help of computer, one can do so to talk face to face in front of a computer sitting in front of you. It can be visualised that the knowledge created in the world during this period has undergone a revolutionary change. It has been visualised that the knowledge created during of the first nineteen centuries of the world was doubled in the 20th century. The funds of knowledge created in first fifty years made an other addition of the funds of knowing added during the 20th century.

All this can be attributed to modernisation and resulting in globalization for almost all the nations of the world. However, it has changed different countries in different ways i.e. advanced and development nations. In this lesson, we will discuss the effects of modernization and globalisation in India Needless to mention that some of the effects are of similar nature with both these areas of operations. The fact remains that both in areas of science and technology the explosion of knowledge has revolutionized the world scene and are expediting it further at a much fast speed. It is equally effecting the process of modernisation and globalisation as much of the areas of their operation is common and both push to one and other in the same direction.

8.3 Modernisation

Different thinkers have tried to give different types of definitions of modernisation. Moore is of the view that modernisation means revolutionary change leading to transformation of traditional and primitive society into an advanced, economically prosperous and relatively political and stable society. Warner holds the

view that modernisation is disquieting positive spirit which has spread in comprehensive groups, public institutions as well as individual aspiration. However, the fact remains that the most accepted indices of modernisation is, the production and consumption of modern goods such as refrigerators, air conditioners, T.V., motor cars, scooters, telephones, computers, internet, family planning methods, share market, import export business etc. It will be possible if the old traditions and narrow outlook is done away with the medium of education and new techniques of research and innovation so that the human being is ready to accept it, digest it and practice it in their mode of living, socialising and performance. In the age of globalization all the world is moving towards modernization. However, the stage of modernisations is different with different countries. Some advanced countries stand fully modernised while some underdeveloped nations have just at the first stage of shading traditions and adopting modern values.

8.3.1 Modernisation and Westernisation

At times modernisation and westernization are considered to be interchangeable terms and can be used as one and the same concepts. However, the fact remains that both have something in common with one and other and considered as the same thing but they need to be different in different countries and culture and India is no exception to this principle. The Indian Education Commission (1964-66) holds the view that if modernization is to be a living force, it must derive its strength from the point of view of spirit. However, the gist as is being adopted by us is an embodiment of, industrialisation, urbanisation, materialisation pragmatic value and the higher states of science and technology. With little care for spiritual upliftment, which is quite clear in Indian culture. The fact remains that modernisation as is accepted by our culture is not the same which has only western culture and put the spiritual ethics leave it to the background. Indian concept does not compromise to push it all to the background which is spiritual, ethical and moral. In the words of Swami Vivekananda with regard to spiritualism "Shall India die"? Then from the world all spirituality will be extent, all sweet soule'd sympathy

for religion will be extinct, all ideality will be extinct and in its place will reign the duality of lust and luxury as the male and female declines, with money as its priest, fraud, force and competition in ceremonies and human soul its sacrifice. Such a thing can never be".

The fact remains that westernisation and modernisation are not synonyms and in for changeable concepts, but have some common elements what India needs is to become modern in a way that it keeps its values in lack. However, the fact remains that in order to modernise the Indian society it must improve productivity, so that an expansion of education leads to increase in national income, which in turn may provide the means for larger investment in education. Education and productivity can thus constitute to rising spiral which different part sustain and support one and other.

The fact remains that link between education and productivity can be forget through the development of the following at higher priority.

- a) Making science as a basic component of education and culture.
- b) Making education an integral part of general education.
- c) Vocationalisation of education, especially of secondary school level so as to meet the needs of agriculture, industry and trade.
- d) Improvement of scientific and technological education and research at university stage and other institutions of higher education.
- e) Expansion of higher education and raising its standards as has been recommended by the Indian Knowledge Commission (2006). It has been worked out that Indian higher education cannot only be compared with the advanced countries, it is lagging behind more even many of the Asian countries of the globe.

There is no denying the fact that only education cannot attribute to the total area of modernization and globalization. However, the fact remains that it has its strong contribution to be made in this direction. However, the excellent areas of Indian culture, moral, ethics along with its funds of knowledge, need to be kept in

fact, while doing so. In the same way, industrialization, agriculture, trade etc. will have to be boosted. It cannot be denied that education will play a prominent role in it if it is developed both quantitatively and qualitatively to meet the needs of the country. The fact remains that India is quite rich in natural resources, it needs to be exploited and used in an effective way.

8.3.2 Role of Education in Modernisation

(i) Democratic Way of Life : India is the biggest democracy of world. In order to modernize the society, it has adopted the midway between centralization and decentralization from the two types of education of USA and China of education by managing them by the government and NGO's. It is why that New Economic Policy has been adopted on the lines of globalization, liberalization and privatization. Education now is being tailored to these needs and a good many more technical, professional and scientific institutions are now coming up both in public and private sectors. A good many universities in different disciplines have come up. According to Knowledge Commission (2006) the then 350 universities are to be increased to 1500 Universities by 2015. A good many public and private universities have come up. In order to expedite the process of modernization, the following actions are being organized.

(ii) Strengthen National Language : India is a multilingual society. There is an urgent need that Hindi, the national language of the country be strengthened. English will continue to have international importance. Even when some steps are being taken in this direction, still a greater part of India is lagging much behind the target. India will have to work a lot to strengthen the national language from many educational point of view but from the point of socialization and national integration also.

(iii) Removal of Illiteracy : In accordance with our constitution (1950), it was to be removed from the Indian soil within a period of ten years. In 1991, for the first time more than 50% or 52% people become literate. Now National Literacy Mission (NLM) has been established to remove illiteracy. It has not been achieved even in

2014. It needs to be done away with at the earliest as it is an important tool to lead the nation on the path of modernization and also globalization.

(iv) Development of Transportation and Communication : The fact remains that quite good improvement has been made on this front, but we will have to do a lot upon transport system i.e. roads, railways, water, transportation and also electricity and also our communication system on order to lead the nation in the path of modernization. The nation is not connected adequately because of these deficiencies hindering the process of modernization.

(v) Integration and Equality : The fact remains that people in India are divided on the basis of caste, income, level of development, sex, provincialism and social status. Education is to play a constructive role in controlling these aspects. However, the fact remains that India is a man dominating society in which these distinctions are deeply rooted. Even when economic and financial aids are to play some dominated role the expansion of both quality and quantity of education has a lot to do in this direction.

(vi) Improvement of Administration : The difficulty with our political and administration is that it suffers from corrupting favouritism and nepotism corruption which needs to be improved. Education will play a major role as doing as.

(vii) Principles of Expansion of Education : Even when it is progressing fast, the quality is lacking behind. It is also not very systematic. It needs to be systemized and expanded both in quality and quantity. Our primary education is neither universal, free and compulsory. The secondary education is not vocationalized. The higher education lacks quality to the extent that none of our universities has been evaluated amongst 200 advanced countries of the world.

(viii) School and Society : One of the functions of school is to connect it with the social set up and to link it with work experience, shall formation of trade unions, communication methods, use of modern goods and political activities. Now education acts beyond the schooling and covers so many aspects of life. The fact remains that the schools are mini societies. In order to play a constructive role in the process of modernization the teacher training programme should also be

changed and modernized. India is taking appropriate steps towards this direction to a considerable extent. The teaching methods are being improved. Through the 'Act of Panchayati Raj' the masses are being involved in the schooling process. The voluntary organisation are also encouraged to take part in it giving a push to the social participation. However, the fact remains that much more need to be done in this front even in the area of higher, technical, scientific and professional education. No doubt a lot of national migration has begin to take place, yet it is only to a limited extent only.

(ix) Education and Technological Changes : The fact remains that most of the technological changes are coming from the western world and are adopted by other countries after modifying that in the light of their social , economic and political conditions. India is taking appropriate steps towards this education. Information technologies is widely used, Radio, T.V. computers and their use in the educational programme are being organized. The Educational Policy of 1986 and Revised Education Policy 1992 have contributed a lot. Distance education programme, open university and vocationalisation of education are some of the steps taken this respect but there is no denying the fact that India lags behind other advanced countries in this regard and much needs to be done in this direction. One of the difficulties is that much efforts from the point of view of finances and technical know how are not being mobilised by the nation. The adaptation of new technologies got delayed leading to slow process of modernization.

(x) Shortage of Research Facilities : Research is a costly affair. Adequate funds are not being provided in this direction and then to apply those findings to the area of operation. In order to accelerate the process of modernization the efforts of research and implementation of the findings both in government and private organizations and industries needs to be activated to make adequate investment in it.

8.3.3 Summary

India has no alternative but to go in for the modernization process in all the aspects i.e. social, political, economic, technical and ethical etc. India is moving on the solid lines towards their direction but at a slow speed. Infact it is the world wide

movement. India cannot be termed as backward in this area of operation, but it needs to be accelerated a lot in this process. No doubt, material capital has very important to lead the nation on the path of both modernization and globalization, but it cannot do it alone. It will take place only when education is used as a tool to activate a lot in this direction. Indian education process is no doubt doing a lot in this direction, but it needs to be activated a lot in the right direction at all levels and in all directions i.e. longitudinal and latitudinal.

8.4 Globalisation: Due to innovation in technology, modernization, liberalisation and industrialization the concept of globalization has come up which stands for removal of separate boundaries and manpower material, knowledge and indicates that human resource should be allowed to go from one country to an other. It will facilitate the transfer of technology. However, due to the philosophy of equalisation a care will have to be taken that these benefits may not remain limited to the elite and upper strata of society but should be passed on the lower sector of the masses. The fact remains that globalization describes that technical, political, economic and cultural atmosphere of today. While some people thinks of globalization as primarily a synonyms for global business and trade, it is much more than that. The same forces that allow business to operate as if nation borders did not exist also allow social activists, labour organizations, journalists, academics international terrorists and many other to work at global stage. It can thus be said that it involves much more than material development i.e., economic, social, cultural, educational and ethical amalgamation sharing and mixing up along with migration etc. The restrictions imposed by different nations, religions, sectors and different levels of development have blocked the path of globalization and gave birth to terrorism which needs to be checked.

8.4.1 Globalisation and Development

Globalisation is both directly and indirectly linked with development of all types. This increases migration, transfer of both material and human resources from one country to an other. It was on this basis that at first World Trade War was organized by UNO which was followed by World Trade Agreement on Trade and

Services (GATS) which involved not only trade but migration of human resources from different countries of the world. All this lead to sharpen the process of globalization. The oil resources of Iraq and Iran etc. are been of utilized throughout the world. The technology of war weapons of advanced countries are bought by the developing nations. The raw material of developing nations are also either used to nationalise their production or exported to other nations. India has a big bank of developed manpower of the world which has migrated to advanced countries like USA, UK, France etc. It can be said that whole material is valuable to oil rich countries of the world, in the same way superior and developed man power is to India more than 50% medical experts are of Indian origin in U.K. and same is the case with U.S.A. Many of them have adopted the nationalism of those countries and a good many are earning and sending directions which is used for development programme in India. In the same way some developing nations like Dubai, Iran and Iraq are in the need of the technicians and labour for their development programmes for which India migrates such persons, who earn dollars and sent that back to India which is used for development of Indian resources. In gist we can say that globalization, by the sharing of both the human and material resources and tendency of sharing has expedited the pace of development world over. It modernize, industrialise, improve mode of communication, transportation and mixing up of different cultures etc. On the whole it attempts to bring all human beings close to one and other and share the resources so that human beings feel more comfortable and increase motivation for globalization.

8.4.2 Need of Globalisation

(i) **World Peace** : The destruction of the World War II, has made the world clear that if there is IIIrd world war, it may finish the humanity on the globe. The result was the formation of UNO in 1945. It in addition to taking steps for world peace also opened the doors of migration, sharing of the resources and development of developing nations, spreading of educational base and UNESCO. All this facilitated the scope of globalisation. India is a member of UNO and is participating in almost

all types of activities. However, the fact remains that education is to play a very sensitive role in this direction.

(ii) Safety of Smaller Nations : Due to the impact of globalization and strengthening of UNO, such developments have taken place that the fear of elimination of smaller nations to be grabbed by the larger nations has been eliminated. The existence of Israel, Afghanistan are some living examples in which their safety has been managed by UNO. The politicising of education plays its role in it too and unite the world opinion against aggression.

(iii) Development of Developing Nations : Research has provided an evidence that if peace is to be maintained in the world, it is essential that underdeveloped nations be helped to exploit their natural resources and their human resources be developed to sharpen the pace of their development and make them to move towards globalisation. UNESCO, World Bank and some advanced nations are playing their constructive role in it by providing technical knowledge and financial aid to go in for it. Many nations have helped India to remove illiteracy and organise elementary education in the backward states like Rajasthan etc. It brings the nations of the world to come closer to one and other and expedited the pace of development.

(iv) Strengthening of World Trade : Globalisation has enlightened the world that no country of the world is completely self sufficient in all aspects. Some countries have rich natural resources, but poor technology and vice versa also. In order to raise the standard of living and pace of development it is essential that both types of countries should help one and others. For this purpose schemes of GATS have been framed. India is involving Japan, USA, U.K. etc. to invest in India to boost its economy. Education plays a significant role in it.

(v) Recognition of Human Rights : There are some fundamental rights i.e. living with honour, respecting the identity and integrity, save the human rights through out the world. Now the situation become so bad that some sections of society are compelled to migrate to some other countries, who provide them shelter to live in peace. When terrorism was in abundance in Punjab a lot of sikh youths

managed to go to Germany, U.K, U.S.A, etc. who provided the protection in their country, which can be attributed to be the effect of globalisation. Such type of migration has taken place through out the world. It also accelerates the process of globalisation.

(vi) Development of Democratic Values : The trend in the world is to go in for the democratic way of life. Many more countries are adopting it. USSR had dictatorial tendencies and USA is the democracy. The result is that USSR has split up into 11 different countries while USA continue to be one country with 50 different states. It helps to equal opportunities for all. It is hoped that democracy will strengthen the roots of globalisation, India is becoming more friendly towards democracy i.e. U.K., U.S.A, Japan etc. It is more suitable to India being multi religious, multi-lingual and multicultural society.

(vii) Modernisation : We have discussed with the relationship of modernisation with globalisation. Both interact with one and other and push the economy towards development.

(viii) Environmental Pollution : As the things stand for the time being industrialisation is taking place in some parts of the world adding pollution in the environment, water and eatables. The result is that in the sky and layers of gases some holes have been made in the environment and the sun, which is leading to cancer which is not curable. It is why that in some parts of Australia people are advised not to expose their bodies to the sun. On the sea shores some times acid rain takes place in U.S.A. In case of globalisation the industrialization will be decentralized and trend towards clean environments will increase. India needs to visualise and do away with the extensively spread pollutions of all the types. Education needs to be used as a tool of set the things right.

(ix) Population Explosion : The population of the world is fast increasing and it is so in India. According to an estimate we have crossed the limit of 125 crores. It is being estimated it will cross the limit of 250 crores in the next 50 years. India is the second largest populated country of the world. It is hoped that in the near future it will cross the limits of china which has adopted one child family and

implemented it sincerely while we have planned two children family and not implemented it strictly. The area is not expanding the population explosion will be continue. The result will be poverty, pollution, shortages will increase. In case globalisation takes place for this time being the migration will be improving. Most of the peoples will be migrating, solving a good deal of problems of population. It will not only solve the problem of population of thickly type, but also solve the problem of thinly populated big countries like Canada and Australia Globalisation will solve so many other problems of humanity and industrialisation. One of the modes to do away with it is to spread the educational facilities. It is hoped that the way education is spreading in the due course of time, people will learn to control the family giving a relief to the increasing of population.

India Need to Go in for Globalisation. It will be essential to go in for globalisation, in order to live in the world which in terms of technology has been reduced to the size of a village. In order to do so we must enhance the level of our higher education in all the fields of science and philosophy so as to compete the world in the process of globalisation. However, it also is to be necessary that we must keep our identity intact. We are living in an age in which we are quite advanced in terms of industrialisation and technology as compared to many developing countries of the world. Our approach will be to get technological advancement from advanced countries and lead developing countries in these areas. Similarly in some areas of development i.e. philosophy, religion, culture, Indian medical system and use of medicinal plants etc., the world needs to learn from us. On the other hand technological advancement is much more respected and is quite advancement in advanced nations. It is also a fact that nothing can be thrust upon any other country of the world. It is to be done in the process of socialisation and better understanding. It needs to be fundamental understood that we are not only to export good quality things to other countries but to go in for better understanding, behaviour and culture, we must also learn to be alive to respect the culture of other countries. In whole of this type of process education plays the prominent role and higher education is still more important. India will

have to modernise, industry, mines exploitation, technical knowledge and educational efforts both from the view of quality and quantity. The expansion of educational activities will along with the philosophy of Globalisation will solve many of the problems of Indian society i.e. control of population, modernisation of Indian economy and technical knowledge, industrialisation, economy, political awareness, world peace and international understanding which are the needs of our uplift.

8.5 Role of Modernisation and Globalisation in Indian Society

Both modernisation and globalisation are interlinked with one and other. Indian culture is rich in many aspects and world is to learn a lot from it also. On the other hand it is less developed in the area of technological advancement. It is to share it both with advanced and developing nations in accordance with the needs. The technological research and advancement has reached a stage, where is no country of the world can go in for isolation and India cannot also afford to do so. India needs to improve upon her educational system in such a way that elementary education is not only universalised, free and compulsory, but its standard should be improved. Secondary education must be vocationalised. Higher education must be expanded and improved a lot. It must become an active participant in the process of modernisation and globalisation which are in fact two sides of the same coin which cannot be separated from one and other. UNO and its other branches such as UNESCO. Human Rights, eridication of poverty and illiteracy etc. are playing their constructive role in it. India should go up for both modernisation and globalisation and use the tool of education towards the achievement of these targets of developed nations.

8.6 Questions for Self-Evaluation

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| (i) | Globalisation leads to world peace. | Yes/No |
| (ii) | Modernisation is not related with democratic way of life. | Yes/No |
| (iii) | Modernisation stands in the path of research facilities. | Yes/No |
| (iv) | Modernisation is not concerned with administration. | Yes/No |
| (v) | Globalisation strengthens the world trade. | Yes/No |
| (vi) | Modernisation is related with Westernisation. | Yes/No |

Answer Key : (i) Yes (ii) No (iii) No (iv) No (v) Yes (vi) Yes

8.7 Suggested Questions

- (i) Bring out the difference between Modernisation and Westernisation. Give examples to substantiate your answer.
- (ii) What do you understand by Globalisation? How is it related with development?

8.8 Suggested Books

- 1. Dr. T.S. Sodhi and : Philosophical and Sociological
Dr. Harinder Kaur Sodhi Foundations of Education
- 2. Dr. Sawroop Sexena : Philosophy of Education