**Summary**

Postmodernism is a form of anti-foundational thinking and, even, anti-philosophy in so far as it represents a continuation of the old theology that provides ontological and epistemological certainty. For some, it represents an exciting new philosophical opportunity – the promise of a genuine post-Western paradigm. Poststructuralism is a form of an idea that arose as a response to European formalism and structuralism in the 1960s. For over 60 years it has established itself as a broad successor to European and American structuralism. In shorthand, it can be characterized by a set of interlinked Nietzsche-inspired themes and ideas. Wittgenstein's cultural turn shares many features with French Nietzschean philosophy. Both are skeptical of the Enlightenment and want to question its wisdom and modern socialist technological trajectory. Both propose radically different philosophies that are anti-foundationalist, rooted in contingency and community.

Postmodernism was highly critical of grand narratives or methods of reaching universal truths through science and readings of history. The emphasis on reason, science, democracy, and the capitalist system during the era of Enlightenment is often seen as the main catalyst which propelled the Western world towards modernism. After the collapse of the student movements, former leftist intellectuals rebounded in the late 1970s to denounce modernism. The most influential were Jean Baudrillard, Jean-François Lyotard, Jacques Derrida and Michel Foucault. They took to task modernism's ideas of history, art, politics, and even language. Nietzsche's attack on the idea of holistic truths, both theological and scientific, excited the late 20th century postmodernists. They critiqued modernist ideas in such a manner that they opened up the scene for what is now being termed the 'post-truth' age.

**Opinion**

Post-Modernism differs a lot from modernity, in which people were only slaves to their feudal lords. Kings ruled over people assuming that it was their right to rule because God has given them this right. Furthermore, post-modernism criticizes modernity which is based upon objective reality also because modernity believes that capitalism was a fair way to rule and provide people their rights. But post-modernism is totally converse to this thought, post-modernists believe that capitalism was a weapon to hijack democracy. Post-modernists believe in democracy and provided people with freedom and basic rights. Actually, postmodernism has completely changed the human world and moved us on a road towards a society where everyone has the right to express his views. Postmodernism acknowledges the complexity of today's society as well as the media, power structures, globalization, and other social developments. It raises questions on a number of the cultural beliefs we have.

**References**

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