WHICH IDEAS FOR CHANGE ARE ENDORSED? EXPLORING SPIRITUALITY WITH TECHNOLOGY AS PARADIGM SHIFT

Aruna Dhamija

Professor, GLA University, Mathura, aruna.dhamija@gla.ac.in, +91-8006644202, 0000-0001-8825-7414

Abstract

Technology is progressively a piece of day-by-day schedules. Individuals learn, work together and speak with technology. Regularly technology upgrades our everyday lives, for example, eyeglasses rectifying vision or the phone assisting individuals with conveying existence. This article will deal with praying through technology. The present study focused that how through making the individual unplugging technology can be connected spiritually. The other aspect is that how plugging technology one can connect spiritually.

Introduction

During the duration somewhere in the range of 1950 and 1970, the period of gadgets started to change much about the way we live, including how we identify with God (Brynjolfsson & McAfee, 2014). Concocted in 1947, the minuscule semiconductor dispatched an insurgency. Radios, mini-computers, PCs, and cells wouldn't exist without the pervasive semiconductor. Today, we experience a daily reality such that the quantity of individuals who live in homes without latrines surpasses the quantity of the individuals who don't approach a cell phone.

The study of semiconductors can be mind boggling, however their pragmatic part in our lives is basic and direct: they enhance words and messages. This intensification is the thing that makes listening devices work, and PDAs as well. Semiconductors assist you with hearing and stronger. Crouch (2013) observed and prefer to make an association or in other words that petition is the semiconductor of profound orders. Having a solid petition life permits you to hear God better and stronger.

God speaks to everyone through his Word, the different epics. The privilege of speaking to God through prayers that too possible through technology (Allan, 2006). There are acceptable approaches to ask. There are awful approaches to implore. Our supplications can develop our confidence. The sacrificial supplications of a committed fans can change history. Our petitions can likewise be misled and self-centered, for example when we ask God for things we needn't bother with. It takes work to supplicate well, which implies anything we can use to help our petition life merits considering.

The advanced age is a time of data over-burden. In this loud, technology driven world, brimming with significant news and pressing messages, investing quiet energy in supplication can appear to be outlandish.

Matt Swaim uncovers the hindrances to petition innate in our carefully associated culture and investigates both the difficulties and advantages in the 21st century. Drawing on the otherworldly intelligence of such bosses as St. Ignatius of Loyola, St. Therese of Lisieux, and St. John Paul II, Swaim gives pragmatic ideas to figuring out how to "unplug" and consolidate petition into one's day by day life.

Unplugging Technology to Connect Spiritually

A more significant level of digitalization in new pursuits' item/administration contributions and their cycles can prompt a quicker an ideal opportunity to showcase and the capacity to quickly scale. Henceforth, it has the likelihood to altogether affect the presentation. To expand the level of digitalization in new pursuits, they can execute a computerized methodology (Kraus et.al, 2018).

International Journal of Modern Agriculture, Volume 10, No.2, 2021 ISSN: 2305-7246

Lately, fasting from the web or different types of technology has gotten well known, for example, " Digital Sabbath 2.0". Fasting from technology is empowered by numerous strict pioneers as the ideal path for people to ponder their day by day reliance on technology. The single direction is " the Sabbath Manifesto" is an innovative task intended to hinder lives in an inexorably rushed world by taking the pledge to unplug from technology regularly. Now and again called taking a " digital Sabbath" it alludes to the Christian and Jewish practice, where one day seven days is put to the side as holy (Paris, Morris, & Nykiel, 2019).

Syvertsen and Enli (2020) suggested that common practices, for example, utilizing media are ended that is Digital fast" also known by various other terms like "digital detox," "digital Sabbath," and "unplugging", the thought behind a computerized quick is to intentionally and purposely quit utilizing every single associated gadget – cell phones, PCs, tablets – that plug you to the web for a pre-determined measure of time. The abstention could be for as little as a couple of hours (say, from 7 pm until the following morning). Anyway most computerized diets are in any event daily long, and many range a whole end of the week or considerably more. Very much like food diets, longer advanced diets are believed to be more compelling (to a limited extent) in weaning oneself away from computerized availability, and in recovering poise) to help adherents center around God and their confidence.

In view of the reason that the most ideal approach to basically draw in with technology is to unplug from it. For example, cross country activity for a 'technology Sabbath' urges families to reconnect with one another by detaching their PCs, iPads and telephones for 24 hours. It's a memorable method that genuine correspondence is unmediated by technology and grounded in being with each other in "real world".

Unplugging from web-based media or restricting one's web use for a set period, for example, it can be useful for certain people (Dunn, 2011). My examination, directed more than twenty years, in any case, shows that some of center presumptions on which computerized fasting depends on can be hazardous or misinformed.

Kluver and Cheong (2007) according to them technology can, indeed, be useful for religion. The inquiry is, how would we draw in with technology nicely and effectively with Spirituality? It is a significant profound test. One of the key points of profound practice has been to expand human characters, to defeat sensations of separateness with the remainder of humankind, nature, and the Cosmos. A portion of the methods of profound practices could be utilized to show up at a more comprehensive perspective on technology. In that sense, the converging of man with technology could be viewed as a feature of bigger mysterious undertaking inside the setting of the universe.

It will be consistently hard to settle on the benefits of cynical and idealistic spiritually understandings of technology (Haraway, 2006). For each new force and probability that technology brings, it very well may be contended that mechanical advancement removes different parts of humankind. For some to get by in the upsetting universe of innovative, there might be an extraordinary requirement for the suffering traditions of profound practice. The new edge of technology, may require the new period of restoring of profound practice. Without them, we will be unable to endure

Plugging Technology through Religious Applications to Connect Spiritually

In the advanced time, technology has gotten every one of the more omnipresent in individuals' methods of love. In the recent many years, the web has been the mechanical distinct advantage in Spirituality, similarly as it has been in such countless different parts of our way of life. The technology with web's open gathering for otherworldly conversation has had various impacts on the manner in which individuals practice Spirituality. Most importantly, it seems to have decreased commitment to conventional profound ways (Campbell, et.al, 2014). At the end of the day, with such countless decisions, individuals are more averse to just pick their family's and culture's customary inclinations, and it has improved the probability of fiddling with numerous practices rather than only one.

Rather than opposing technology, extending commitment with technology could utilize this space of heavenly reflection to effectively think about how to incorporate technology to help their otherworldly turn of events. Waters (2006) observed that the strict gatherings can decide the way of life technology advances, if just they set aside effort to determinedly make their own "theology of technology." One of the cycle is " techno-selective" this implies is

considering the technology we select and how and why we use it. It likewise implies being proactive in forming our advancements so they upgrade and not divert from our otherworldly excursions.

The another parameter is Media and immoral values. It is needed to take a gander at how strict gatherings associate and settle on choices about new types of media (Campbell and Garner, 2016). The book, "Networked Theology" coauthor Stephen Garner examined how some strict networks accept the media basically advance improper qualities and pointless diversion. Thus, demand association with media by means of advanced gadgets ought to be controlled, similarly as is finished during a computerized quick.

It likewise clarified how swearing off media depends on a supposition regularly alluded to as "technological determinism". It is a hypothesis that contends media technology shapes how people in the public eye think and act (Wyatt, 2008). Technology is introduced as the focal factor driving society, and its character is regularly depicted as narrow minded and dehumanizing. This view presents the web as a medium that establishes conditions that distinction us from the real world. For instance, YouTube could be believed to advance diversion culture over astuteness, Facebook supports self-advancement over local area building and Twitter encourages tweeting whatever strikes a chord instead of tuning in.

A progressive adoption, from a passive user who only consumes media from, through social networks, religious apps, virtual worlds in video games, avatar, interaction with sensors and artificial digital beings. Campbell et.al, (2014) did a general survey on different applications through which devotees can connect with spiritual learning which are discussed below:

Christian applications

Christian applications were fundamentally centered around hallowed writings. For instance, the Bible App (LifeChurch.tv, 2013) furnishes clients with numerous interpretations of the Bible in various dialects. Numerous Bible-situated applications likewise included investigation or reverential apparatuses, like Girlfriends in God Devotional, offering supplemental readings to assist clients with fathoming the content. Other Christian applications (especially in the Catholic practice) contained connects to reference material on holy people and notable church pioneers, for example, the Fulton Sheen-Free application with its assortment of Bishop Fulton Sheen's discussions and discourse on sacred text and Catholicism.

Muslim applications

Know Islam Learn Quran (Zaid Lakdawala, 2012) permits clients to learn essential lessons about Islam through language interpretation, recitations, and connections to recorded talks by Islamic pioneers. Likewise, Resala Ramadan. This application covers the most fundamental standards to lead fasting in the period of Ramadan. Salah 3D Pro Islam, Salah 3D is an incredible method to figure out how to ask salah, Muslim Pro., Zad e Rah, Miftah Al-Quran, Ramadan Diet and Islamic Greeting Cards.

Jewish applications

Training and Reference classifications predominately centered around the investigation of the Torah. For instance, the iTorah, English, Commentaries, Maps, Audio Lectures, Bible (Crowded Road, 2013) offers an English interpretation of the Torah with intelligent guides and study addresses. Ari Werth, creator of the YouTube account TorahChannel, recently launched an app that curates the best online videos on Judaism. Created this app to make it even easier to access the most inspiring, insightful, and entertaining Judaism videos on YouTube," Werth told HuffPost.

Buddhist applications

Buddhism varies from the previously mentioned religions in that holy messages don't assume a similar focal part, which is mostly reflected in Buddhist applications' predominant groupings. Buddha Chants (Super Audio [Madras] Pvt. Ltd., 2013) offers a progression of Buddhist serenades and mantras. A few other Buddhist applications highlighted cites from the Buddha, including Buddha Says (Stucke Development, 2012). Buddha Vacana is a free day by day

readings application that sends a section of the Buddha's lessons to your iOS gadget consistently. Including 365 sections from the Pali Canon, the application permits clients to peruse and peruse refrains by date, and plays a mitigating ringer ring at whatever point the application begins.

Hindu applications

Hindu applications give apparatuses to performing diverse Hindu customs, like iPuja (Nileshwar Dosooye, 2011) offering pictures of Hindu gods with Hindi serenades. Book applications highlight antiquated writings like the Bhavagad Gita Free application (Sreeprakash Neelakantan, 2011) and Gita Base Reader Apk. Can download SHIVA Shivling Live Wallpaper by Hobbypoint.in just as accounts of Hindu divine beings like Rama (e.g., Tales of India – Ramayan Children's Book, Peacock Bookstore, 2013). Way of life likewise incorporates applications commending strict celebrations (for example iDiwali, Appinos, 2012). Like Judaism, some Hindu applications consolidate social substance (i.e., language and social history) with strict highlights

Conclusion

Definitely, through digitization we are losing our capacity to learn and hold data, to reflect and think profoundly (Levinson, 2014). Dive into what technology genuinely means for our confidence: In a culture experiencing data overburden, what's the contrast between knowing realities about God and really knowing God? How does our longing to be engaged meddle with realizing God as He truly is, as opposed to similarly as we need to see Him? What are the qualifications between utilizing media and data as apparatuses to help proselytizing and otherworldly development while dodging a simply customer way to deal with the confidence? How might data over-burden stifle our capacity to tune in?

Spirituality will probably be available close by technology for quite a while, maybe on the grounds that technology makes the requirement for Spirituality considerably more prominent. Going to Spirituality is frequently propelled by encounters of agony and distress throughout everyday life. Since technology is progressively lessening sicknesses, handicaps and in time even may resolve central impediments of the human body, less individuals may go to Spirituality to diminish them of their battles. The profound message to acknowledge what is without reservations, is in opposition to numerous mechanical improvements like individual advanced partners, dating destinations, customized content, and so forth Rather than assisting individuals to manage awkward parts of life, they will probably decrease grinding however much as could reasonably be expected.

The God Search in the Digital World during Pandemic is one of the easiest way to connect God virtually. Dhamija et.al, (2017) suggested that digitization helps to provide yoga and meditation through youtube, zoom, blackboard and other virtual platforms. Enhance the individuals to control and develop mentally and physically sound.

References

- 1. Allan, W. (2006). Divine justice and cosmic order in early Greek epic. *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1-35.
- 2. Brynjolfsson, E., & McAfee, A. (2014). *The second machine age: Work, progress, and prosperity in a time of brilliant technologies.* WW Norton & Company.
- 3. Campbell, H. A., & Garner, S. (2016). *Networked Theology (Engaging Culture): Negotiating Faith in Digital Culture*. Baker Academic.
- 4. Campbell, H. A., Altenhofen, B., Bellar, W., & Cho, K. J. (2014). There's religious app for that! A framework for studying religious mobile applications. *Mobile Media & Communication*, 2(2), 154-172.
- 5. Crouch, A. (2013). Culture making: Recovering our creative calling. InterVarsity Press.

- Dhamija, A., Dhamija S., & Kumar A. (2017). "Wisdom of Yoga and Meditation: A Tight Rope to Walk." *Purushartha: Journal of School of Management, Ethics and Spirituality* 10 (1): 117-125. <u>https://doi.org/10.21844/pajmes.v10i1.7802</u>
- 7. Dunn, A. (2011). Unplugging a nation: State media strategy during Egypt's January 25 uprising. Fletcher F. World Aff., 35, 15.
- 8. Haraway, D. (2006). A cyborg manifesto: Science, technology, and socialist-feminism in the late 20th century. In *The international handbook of virtual learning environments* (pp. 117-158). Springer, Dordrecht.
- 9. Kluver, R., & Cheong, P. H. (2007). Technological modernization, the Internet, and religion in Singapore. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, *12*(3), 1122-1142.
- 10. Kraus, S., Palmer, C., Kailer, N., Kallinger, F. L., & Spitzer, J. (2018). Digital entrepreneurship: a research agenda on new business models for the twenty-first century. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*.
- 11. Levinson, M. H. (2014). The shallows: What the internet is doing to our brains. et Cetera, 71(2), 207.
- **12.** LifeChurch.tv. (2013). Bible App (4.0.1) [iOS]. Retrieved from https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/bible/id282935706?mt=8
- Paris, L., Morris, J., & Nykiel, A. (2019). The Digital Sabbath and Digital Distraction. In 2018 Annual Conference of Australian Council of University Art & Design Schools: Art and Design in Transition (Vol. 2018, pp. 1-15). Australian Council of University Art and Design Schools.
- 14. Syvertsen, T., & Enli, G. (2020). Digital detox: Media resistance and the promise of authenticity. *Convergence*, 26(5-6), 1269-1283.
- 15. Waters, B. (2006). *From human to posthuman: Christian theology and technology in a postmodern world*. Ashgate Publishing, Ltd..
- 16. Wyatt, S. (2008). Technological determinism is dead; long live technological determinism. *The handbook of science and technology studies*, *3*, 165-180.