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## ATTITUDE OF ADOLESCENTS TOWARDS MODERNIZATION

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### Abstract

Education, communication and even social relationship have undergone different changes. No one can deny the effect of modernization on different aspects of people's life. Meanwhile, adolescents are the most vulnerable group suffering from negative effects of modernization. The present study aimed to find out the Attitude of Adolescents towards Modernization. The sample size was 800 Intermediate students. A Stratified random sample of 800 Intermediate students in East and West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh was selected for present study. Modernization scale was constructed by Dr. R.S Sinha A.N Tripathi and Ramjelal (2014) was adopted. The statistics were applied to analyze the collected data i.e., The arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, Percentage of Mean, t' Test. According to the finding adolescents had high attitude towards modernization which is very appreciate?

**Keywords:** Modernization, Adolescents, Media, Culture, Technology.

### INTRODUCTION

Society has changed worldwide with the maximum acceleration in the present century. The advent of rapid westernization, the computer age, and the age of reason with emphases on rationality and scientific thinking has brought remarkable changes in the structure of society. These changes in the lifestyle and thinking of people are due to the birth of a new process popularly termed modernization. Modernization is transforming the old traditional society and nations into modernity in social, economic, political, cultural, industrial, technological, educational, and social advancement. It is an effort to bring about radical changes in their economic bases, technical systems, industrial levels, and social organizations. It means a value change, significant institutional modifications, improvement, and a more considerable change in man's way of thinking and feeling, a change in his attitude to life's problems, society, and the universe. Moore says, "Modernization means a revolutionary change leading to the transformation of a traditional or pre-modern society into an advanced economically prosperous and relatively politically stable society." Modernization does not mean mere imitation of some advanced countries. It is a process that helps the nations to establish their own identity. No government can be called as having achieved modernization by becoming merely a carbon copy of any other government. A modernized society can make full use of discoveries and innovations in science and technology. Modernized society believes in co-existence, cooperation, and compromise rather than competition and conflict. Modernization influences personality traits, thinking, attitude, interest, adjustment, creativity, intelligence, problem-solving approach, emotional maturity, and value pattern of adolescents. Modern society, with its scientific and technological advancement, demands advancement in attitude also. No doubt, the attitude towards marriage, the status of women, politics, etc., changed. But yet, there is a gap between materialistic and attitudinal change in our country. Communalism and superstitions are still prevailing in our country. Women are not secure. The ratio of females declines significantly in some of the states of India due to female foeticide.

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

**Omshree and Roopa (2021)** examined the study entitled "Attitude of adolescent towards Modernization". The finding of this study revealed that a significant difference exists between males and females respondents with regard to politics, status of women, and religion. Whereas, there was not much variation in the mean score obtained from male and female adolescents and no significant difference existed in modernization sub-dimensions i.e. education, parent child relationship, marriage, and socio-cultural factors.



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**Tyagi et al. (2021)** conducted a study entitled “The attitude of professional students towards modernization in context selected variables”. The sample includes 185 students from various professional institutes in Greater Noida, GB Nagar and Uttar Pradesh, India. Modernization sub-dimensions namely socio-religious, marriage, women's position, and education did not affect the gender and locality. However, the choice of a stream had an impact on professional students' attitudes about Modernization.

**Rasid and Vaidya (2021)** conducted a study entitled “Attitude towards Modernization: A study of college students of district Baramulla”. The findings of the study showed that gender has a significant impact on the attitude of college students towards modernization.

**Kumar (2022)** studied “Gender difference in the attitude of university standards towards modernization”. The study's findings revealed that there was a large gender difference in modernization and its sub-dimensions, such as education, politics, and women's position, religion, and socio-cultural factors, where female university students scored significantly higher than their male counterparts. It was found that university females have a more favorable attitude towards the modernization sub-dimensions such as education, politics, women's status, religion, and socio-cultural factors.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### TITLE OF THE STUDY

The problem undertaken for research is stated as below: “*Attitude of Adolescents towards Modernization*”.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following objectives are framed for the present study by the researcher.

1. To find out the attitude of adolescents towards modernization level of Modernization.
2. To find out the attitude of adolescents towards modernization in the following areas.
  - a) Socio religious
  - b) Marriage
  - c) Position of women
  - d) Education
- 1) To find out the influence of the following demographic variables on attitude of adolescents towards modernization.
  - a) Gender : Male / Female
  - b) Residential Area : Rural / Urban
  - c) Family structure : Joint/ Nuclear
  - d) Subject : Science /Arts

### HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. There would be no significant difference between Male and Female in their attitude adolescents attitude towards Modernization.
2. There would be no significant difference between adolescent students belonging to rural and urban areas in their attitude towards Modernization.
3. There would be no significant difference between adolescent students studying in Joint/ Nuclear families in their attitude towards Modernization.
4. There would be no significant difference between adolescent students belonging to Science and Arts subjects in their attitude towards Modernization.



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## METHOD OF THE STUDY

Entire research involves the elements of observation, planning, the procedure to be followed and its description and analysis of what happens under certain circumstances. For the present study, the investigator selected the normative survey method.

## POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The population for the study consisted of adolescent students studying in the intermediate colleges of rural and urban areas of the East and West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. From the total population only 800 (2.66%) intermediate students had taken for the present study.

## SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

A Stratified random sample of 800 intermediate students in East and West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh was selected for present study.

## SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study is concerned with Attitude of Adolescents towards Modernization in East and West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. The sample size was 800 Intermediates students.

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

### Modernization - Whole Sample Analysis

Objective 1: To find out the attitude of adolescents towards modernization.

Table – 4.1

Modernization - Whole Sample Analysis

N	Mean	% of mean	S.D	1/5 of Mean
800	159.19	82.91	14.92	31.83

## Interpretation

The result shows that the adolescent students had high level of positive attitude towards Modernization.

## Discussion

The above finding is that the adolescent students fall at high level in their attitude towards Modernization. Education reforms communication and even social relationship have undergone different changes. Modern societies enjoy certain features such as urbanization, literacy, and industrialization, accompanied by highly developed transport systems and mass media. As a result, those who live in such modern societies have to shift their commitment from their parents and priests, who were their traditional sources of authority, to new authorities, namely, government officials meanwhile, adolescents are the most vulnerable group suffering from the negative effects of modernization. These might be reasons adolescent students fall at high level.

## Modernization - Gender Analysis

Table 4.2

Modernization - Gender

Demographic Variable	Categories	N	Mean	% of Mean	SD	SED	't' value
Gender	Male	400	157.32	81.93	14.02	0.99	0.88 <sup>NS</sup>
	Female	400	158.20	82.39	14.24		

NS-Not significant at 0.05 level & Table value for 1.96 at 0.05 level



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## Interpretation

The result shows that the variable "gender" is not showing its influence on the adolescent's attitude towards Modernization. There is no significant difference between male and female attitude towards Modernization. Male and female students are same in their attitude towards Modernization.

## Discussion

According to the results, adolescent students should be known how to be a good modernity in the world. Modernization is the transformation from a traditional, rural, agrarian society to a secular, urban, industrial society. It is a continuous and open-ended process. It refers to the change in man's way of thinking and feelings, a change in his attitude to life's problems, society, and the universe.

## Hypothesis Testing

Thus, the hypothesis 1 formulated that "There would be no significant difference between male and female students in their attitude towards Modernization" is accepted.

### Modernization - Residential Area Analysis

Table 4.3

Modernization - Residential Area

Demographic Variable	Categories	N	Mean	% of Mean	SD	SED	't' value
Residential Area	Rural	400	155.31	80.89	14.14	0.98	3.60**
	Urban	400	158.84	82.72	14.18		

\*\*Significant at 0.05 level & Table value for 1.96 at 0.05 level

## Interpretation

The result shows that the variable residential area is showing its influence on the attitude of adolescent students towards Modernization. There is a significant difference between urban and rural adolescent students in their attitude towards modernization. Urban students are showing more positive attitude towards modernization when compared with rural students.

## Discussion

According to the results rural adolescent students had low attitude towards Modernization. Rural students even though they study in urban areas their family customs family structure and surroundings influence more. While urban students who are born and brought up at urban areas were accustomed to these conditions. These might be the reasons for the difference in their attitude.

## Hypothesis Testing

Thus, the hypothesis 2 formulated that "there would be no significant difference between adolescent students belonging to rural and urban areas in their attitude towards Modernization" is rejected.

### Modernization – Family Structure Analysis

Table 4.4

Modernization - Family Structure

Demographic Variable	Categories	N	Mean	% of Mean	SD	SED	't' value
Family Structure	Joint	300	159.39	83.01	14.18	0.99	0.92 <sup>NS</sup>
	Nuclear	500	158.47	82.53	14.15		

NS-Not significant at 0.05 level & Table value for 1.96 at 0.05 level



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## Interpretation

The result shows that the variable “Family Structure” is not showing its impact on adolescent attitude towards modernization. There is no significant difference between Joint and Nuclear families students in their attitude towards modernization. A student belongs to Joint and Nuclear families are same in their attitude towards modernization.

## Discussion

Now a day we can see few joint families in our society. Only few exist in rural areas. But the children from those families are educated in cities and adopted to modernization. On far with nuclear families existed in urban areas. These might be the reasons both the students are equal in their attitude towards modernization.

## Hypothesis Testing

Thus, the hypothesis 3 formulated that there would be no significant difference between adolescent students studying in government and private colleges in their attitude towards Modernization is accepted.

## Modernization - Subject Analysis

**Table 4.6**  
**Modernization - Subject**

Independent Variable	Categories	N	Mean	% of mean	SD	SED	‘t’ value
Subject	Arts	350	157.29	81.92	14.12	0.98	1.31 <sup>NS</sup>
	Science	450	158.58	82.59	14.19		

NS-Not significant at 0.05 level & Table value for 1.96 at 0.05 level

## Interpretation

The result shows that the variable “subject” is not showing its impact on the adolescent student’s attitude towards Modernization. There is no significant difference between Science and Arts subjects adolescent students in their attitude towards Modernization. It is concluded that Science and Arts subject’s students are showing same in their attitude towards Modernization.

## Discussion

The above finding is that Science and Arts subject’s students are showing same in their modernization. Modernization follows to move forward and get better in many aspects of life. Moderation occurs in many parts of life, such as living standards, working styles, behavioral patterns (values, morals, and principles), technology, education, inter and intra-relationships, cultural practice, etc. Modernization society tries to innovate and utilize its existing knowledge, pattern, techniques, and resources. Modernization makes a society more confident, independent, versatile, and self-sufficient. Due to modernization, the thinking and lifestyle of students in India have changed completely compared to a few decades ago. Now a day’s, college-going students are more ambitious than the students of traditional society. They want to change their behavioral patterns, values, culture, morals, etc.

## Hypothesis Testing

Thus, the hypothesis 4 formulated that “there would be no significant difference between adolescent students belonging to Science and Arts subjects in their attitude towards Modernization” is accepted.

## FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. The result indicated that the adolescent students are fall at high level of positive attitude towards Modernization.
2. There is no significant difference between male and female students in their attitude towards Modernization.
3. There is a significant difference between urban and rural adolescent students in their modernization.
4. There is no significant difference between adolescent students belongs to Joint and Nuclear families in their attitude towards modernization.





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5. There is no significant difference between adolescent students studying arts and science subjects in their attitude towards modernization.

## EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

1. To improve the study habits of low modernized students, lecturers should motivate them to study during leisure time, read the newspapers, participate in classroom discussions, and answer questions in the classroom frequently.
2. The plan of education should not only be a cognitive development but also character building and everything holistic and well informed person prepared with the 21<sup>st</sup> century skills.
3. Education is now placed a greater emphasis on contributing to production and development, thereby transforming society into a modern one in the age of science and technology. It can be said that adolescent students require not only a specific talent, skills, and knowledge but also need a particular set of adjustment.
4. Education is one of the most significant vehicles for societal transformation. It can initiate and accelerate not only the transformation of human resources but also the cognitive orientation of people that are necessary for Modernization.
5. Teachers may create a positive college's climate by showing affection, providing security, and allowing adolescent to make their own decisions, all of which contribute to their personal development.

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