**Postmodernism**

# **Introduction:**

Examining One of the Most Controversial Philosophical Terms of the Modern Era. There's a word that's been causing a lot of debate and has been in the news for decades in the philosophical and intellectual community today. Those words are postmodernism. “A late-20th-century style and concept in the arts, architecture, and criticism that symbolizes a departure from modernism and has at its heart a general rejection of large theories and ideologies, as well as a problematical connection with any conception of "art," according to Google, It's impossible to agree on this definition, even among the most prominent intellectuals in the subjects it covers, as will be demonstrated in this essay. Postmodernism has become so commonplace in recent years that it is easy to forget how nuanced, demanding, and politically contentious postmodern philosophy can be. "Postmodernism is over, or it never existed," we are even told on occasion (Hutcheon i). Postmodernism's concepts are relevant to this discussion because of the sheer mental strength behind them and what these ideas have to say about the world, life, and existence in general. It's a terrific opportunity to learn something new from some of the world's most renowned minds. Inquiring minds want to know. Historically, where and when did postmodernism emerge? Is it about a certain topic or notion, or is it about a wide range of themes and concepts? Is it a political issue, and if so, in what jurisdiction? In light of this, how would you define postmodernism?

Postmodernism's origins may be traced back to what? Postmodernism, as the name implies, is the style. After the modernist era, it's called postmodernism. "Postmodernism was first used in English by the eminent British historian Arnold Toynbee in describing the historical period following the Franco-Prussian War, which concluded in 1871,” according to Toynbee (Maus 12). “Contrary to common expectation [postmodernism and modernism] came not from Europe or the United States, but from Hispanic America," the concept appears to have been used in Hispanic America before it first appeared in English. Initiation of Ruben Dario in 1890 (Anderson 3). Postmodernism is defined as “the shift in sensibility Nietzsche announced approximately a century ago” in the book “Postmodernism and Politics” (Aronowitz 1). Postmodernism is clearly a departure from modernism, and it began right before the turn of the twentieth century.

What is postmodernism all about? A vast range of ideas and topics seem to be connected to postmodernism. Language, "It all began with the first storyteller of the tribe," photography, "postmodern photography foregrounds the notion of ideology as representation by appropriating recognisable images," sociology, "Foucault and Deleuze, instead of seeing negation as the agent of change, favoured affirmation." (Jordan Peterson does not comprehend postmodernism 6:57-7:12) They argue the dialectic approach just generates a new normative standard that rejects the different. As with the first two, the third focuses on the impact of various media, such as language and photography, on how people communicate and express themselves. "A major change in the political and cultural problematic, it is in turn tied to other developments that have taken place during World War II," according to the postmodernist movement (Aronowitz 1). Thus, it appears that postmodernism has a strong connection to sociology, and in particular to the processes of change.

# **Literature review:**

This, of course, is up for debate. There is no such thing as absolute truth, according to postmodernists. In their view, what is true for one person may be incorrect for another? This is their core belief. In other words, what is wrong today may be true tomorrow? They don't perceive the world as having a single grand narrative that everyone can buy into. To put it another way, they believe that there are multiple truths for each person. Any belief a person holds to be real for them is true to them, but not to everyone else. Self-conceptualization and rationalization are central to the postmodern perspective.

As a discipline, adopting postmodernism in psychology tries to question if investigating a topic from the perspective of facts is essential in the psychological context... Consequently, postmodern psychology emphasized the incorporation of numerous evaluations into the process of determining the optimal course of action for a problem. Individuals and their relationships with their immediate surroundings must be evaluated from different perspectives, and this necessitates the development of proactive settings that encourage in-depth psychological assessments. It is common for psychologists who have adopted postmodernism to question the authority and certainty of the most important aspects of social existence and human interactions (Parker, 2015). To grasp the value of connections, the postmodern perspective on everyday life helps establish a positive and diverse perspective on social interactions and ties.

In light of this, those who consider postmodernism as either an outflow of or a defence against the 'new events' in which people live are making a serious mistake. First, how postmodern culture has recreated traditional power structures and relationships, or how such experts are not proper to praise postmodernity. For example, when postmodernism illuminates family relationships, it is not dynamic. The loss of the Enlightenment assumption that learning, especially logical information, would lead to advancement and emancipation, the obliteration of the boundary between the real world and dreams, are all depicted by Frosh (2018) in ways that have become familiar to researchers. Apart from target reality and abstract translation, oneself and others, and perception and sensation are just a few of the cutting-edge age's many polarities. An increasing number of people in the general population were becoming weary of mental learning as they realised that psychologists had little to say about the human condition, as well as the growing strains between scholastic psychology and professional mental practise. Even after decades, psychology appears to have gone further into the logical establishment, even while interest in the field has decreased.

For all its infancy, the notion of postmodernism has the potential to evolve within psychology and have an impact on changes that are perceived by psychologists. As a result, postmodernism denies all of modernism's uncertain features, including truth itself. To postmodernists, the term "modernity" is synonymous with objective science (Burrell & Cooper, 2015). The industrial revolution, civilisation, and social development of the 19th century are commonly referred to as modernity. In contrast, among postmodernists, the rise of modernism has hampered the creation of progressive rationales. A lack of social connectivity and development has resulted as a result of a lack of freedom of evaluations and questioning of concerns, rather than encouraging good progression. Humans, under the postmodernist view of psychology, are inherently unchangeable, according to Rattansi (2017). As a result, people's personalities are characterised by resistance and in some cases submission. Each member of society must take into account their immediate surroundings and the resulting changes. A person's inability to integrate into a particular social group is typically due to a failure to adjust to these changes.

In other words, ethnic disparities are a prime illustration of how people fail to integrate into specific situations because they can't adapt to their immediate surroundings (D'Arrigo-Patrick, Hoff, Knudson-Martin & Tuttle, 2017). People who have difficulty integrating into a group, according to postmodern psychologists, sometimes show signs of disassociation because they are unsure of their duties and the implications of their engagement in society's growth; as a result, they isolate themselves to make room for others (Wetherell & Potter, 2015).

Because they don't trust science, they rely solely on their own feelings and beliefs. Morality and ethics, according to postmodernists, are merely a matter of personal preference. They don't think it matters what our culture's basic morals are; what matters, they argue, is what each of us personally believes to be true and moral. Postmodernists frequently cite the topic of globalisation as a cause of international conflict, arguing that nationalism and geographic separation are to blame. They are of the opinion that different countries should be merged together. Postmodernists believe that there is no one real religion, and that there are many. It doesn't matter what religion you believe in; all religions are valid.

# **Conclusion:**

Postmodernism appears to be a left-wing philosophy about change and the mechanics of change with roots in Hispanic America soon before the turn of the 20th century, despite the evidence being unfulfilling and unclear. Postmodernism, which has its roots in modernism, is such a difficult concept to grasp, that the most eminent scholars in the subject struggle to define it, let alone discuss it. When it comes to complex matters, these thinkers don't seem to be able to get on the same page, and possibly that's because they are unable to express themselves clearly enough a well-organized and fruitful exchange, demonstrating the ambiguity of the term "postmodern." As a result, I'm left questioning if such a phrase is even useful. It does appear, however, that postmodernism is a collection of socially conscious, leftist viewpoints and attitudes toward the world.

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