

Attitude towards Modernization of Senior Secondary School Students In Relation To Their Stream and Gender in Himachal Pradesh

Ajay Kumar

Assistant Professor, Vaishno College of Education, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh India

Abstract

The main objective of this investigation was to study the attitude towards modernization of Senior Secondary School Students in relation to their stream and gender in district Kangra of Himachal Pradesh. Modernization Inventory by Dr. S.P. Alhuwalia and Dr. A.K. Kalia tool were used to collect relevant data. Sample comprised of 180 students who were XII standard students of Govt. senior secondary School in relation to their stream and gender from 6 schools spread of district Kangra in Himachal Pradesh. Data obtain were analyzed by using t-test. The investigator observed that there is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of senior secondary school students in relation to their Stream and gender in district Kangra of Himachal Pradesh.

KEYWORDS: Modernization, Stream and gender.

Introduction

The term Attitude is defined by freeman as “a dispositional to respond to certain situations, persons, object or ideas in a consistent manner which has been learned and has become one’s manner mode of response.” It is a tendency to react in a certain way to words a designated class of stimuli. These are the way in which an individual thinks, feels and acts. Attitude are not a observable. They can only be inferred from overt behavior. We may therefore, look upon attitude as “hypothetical constructs” rather than objective entities. Opinions are expressions of one’s attitude. How far can we rely on expressed opinion of a person? Would he conceal his ‘real’ opinion and convey something that is more socially acceptable? If one’s opinion and action do not match we term it as ‘hypocrisy’. One might wax eloquence on the immorality of corruption; but one might surreptitiously in deluge in it overt. Behavior may not always provide a reliable index of attitude. An individual may both proffers strong religious beliefs and regularly attend church/ mosque/ temple not because of his religious convictions but as a mean of gaining social acceptance in his community. There could be a dichotomy between “Public” and “Private” attitudes.

Modernization :- Modernization is complex process which influences all aspects of human life. It is process or a movement from a traditional or quest- tradition order to a new order based on new processes in science and technology and associated form of social structure, value orientation, motivation and norms. The twin slogans of development and modernization can be heard echoing all over the world, modernization with different dimensions and several features, has not only become comprehensive concept in coverage but also complex in its structure. It is a process of change in behavior. The very concept of modernization warrants radical changes in the traditional society in different walks of life like the proverbial story of elephant and the blind men, everybody, i.e. a biologist, an educator, a priest, a political scientists, a philosopher, a

psychologist and a sociologist. A student, a teacher, a shopkeeper etc. seems to have his own concept of modernization which is influenced by his own outlook on life and the past experiences in a limited field.

Review of Relates Literature

Panahi (2015) studied on impact of modernization on development of adolescents the media, culture, technology and found that hidden points of modernization impact on social life and especially on adolescents and proposes some models to modify the abnormalities created. Ahmad et al. (2016) studied Modernization in relation to value orientation of college going students: A study of Kashmir valley and results reveals insignificant positive relationship between modernization and value orientation of college students. Shobha and Dhawan (2016) Attitude of tribal and non tribal students towards modernization. They revealed that Significant differences has been found in the attitudes of college going tribal and non tribal students, male and female students, tribal male and female students, Non tribal male and female students, tribal and non tribal male students and tribal and non tribal female students towards modernization.

Need and significant of the study:-

Modernity is very comprehensive view point which puts in emphasis upon the new the present the rear and scientific as well as upon liberty equality fraternity and justice New ideas are to be accepted after political judgment and not just imitated in blind manner. In the present scanner of the young generation follow the western life style. what this attitude make our society western rather than modern there is very wrong perpetration of modernization among young generation India is country which as very rich culture what the sad part of the story is that a young generation is adopting blindly the western culture and they are totally ignorant about the true meaning of modernization though the young generation click to call them modern what are they modern in real reuse? Thus the investigator fault that it is a very serious subject to analyze the altitude of youngsters towards modernization thus the present study attitude towards modernization of senior secondary school students in relation to their types of gender and stream has be taken by the investigator.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Attitude towards Modernization of senior secondary school students in relation to their Stream and gender in Himachal Pradesh.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To study the attitude towards modernization of senior secondary school students in relation to their gender.
2. To study the attitude towards modernization of Arts stream students in relation to their gender.

3. To study the attitude towards modernization of Science stream students in relation to their gender.

4. To study the attitude towards modernization of Commerce stream students in relation to their gender.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of senior secondary school students in relation to their gender.
2. There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of arts stream students in relation to their gender.
3. There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of Science stream students in relation to their gender.
4. There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of Commerce stream students in relation to their gender.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study delimited on the following aspects

1. Only one district out of twelve included in the sample.
2. The study further delimited to the students studying in +2 classes in Senior Secondary schools of the selected district.

Definitions of operational terms:

Attitude: a readings to respond in such a way that behavior is given a certain direction.

Modernization: modernization refers to the process of change in society and deeper change in man's way of thinking and living.

Senior Secondary School Students: It refers to those students who are studying in 10+2 classes irrespective of their stream (Science, Arts and Commerce).

Gender: In this study gender means the Boys and Girls or Male and Female.

Method and Procedure

Method: The survey technique under descriptive method of research was employed in the present study.

Population: All the students of +2 classes of senior secondary school of Himachal Pradesh constitute the population of the study.

Sample: For the present study sampling was done at three stages. At the first stage one district out of twelve districts selected randomly. In the second stage 06 senior secondary schools from selected district randomly. From this exercise investigator get total 06 senior secondary schools. Then at third stage 30 students from each selected school

randomly. In this way 180 students selected from 06 senior secondary schools which comprise the sample for the present study.

TOOLS

Modernization Inventory by Dr. S.P. Alhuwalia and Dr. A.K. Kalia.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

The Statistical techniques which were used in the present study were Mean, Standard Deviation and t-value.

INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

Hypothesis-1

There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of senior secondary school students in relation to their type of gender.

Table: 1

Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	df	t-value
Boys	90	166.5	16.45	2.57	178	1.57
Girls	90	170.47	18.15			

Table: 1 shows that calculated t value comes out 1.57 which less than the table value i.e. 1.97 at 0.05 level of significant with 178 degree of freedom. It indicates that there is no significant difference attitude towards modernization among boys and girls. Therefore, the hypothesis "There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization in relation to their type of gender" is accepted. The reason may be that in their families, school and society, both boys and girls are treated equally.

Hypothesis-2

There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of arts stream students in relation to their type of gender.

Table 2

Arts	N	Mean	SD	SED	df	t-value
Boys	30	167.6	17.39	3.99	58	0.43
Girls	30	169.3	13.29			

Table: 2 shows that calculated t value comes out 0.43 which less than the table value i.e. 1.97 at 0.05 level of significant with 58 degree of freedom. This indicates that no significant difference exists in the attitude towards modernization of boys and girls of arts stream. Therefore the hypothesis “There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of arts stream students in relation to their type of gender” Is accepted. This reason may be that attitude towards modernization in both boys and girls of arts stream students are positively associated with their environment.

Hypothesis-3

There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of Science stream students in relation to their type of gender.

Table 3

Science	N	Mean	SD	SED	df	t-value
Boys	30	163.23	19.92	5.45	58	1.60
Girls	30	171.97	22.22			

Table : 3 it is clear that calculated t value comes out 1.60 which less than the table value i.e 1.97 at 0.05 level of significant with 58 degree of freedom. Also the value show that there is no significant difference exists in the attitude towards modernization of boys and girls of science stream. Therefore the hypothesis “There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of science stream students in relation to their type of gender” Is accepted. The reason may be that in their institution teacher, classmate and their friends are treated equally to both boys and girls.

Hypothesis-4

There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of Commerce stream students in relation to their type of gender.

Table 4

Commerece	N	Mean	SD	SED	df	t-value
Boys	30	168.93	10.34	3.71	58	0.33
Girls	30	170.17	17.54			

From table: 4 shows that calculated t value comes out 0.33 which less than the table value i.e. 1.97 at 0.05 level of significant with 58 degree of freedom. This indicates that no significant difference exists in the attitude towards modernization of boys and girls of commerce stream. Therefore the hypothesis “There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of commerce stream students in relation to their type of gender”

Is accepted. This reason may be that attitude towards modernization in both boys and girls of commerce stream students are positively associated with their school and home environment.

Findings of the study

1. There is no significant difference attitude of senior secondary school students towards modernization of both boys and girls.
2. There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of arts stream students in relation to their type of gender.
3. There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of Science stream students in relation to their type of gender.
4. There is no significant difference attitude towards modernization of Commerce stream students in relation to their type of gender.

Conclusion

Modernity is the attitude to adjust to the rapidly changing condition of social-cultural and economic- culture and to break from traditional mode of life. Modernity is one thing towards which every society is inevitably moving, although at different rates of development. The findings of this study show that most of respondents had extremely modernized attitude towards modernization and gender (boys and girls) was associated not significantly differ with their level of attitude towards modernization. However, there exists a not significant difference in their attitude towards modernization among boys and girls on their stream i.e. arts, science and commerce.

Bibliography

Agarwal,M.(1984) A factorial study of attitude of students towards social problem. Fourth survey of research in education, 1988. Vol. 1.pp. 136.

Ahmad, A., Shabir, N., & Bhat, A. (2016) Modernization in relation to value orientation of college going students: A study of Kashmir valley. *Indian Journal of Health and Wellbeing*, 7(4) 446-448.

Mishra,U. (2005) A study modernization in relation to their sex and socio economic status. *Research and studies*, vol. 56 pp. 34-37.

Mehra , S. (2010) A study of attitude towards modernization and role of perception of 10th grade students. Research dissertation, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla pp.13-14.

Panahi,S. (2015) impact of modernization on development of adolescents the media, culture, technology. *Unique Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biological Sciences*, 03(02),15-21.

Shobha and Dhawan, S. (2016) Attitude of tribal and non tribal students towards modernization. *Scholarly Research Journal for Humanity Science & English Language*. Online ISSN 2348-3083 <https://doi.org/10.21922/srjhsel.v4i23.9651>

Singh, J.(1986) modernization of Indian tradition. Rawat publication,pp.88-86.

Srivatva, R. (2011) The effect of family structure on attitude towards modernization. Indian psychological, review vol. 76 No.-3 pp. 157-162.

Suri,S.P. Sodhi,T.S. (2004) psychological foundation of education. Bawa publication, Patiyala. pp.290-295.

Ugai, K. (2005)) A study of attitude towards modernization of Indian and Nigerian students. Third survey of research in education, 1977-1983, vol.1 pp.127-128.