

IMPACT OF MODERNIZATION ON WOMEN LIFE STYLE

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ABSTRACT

This study's objective is to comprehend how modernisation has affected women's empowerment in India. A quantitative research methodology was used to complete this study. A total of (N=100) women are selected as participants from various Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan neighbourhoods and organisations. The participants are primarily from the working class. The study's goal is to examine how modernization affects women's empowerment, measure how modernization affects empowerment, analyse how media plays a role in empowering women, and elevate the status of women in south Punjab and its effects on their ability to participate in decision-making, receive support from their families to pursue higher education, feel confident in themselves, and be aware of their legal rights. To investigate the extent of female engagement in politics and the impact of electronic media on female empowerment. Women between the ages of 18 and 60 made up the population of the Dera Ghazi Khan city, the research's study universe. Purposive random sampling was utilised in this investigation. The interview schedule was used to get the data. The idea was advanced that modernity would benefit women.

Keywords: women, modernization, experiences

INTRODUCTION

Design innovations, sociological upheaval, and political activity are the main causes of cultural change and societal advancement. Every social source is contained by and also subject to the influence of any national classification system, any local circumstance, as well as a global system of states and markets. According to the world-system approach, national businesses and also corporations are positioned in a global capitalist nexus with a scale of work that corresponds to its constituent elements, including the core, periphery, and semiperiphery. Thus, no significant social change occurs outside of the Earth condition. As a result, in order to comprehend the roles and status of women as well as changes in the family structure, for instance, it is vital to look at monetary advancement and political development, both of which are influenced by local and global innovations. When discussing women's employment, it is important to note that the structural factors of gender, geographic location, express legal protection, development strategy, and global market variations interact to determine the rate and rhythm of women's entry into the workforce and financial systems (Chirot, 1983).

Discussing this Standing of Muslim Women of all ages It is common to observe that women's legal standing and societal obligations are more difficult in Muslim nations than everywhere else. The accepted role of women according to Islamic religion and law is frequently cited as a key factor in determining women's status. All women are often seen as spouses, girlfriends, and mothers, and sexual segregation is common and occasionally necessary for valid reasons. Men may be in charge of providing the means of subsistence, but in order for women to rise in status, they must get married and have children. Men, in contrast to women, have the unilateral right to divorce; a woman can only work and travel with her man

father's written consent; family honour and good reputation, or even the negative effects of waste, rest more heavily when women carry out their duties. Islam imposes these legal and also institutional protections of reverence for the Shari'a, justifying and also upholding the division of society as demonstrated by sexual activity. Muslim civilizations are typically thought to have higher than normal libidos, higher than average death rates, and rapid rates of population growth. That proved the point that the era of the union has an impact on libido. Since the late 1980s, 34% of all prospective brides from Muslim nations have been under the age of 30, and Muslim women generally have six children.

Muslim civilizations, like many others, have misconceptions about the unchangeable distinctions in sexual orientation. Our claim that women are complex, diverse beings—often impoverished, with legal standing and protection under the law—is highly compelling, and this fact heightens societal barriers to women's advancement. In the realm of education and learning as well as work, it's not only believed that women don't have the same interests as men, which would hence hinder men from following their routines, but also care is taken to ensure they can't plan assignments perceived to be incorrect.

Determining Women's Standing

Since the 1980s, the issue of women in the Middle East and Far East has been linked to the larger issue of local Islamic resurgence, sometimes characterised as fundamentalism or even Islamism. The rise of Islamist groups in the Middle East has contributed to accurate clichés about the region, particularly the idea that Islam permeates its politics and way of life, that tradition is strong, that the local church is the best authority, and that women's status is generally inferior. How do most people start evaluating the condition of women in Islam or even the Middle East? Islam's detractors and supporters have starkly different perspectives on the issue. Many of these works on the status of women were sarcastically categorised by one publisher as "misery research" or even "dignity study." The first choice concentrates on the wholly repressive chores that Muslim women must perform in their daily lives, whereas the last option strives to demonstrate the usefulness of women's work within their communities, both offline and online. In any event, the status of women in Islam is a subject of increasing scrutiny.

Modernization has a huge effect on women. Although modernity has increased financial prospects in certain areas, it has also led to a decline in the traditional sources of income for most women, who work in the creation of handcrafted and also self-made goods (Inter-American Improvement Bank, 1987). In terms of agriculture, the advantages of computerization and modern engineering have generally displace smaller producers and disrupt traditional systems of production between tasks carried out by the two sexes within a smaller family. Additionally, access to financing, advanced technology, and expanded products and services have all been issues for women. These designs, however, never took into account jobs with dual purposes or specialised needs. Could productivity have remained at lower levels had this not happened? In professional settings, women are not allowed to specialise. The nations around the world that have improved opportunities for women and girls in education and the workplace in recent decades have largely increased prosperity and moderated population growth while limiting infant mortality and achieving societal progress for all. Their partners took their specific area protection under the law absent. Amazing advantages resulted from the majority of these expanded chances and freedom. The needs of women and likewise women must be prioritised because there is undoubtedly plenty to address.

Following World War 1, there was a protracted era in which chicken was in demand whenever a practical

man required it. Kemal Ataturk was the name of the person. As a result of having a fresh perspective on contemporary possibilities for living and a keen interest in modern poultry, this person published modern poultry values in the nineteenth century. They believed that if poultry continued to adhere to these outdated ideals, traditional western nations would once more attack them. As soon as this person said, "If you don't, they're going to devour you," she said. Kemal thus published a modernisation plan for poultry in the 1920s. According to your ex, there is no difference between men and women in any aspect of life. They gave you the most recent work for women's education and learning. They gave the order for the chicken girl to report to the university. In addition, they mandated that females cast this vote. They guaranteed women the right to vote. They also implemented new legislation that completely outlawed polygamy while using standard western methods of rules. They introduced new clothing values for both men and women. They talked about how one should stand out by one's appearance. The Republic of Turkey saw a great and lasting influence from modernization. Through the usage of a contemporary way of life, that developed into any developed nation.

Modernization is the consequence of actions or even pursuits made by people; it virtually ever refers to a technology that has been designed to improve. Men and women look for innovative methods or even techniques to accomplish their own goals. The choice of these strategies at the national level will determine how these locates turn out. This leads to conflict at many levels between modernizers, conservatives, and onlookers, and within this competition, modernization's goals may alter and advance. The modernization process may have to deal with crises that are both circular and regressive. Modernization has a direct impact on the increase in overall resident happiness.

Industrialization served as the catalyst for the multifaceted strategy known as modernization. Prior to industrialisation, society was founded on conventional social structures. Every aspect of society underwent change as a result of modernization. Both negative and positive effects of modernization on society are present. India's young female population is greatly impacted by modernity. It has a negative effect on the younger generation in India's current modernising predicament. Women are an integral part of any civilization and have played a significant role in the process of progress. According to the feminist position, women should have the same legal protection as men, not just in the context of their homes. Islam inherently provides women with legal protections that are regarded as being crucial to the advancement of women. Although they followed the Western pattern, they accomplished all of their worthwhile lifetime goals together. They have reduced their unique appreciation and turned women into the sole sexual object of their leisure. Women of all ages think that developing their sexual independence is essential to their personal growth. The majority of these negative impacts have been linked to Indian women.

The scenario is dependent on how modernisation concepts may be seen by Muslim societies' online spiritual and political networks. Because of this, the majority of Muslim arguments frequently rely on ambiguity and confusion, emphasising the lack of unity. India may serve as a general example of this problem. India is a multi-cultural society with significant traces of colonial history. Prior to its split, India had two significant Muslim and Hindu populations. There were certain social changes in society throughout the colonial era. India had several smaller and larger states, but it lacked a similar express through which it could genuinely develop its unique cultural character. We have a strong love affinity with India, which has a nationalist movement, during the early stages of industrialization. The majority of these nationalist movements had some sort of relationship with societal norms. Nationalism evolved into the best

catchphrase for the society with the passage of time. According to the publisher, the independence of sociological, cultural, and political institutions has had a significant impact on Asian cultures.

Along the path of modernisation, structural attributes have a significant role. The characteristics that have the most effects are often social mobilisation, structural differentiation, and institutional development. The fact that these illnesses have been resolved does not prove that modern civilization is progressing down the right route toward modernisation. These are often necessary but insufficient problems for that modernization and structure-modifying approach to national and intercontinental interactions, as well as that ongoing institutional structure-modifying approach. Modernization is the result of actions or even efforts taken by both men and women; it has little to no link to the program's automatic advancement. People search for novel techniques or even methods to reach their objective. The actual completion of these areas depends on your choice of your resources at a national level. This leads to a competition between modernizers, conservatives, and onlookers, and during this competition, modernization-related businesses may change or even close. The modernization process may have to deal with both regressive crises and fertility cycles. Modernization is essential to your existence and the growth of all humans.

The 1950–1960 period saw the development of early modernization theory, which examined the spread of Western institutions as well as traditional values and beliefs in non–Western societies. Several Eastern Oriental and also Southern Asian nations are a good example of this. European standards have gained popularity among both men and women as well as other groups. Social change is taking place as a result of these organisations' effect on many ethnicities and cultures. For the great majority of academics, traditionalism has no symbolic meaning. The majority of sociologists believe that traditionalism is a means for people to ignore reality without considering its negative aspects. These folks lack vital cultural understanding. By destroying these types of senior year cultures with analytical logic, modernization may take place. Modernization cannot be considered a replacement for cultural practises. The relationship between modernity and also cultures should be illuminating. Men and women need to be able to pursue or even search for the positive via their ways of living. People in developing nations all over the world are becoming split due to inadequate relationships and adaption based on old western ideals. The challenge for those developing nations is to set their own modernization schedules that take into account their particular national priorities and distinctive cultural elements. The protectors of cultures may be posing a significant amount of opposition to modernization

TheoreticalFramework

The theoretical framework for this study draws on feminist and sociological philosophy. Because it is still being transmitted, utilise modernization theory to examine the situation of women in Indian society. Modernization is linked to a number of structural, institutional, and societal characteristics. The most significant internal factors are often culture, religious views, and cultures. The conventional view of women is one of subordination. To move herself into the progressing line, she must overcome various obstacles. Modernization does provide numerous avenues and opportunities to advance the top class, but it only has a greater influence on and support for men than for women. If you look at the development graph, you can see that while modernisation has largely benefited the male population, women continue to face discrimination in terms of their position, rights, and way of life. After the modernising shift, males become stronger than women. For many of these factors, we frequently play an encouraging role in modernization; on the other hand, other people see these factors as obstacles to progress. Everything that may be socially

discovered and also distributed by the members of a modern society is a way of life. In this study, Rostow's Development Model was employed to assess the degree of modernization in relation to the stages of women's status development in the setting of India. Rostow outlined the five stages of growth in various social and commercial aims. Your unique is endowed with culture that is a part of some form of social legacy and may, therefore, remodel your culture and also make changes that become a part of the heritage of making it many years. Modernization's aesthetic foundations were partially laid by this particular reshaping and also initiating alterations in various companies' cultures. Various ethnicities and more engaged in very important activities are often represented in the social organisations of the contemporary society. Organizations comprise behavioural standards, values, and programmes that promote friendly cooperation. Organizations are frequently among the most formal and involved with contemporary social conventions. Every culture has certain types of people that exhibit certain complexes that are hidden from the rest of that contemporary society.

Modernization is viewed as something distinct in the great majority of Muslim firms compared to their corporate cultures and religious values. While contemporary organisations' programmes show how civilizations, science, religion, law, democracy, the market, municipal modern society, and culture are frequently related to modernisation. It is much preferable to use modernity to visualise the links between the majority of these factors. Some of the factors help to position the work of modernisation, while others, such as antiquated traditions and superstitions, are seen as obstacles in the course of modernity. Sociologists have offered a variety of hypotheses and propositions on social customs and beliefs and their effects on the work of progress. Tradition stands in opposition to modernity or the mission of modernisation. In the conventional way of life, people used to respect their parents' opinions and actions. Because of this, the great majority of sociologists focus on the ways in which these everyday people obstruct modernity.

In the 20th century, the American social theorist Parson became well-known for his distinction between "traditional" and "modern" institutions. both traditional social structures based on attribution and contemporary social structures based on successes. Ascription refers to a method through which a person gains influence, fortune, respect, and status in society by means of or even as a result of a relationship with a certain social path. This one guy uses these types of obviously resources to travel throughout their career. On the other hand, regardless of their initial freedoms or even lack thereof, people in society acquire the resources of riches, power, and also status. Regular schooling does play a role in credentials, but today's culture pushes people to be more social and realise how their actions in professional professions and neuro-scientific learning may help them advance or even lose their positions.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study modernization on women life style
2. To study modern women

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The setting for the analyses produced the Second Section of the Southerly. People that participated in the study might concentrate on all the women in the chosen locations. Due to agent in the total, trial has been a lesser part of anything intended. The Easy Choosing approach may be used to choose a sample of 100

respondents while keeping in mind their exploratory and option-seeking tendencies.

Toolfordatacollection

Phase 2 has been to assist in defining your data selection after comprehending the test in the research. It can be the instrument used by the expert to gather your data for the review. It was also advertised as the research methodology or even the appropriate instrument for that variety of information.

For the purpose of gathering information, a customer survey with 70 open-ended questions might be created. Meeting programme implementation is possible despite the fact that some respondents live in the Dera Ghazi Khan and Multan Center's outer areas. The questions have been arranged inside the document in a logical order, starting with those that ask about the respondent's advantages as they age, handle, educate themselves, and create a comfortable atmosphere. The respondent's perception of modernisation and women's empowerment can then be probed step by step.

Techniques

The researcher will make every effort to obtain accurate information from respondents while using the semi-structural technique, but he or she cannot guarantee that the data will be 100% accurate or that the results will be of an acceptable standard.

DATA ANALYSIS

The data will be statistically analysed and presented using cross tabulations, averages, and percentages.

ThematicTabulation

Table1: ThemesofTables

Questions		Yes(%)	No(%)		Total
Doyou livein JointFamilySystem	Options	49(49%)	51(51%)		100
ThebehaviouroffamilytowardthembeingasaWoman.	Options	Good	Normal	Bad	Total
		71(71%)	29(29%)	1(1%)	100
TogivingthemEqualRightslikeasothermaleFamilyMembers.	Options	Mostly	Sometime	Never	Total
		56(56%)	41(41%)	3(3%)	100
Toknowaboutimportanceoftheirsuggestion intheirfamilies.	Options	37(37%)	53(53%)	9(9%)	100
To knowabouttheirPocketmoneyforpersonaluse.	Options	56(56%)	35(35%)	9(9%)	100
To knowabout giving thePowertotaketheirown decisions.	Options	23(23%)	62(62%)	9(9%)	100

ExplanationofTableNo.1

The questions posed above demonstrate that many women have been granted equal rights by their families

and are free to make decisions with their own permission. The majority of them had nuclear families and were free to live their lives as they pleased. They are living respectfully and are completely free to pursue new lifestyles. Because women trust their family members more, the nuclear family system has a significant positive impact on women's empowerment. Women are reliant on other family members. Families typically assist working women with other household or family problems. In a blended household, women experience freedom and independence. They make decisions as well.

Table2

Questions	Options	Yes(%)	No(%)				Total	
To know about visit Market.		86(86%)	14(14%)				100	
To explore about going alone to outside	Option	Yes	No				Total	
		60(60%)	40(40)				100	
To get their opinion in shopping.	Option	Mostly	Sometimes	Never			Total	
		67(67%)	21(21%)	3(3%)			100	
respect to have freedom to get education in their families.	Option	Mostly	Sometimes	Never			Total	
		61(61%)	33(33%)	6(6%)			100	
opinion about changing in their lives after get education.	Option	Self Confidence	Awareness about rights	Empowerment	All			
		56(56%)	18(18%)	13(13%)	13 (13%)	100.0		
To know about where girls are mostly visited alone outside if question number. Ninth answer is yes.	Option	University	Market	Lands	Friendhome	Relatives	Anywhere	Total
		21(21%)	3(3%)	0(0%)	4(4%)	5(5%)	27(27%)	100

Explanation of Table No.2

The aforementioned subject explains that people should exercise their independence by venturing outdoors, particularly when it comes to shopping, going to school, and other activities. They can walk outside and visit their relatives' homes at any time. Women who are older than thirty are often allowed to walk outside and engage in any activities. Most girls under the age of twenty do not travel alone outside of certain travel for educational purposes.

Table3

Questions	Options	Yes(%)	No(%)			Total
To respect to know boy are going to same school where girls are going to get education.		67(67%)	33(33%)			100
To respect to know about get education from other city is allowed.	Options	Mostly	Sometime	Never	Total	

		33(33%)	37(37%)	30(30%)	100
Parent's permission to get educated in Co-EducationSystem.	Option	Yes	No		Total
		58(58%)	42(42%)		100
To explore girls is going to which school to get education.	Option	Government School	Private	Both	Total
		31(31%)	14(14%)	55(55%)	100

Explanation of Table No.3

The aforementioned subject demonstrates how boys and girls attend the same kind of schools under the same socioeconomic circumstances. Girls are typically permitted to neglect their schooling in the suburbs. Girls are permitted to attend school in the suburbs as part of everyday life in well-educated, contemporary homes. This percentage is comparable to families that forbid their daughters from attending school in another city. Most families encouraged their daughters to pursue further education in other cities.

Table 4

To their opinion about to take them to the hospital during sickness.	Option	Mostly	Sometimes	Never	Total
		68(68%)	31(31%)	1(1%)	100
To explore their opinion about Medical Check-up during illness in which hospital.	Option	Government	Private	Both	Total
		10(10%)	53(53%)	37(37%)	100
Having Personal Property on their own name.	Options	Yes(%)	No (%)		Total
		30(30%)	70(70%)		100
To their opinion for having personal Convince.	Options	Yes	No		Total
		8(8%)	92(92%)		100
To explore spending their income in daily life.	Option	Household	Personal	Both	Total
		19(19%)	18(18%)	63(63%)	100
To check their saving level of income.	Option	Mostly	Sometimes	Never	Total
		20(20%)	63(63%)	17(17%)	100

Explanation of Table No.4

The response from respondents about whether they have ever been taken to the hospital while ill is shown in the table above. Of the respondents, 68.0 percent said they had done so frequently, 31.0 percent said they had done so occasionally, and 1.0 percent said they had never been taken to the hospital while ill. A mother

who is in excellent health will give birth to a healthy child, and society will advance under her watch. Maintaining women's health is crucial for their ability to carry out social and home tasks. The majority of families that take their female members to the doctor prefer to have them treated by private, male doctors. Some families choose not to pay for their daughters' medical care because they are experiencing social and financial difficulties. Some antiquated customs required families to take their women to a woman doctor for a checkup. Healthy women are more self-assured and task-focused, and empowerment characteristics have a positive impact on them.

Table5

Questions	Options	Mostly	Sometimes	Never	Total	
To their family thoughts about likelihood to get willingness of Girls about their Marriages.		34(34%)	35(35%)	31(31%)	100	
To their family tradition about Giving Haq Maharto Women.	Options	Yes	No		100	
		87(87%)	13(13%)			
To their participation in Casting Vote.	Option	86(86%)	14(14%)		100.0	
To their opinion about Casting Vote by force or their own well.	Option	Husband	Fahter	Own Will	Relatives	100
		24(24%)	17(17%)	59(59%)	0(0%)	
To their opinion about their own Participation in Politics.	Option	Yes	No		100	
		18(18%)	82(82%)			
To their opinion about Participation of women in Politics.	Option	Yes	No		100	
		75(75%)	25(25%)			

Explanation of Table No. 5

The above table displays the respondents' responses regarding how their families view women's willingness to marry. Of the respondents, 34.0 percent said that their families generally value this trait, 35.0 percent said that this trait is occasionally valued, and 31.0 percent said that their families never take this trait into account. This ratio demonstrates that women do have certain rights to express their desire for marriage. Most of the time, traditional families never approve of their female family members getting married. Modern families place a high value on their daughters' permission to marriage. Families do not encourage females to choose their own spouses or participate in love marriages.

CONCLUSION

The aspiration for globalization-based advancement of all nations and change in developing or less developed countries has brought the globe into the twenty-first century. Particularly in developing nations, modernization is the hottest topic. India appears to be in the forefront of disputes about the true meaning of modernity. mostly rejects that type of modernisation, which is similar to westernisation in terms of culture,

ideas, and socioeconomic factors. On the other side, there is a group that contends that modernising society through islamization will modernise the socio-economic tendencies in the nation. Another group views modernity as the elimination of antiquated customs and beliefs from society. The majority of the younger generation believes that modernisation of society would result from economic improvement, greater work possibilities, access to higher educational options, and improved health. The researcher's survey examines all facets of women's empowerment in traditional cultures. We can identify several modernising components based on the timing of the poll and the responses of the populace.

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