

CHALLENGES AND TRENDS TOWARDS THE INTEGRATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH – ROLE OF MUSEUMS IN 21ST CENTURY

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Introduction

Indian society is said to be a synthesis of diverse social and cultural elements. The unity between the villages, families and the legal systems was the outcome of the synthesis. The synthesis has created continuity from the ancient period to till today continuing from the time of Mohenjo-Daro through the time of British rule to post independence. The culture of India was molded throughout various era of history, all the while absorbing customs, traditions and ideas from both invaders and immigrants. Cultural practices, languages, customs and rituals are example of the co-mingling over centuries. In modern days, in spite of this unique cultural diversity, the whole country is bound as a civilization due to its common history, there by preserving the national identity. India was the birth place of religious system such as Hinduism, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism which have a strong influence not only over India, but also the whole world. The culture of India was influenced by the foreign culture particularly Persian, Arabic and Turkish Culture. Influenced came in the from religion, languages and dress. In all societies of the world, education as an instrument of socialization is also

considered as a powerful catalyst for social change. It is also considered powerful medium for removing prejudice and discrimination in societies torn by communal and racial conflicts. In the Indian context, education has an added importance not only for the speedy socio-economic progress, but also as the most effective changing agent and the pivotal factors for the up keep of the democratic set up and emotional integration of the country.

In the perspective of globalization, today social science is playing a vital role in our society. They discussed about the man and their surrounding environment. Social scientist conducted many studies during the post-independence period to evaluate socio-economic condition of India. Museology is a part of social science and its importance is increased gradually remarkable day by day. Social science mostly deals in the question of change – social, economic, cultural, or political. Until some time back these engagements were envisioned primarily in the framework of “modernization” and “development”. M.N. Srinivas, India’s most celebrated sociologist, for

example, identified three core processes of social change Westernization, modernization and secularization – through which social scientists ought to make sense of the changing Indian society (Srinivas, 1966). Museums document social relationships represented in the languages, music and song, agriculture, architecture, contests of skill, visual art, religions, dramaturgy, educational systems, scientific disciplines, and the many other practices that symbolize those relationships. In present situation, museum plays a significant role in our society because they are depicted meaningfully the socio-economic culture and their community, which are in verge of extinction day by day. When visitor's visit museum then they can communicate with their past and museums carrying their past for future generation. Museum is one of the necessary components of a society's development. This research paper emphasized on present condition of Indian communities and co-released the museum's role in 21st century scenario.

Objectives

This research paper based on some socio-cultural factors, which are direct or indirectly involved in perspective of Indian rural and urban growth and development such as-

- 1) Paradigm shift from joint family to nuclear family
- 2) Influence of modern technology with urbanization
- 3) Superstitions
- 4) Orthodox nature of people
- 5) Massive involvement of religion
- 6) Generation gap to pass out experience
- 7) Least government intensive

Methodology

The research paper is based on empirical research, which relies on experience or observation. It is conducted on the current trends of growth about the rural and urban population development. The study involves a pre-field stage and post field stage of comparative study on co-relation of urban and rural population and their socio-economic culture changing increasingly. Some measurement scales were used in the study. The design of the scale is based on relevant literature review, publication etc. The information was collected from various sources, like- 1) Formulate Hypothesis

- 2) Research design (sample design)
- 3) Collection of data
- 4) Statistical result
- 5) Evaluate the accuracy of the results obtained

Findings

The findings reveal that the socio-cultural factors definitely influencing the rural and urban population pattern and their behaviour. However, It is also observed that the nature of these factors and their influence is as such that appropriate structural interventions can make all these socio- cultural attributes playing a favorable role for growth and development of the Indian society. The researcher has made some observations on the policy implications of the findings and wishes to share this information with the community, such as the present forum for wider support.

Results

The results shows the analysis of data which were collected from the various sources. But the effect of results will be a up gradation for further growth and

developments of Indian scenario. This paper tries to fill the gap of socio-economic and culture structural position of Indian context. The detail results will be discussed in the full paper.

Conclusion

Social change in India can be explained in terms of co-existence of tradition as well as modernity and its continuity and change. It occurs in the structure and culture of a society through internal and external factors. All societies need a change in stability and social checks. Modernity and change are required to attain a new level of knowledge and technical knowhow to meet the changing demands and challenges. Social tensions and conflicts are caused by differentials values and interest of the old and the young, the educated and the illiterate, the townsmen and the rural folk. 21st

century's social science research also included museum may be accepted the challenges for up gradation and play a significant role for development of the societies will be more developing in Indian perspective.

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