

Modernization



Modernization is an aspect that is a significant consequence of World War I. During the war critical advances in technology were made; hence creating a basis, in which modernization of world cultures, economies and political systems would shape themselves. For instance, the creation and use of the radio, as a mean of mass culture proliferation, was critical to modernization. The evolution of social cultures from individual oriented cultures towards generalized mass cultures facilitated the inception of a modern culture, where individuals were not divided according to their social groupings or structures. Hence, people acted as one unit in social and economic interactions facilitated by technological advances like the radio.

While modernization is characterized as an outcome of mass culture, the World War I was critical to significant developments in production technologies, which led to the industrialization era, hence modernization. The methods of production were significantly refined, hence, leading to production of methods, which reduced operation costs and increased production outputs; hence mass production in industrial processes. The economic impacts of these processes were critical to the development and rivalries of the world economies. Therefore, the aspects of mass production characterized modernized economies, where technological advantage was critical in furthering political, economic and military agendas during and after the World War I.

However, these factors were dependent on the political dispensations after the World War I. The aftermath of the World War I is characterized by the significant changes in political systems across the world. Every system conceived and opted at creating a superior political system and structure.

While these political systems were critical to modernization of politics and brought new approaches to the new world order, they were fundamentally different in their structures, policies and philosophies. These are critically identifiable as liberal democracies, authoritarian and anti-colonial political systems, aspired to provide a viable solution to economic and administrative challenges facing society.

The identification of society as a mass society is an aspect of modernization, which was instrumental to the subsequent World War II. Significant technological advances realized during World War I, like radio communications and mass production of weapons, were crucial contributing factors to the efforts of all involved parties. Therefore, World War I was a significant contributor to social-economic and political modernization.