



ATTITUDE TOWARDS MODERNIZATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN RELATION TO GENDER AND LOCALE

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Abstract

The study was undertaken to investigate the significance difference in attitude towards modernization of college students on the basis of gender and locale. Study was conducted on 200 under-graduate students studying in colleges under grant-in-aid system. Data was collected using Attitude towards Modernization scale by Singh, Tripathi and Lal (2012). The results of the study revealed no significant difference in attitude towards modernization of under graduate students on the basis of gender and locale.

Keywords: *Attitude towards modernization, college students, gender and locale.*



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INTRODUCTION

Modernization originally refers to the contrast and transition between a 'traditional' agrarian society and the kind of 'modern' society that is based on trade and industry. Modernization is generally regarded as a process of change of traditional society into a society based on science and technology. It can be best defined as the process of transforming the old traditional society and nations to the modernity in the field of social, economic, industrial, technological, political, cultural and educational advancement. Modernization means a value change, significant institutional modifications and improvement. It involves the substitution of old images and forms with new ones.

According to Vagas (1991) considered, "Modernization as a process of manifold interested changes in the economic, social, political, cultural fields through which less developed societies acquire characteristics of more developed societies." According to Chodak (1973), "To modernize means to 'render' something old fashioned up to 'date' or to 'reshape' something out of 'date' to suit the requirements of modern times." Arora (2003) considered modernization as a "holistic process covering all aspects of life. The change goes even deeper and encompasses cultural values and personality orientation as well as it is the development of an inquiry and inventive attitude of mind, individual and society that leaves

behind the use of old techniques and machines and inspires a new form of social relations. Due to modernization various changes occur in science and technology, life style and value system."

Review of Related Literature

Modernization in relation to gender: It can be concluded on the basis of review of related literature found that there exists significant difference in attitude towards modernization on the basis of gender (Chia, Chong & Cheng, 1986). On the other hand Chawla and Kang (2012), Malik, Gupta and Jan, (2013) have found no difference in attitude towards modernization on the basis of gender.

Modernization in relation to locale: It can be concluded on the basis of review of related literature found that there exists significant difference in attitude towards modernization on the basis of locale (Chaudhari, 2012). On the other hand Kaur and Kaur (2014) have found no significant difference in attitude towards modernization on the basis of locale.

Emergence of the problem

Not much research work has been done on the proposed topic. Review of related literature reveals that Chia, Chong and Cheng (1986) found significant whereas Chawla and Kang (2012), Malik, Gupta and Jan, (2013) have found no difference in attitude towards modernization on the basis of gender.

Chaudhari (2012) found significant difference in attitude towards modernization on the basis of locale whereas Kaur and Kaur (2014) have found no significant difference.

No definite conclusion can thus be drawn on the basis of review of related literature. The proposed study seems fully justified.

Objectives

1. To investigate the significance of difference in attitude towards modernization of male and female college students.
2. To investigate the significance of difference in attitude towards modernization of rural and urban college students.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference in the attitude towards modernization of male and female college students.
2. There is no significant difference in the attitude towards modernization of rural and urban college students.

Method

Descriptive survey method was used in the present study.

Sample

200 under-graduate students were selected randomly for grant-in-aid colleges of Ludhiana district of Punjab giving equal representation to rural and urban, male and female.

Tool

Attitude towards Modernization scale by Singh, Tripathi and Lal (2012).

Statistical technique used

Mean, standard deviation and t-ratio was used.

Results and discussion

Table 1: Significance of difference in attitude towards modernization of male and female college students

| Variables | N | Mean | Standard deviation | t-ratio |
|--------------------------------|-----|--------|--------------------|---------|
| Male college students | 100 | 125.82 | 14.47 | 0.90 |
| Female college students | 100 | 126.05 | 11.61 | (N.S) |

NS means non-significant

Table 1 reveals that mean score of male and female college students are 125.82 and 126.05 respectively. The t-ratio is 0.90. The value is non-significant ($P > 0.05$). Thus there is no significant difference between attitude of male college and female college students towards modernization. The hypothesis 1 which states that, “There is no significant difference in the attitude towards modernization of male and female college students”, is accepted. The male and female college students do not differ in their attitude towards modernization resource use. This finding is well supported by study conducted by Chawla and Kang (2012), Malik, et. al. (2013).

Table 2: Significance of difference in attitude towards modernization of rural and urban college students

| Variables | N | Mean | Standard deviation | t-ratio |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------|--------------------|---------|
| Rural college students | 100 | 125.95 | 12.36 | 0.99 |
| Urban college students | 100 | 125.92 | 13.84 | (N.S) |

NS means non-significant

Table 1 reveals that mean score of rural and urban college students are 125.95 and 125.92 respectively. The t-ratio is 0.99. This value is non-significant ($P > 0.05$). Thus there is no significant difference between attitude of rural college and urban college students towards modernization. This finding is well supported by study conducted by Chawla and Kang (2012), Malik, et. al. (2013).

modernization. The hypothesis 2, “There is no significant difference in the attitude towards modernization of rural and urban college students”, is accepted. This finding is well supported by study conducted by Kaur and Kaur (2014).

Conclusion

- There is no significant difference in the attitude towards modernization of male and female college students.
- There is no significant difference in the attitude towards modernization of rural and urban college students.

Implications

Results of the study reveals no significant difference in attitude towards modernization of male and female college students, and of rural and urban college students. It is thus suggested that similar type of program can be planned for college students of both the gender and for college students from rural and urban areas to develop proper attitude towards modernization.

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