

Modernization : “Modernization Among College Students”

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose at present study was to find out mean difference certain personal modernization in college students the data sample consisted of 200 students among which 100 of girls and 100 boys selected from different area of rural and urban of Amreli city the research tool used for modernization by Ahaluvaliya (Hardhr) and Dr. Ashok kaliya (Rohak) and translate in to gujarati by Babubhai gaha It c consists of 45 items to check in 't' test and correlation of college students methods was used in modernization in gender and areas variables were showed not significant difference at 0.05 levels and correlation analysis showed that is positive in modernization of gender and areas result.

Keywords : Modernization, Hypothesis, Correlation

I. INTRODUCTION

Modernization theory both attempted to identify the social progress and development of societies and seeks to explain the process of social evolution modernization theory is subject to critical origination among socialist and free-market ideologies world systems theorists globalization theorists and dependency theorists among other. Modernization theory stresses not only the process of change but also the responses to that change it also looks at internal dynamics while referring to social and cultural structures and the adaptation of meal technologies modernization theory maintains that traditional societies will develop as they adopt more modern practices proponents of modernization theory claim that modern states are wealthier and more powerful and that their citizens are freer to enjoy a higher standard of living developments such as new data technology and the need to update traditional communication and production it is argued make modernization necessary or at least preferable to the status quo-plat view makes critique

of modernization difficult since it implies that such developments control the limits of human interaction not vice versa. It also implies that human agency controls the speed and severity of modernization supposedly instead of being dominated by tradition societies undergoing the process of modernization typically arrive at farms of governance dictated by abstract principles. Traditional religious beliefs and cultural traits, according to the theory usually become less important as modernization takes hold.

Definitions:-

1) Modernization:-

As a process of social and cultural change modernization is triggered by industrialization and followed by increased social satisfaction and labor division even in absence of industrialization societies can experience social change. However modernization is a specific kind of social change which is the result of industrialization. The shift to an industrialization society can bring about both positive and negative out comes.

2) Culture :-

Culture refers to the behavior beliefs and all other products of a specific group people that are passed on from one generation of another in other words culture is some ideas and values that are established by the previous generation however, they are subject to change.

3) Technology:-

By technology it is meant the cultural information concerning how to make use of the material resources of the environment in order to remove human needs and desire technological products such as planes automobiles television the atom bomb and more recently the computer digital media and the mobile phone have given rise to remarkable changes to our patterns of socialization social institution culture and daily social interactions.

4) Mass Media:-

The term mass media refers to a section of the media which is specially designed to reach a very large number of people such as the population of a country this term was coined in the 1920s when the nationwide radio networks, magazines and mass circulation newspapers emerged.

Objectives :-

The main objectives at study were as under.

- 1) To measure the modernization among rural and urban college students.
- 2) To measure the modernization among girls and boys college students.
- 3) To measure the correlation between gender and areas modernization among college students.

Hypothesis :-

To related objectives of this study null hypothesis were as under.

- 1) There will be no significant mean difference of modernization among rural and urban college students.
- 2) There will be no significant mean difference of modernization among girls and boys college students.
- 3) There will be no significant correlation between self-control of gender and areas of college students.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

Sample :-

In this investigation total 200 subjects were randomly selected 100 girls and boys college students there was ranging rural and urban college students.

Research tools :-

This purpose the following test tools were countered with their reliability, validity and objectivity mentioned in their respective manuals. In present study one questionnaire used in this research.

Modernization :-

The questionnaire was developed by Dr. Ahaluvaliya (Harthar) and Dr. Ashok kaliya (Rohatak) and translated in to Gujarati by Babubhai gaha (2009) It consists of 45 items and five point. This inventory has test reliability. coefficient and validity at study.

Procedure of Data collection :-

According to purport at present study in vestigial explained the purpose at the study at the subject the whole procedure at filing the inventory was explained to them fully and elderly the instructions given on the questions were explained to them it was also made dear to them that scores would be kept secret it was left any questions unanswered out that no subject encircled both the and were given against question.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The main objective of present study was to study at self-control among college students for this purpose 't' test and correlation were used here result discussion of self-control and is as girls and boys and rural and urban as under.

Table 1. Showing the mean SD and 't' value at modernization in college student and girls and boys.

Variables	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig
Girls	100	174.13	61.72	1.40	N.S.
boys	100	165.32	12.08		

P < 0.05, P L < 0.01, N.S. = Not significant

The result obtained on the basic area at modernization reveals not significant in girls and boys college students.

We have seen table 't' calculation for modernization between girls and boys that 't' value was 1.40 which was on significance of 0.05 levels. Hence the hypothesis was accepted and it could be said there was no significant mean difference between girls and boys variable their modernization score.

Table 2. Showing the mean SD and 't' value at rural and urban college students.

Variables	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig
rural	100	167.12	13.13	0.83	N.S.
urban	100	172.33	61.71		

P < 0.05, P L < 0.01, N.S. = Not significant

The result obtained on the basic area at modernization reveals not significant in result and urban college students.

We have seen table-2 't' calculation for self-control between rural and urban that 't' value was 0.83 which was on significant at 0.05 levels. Hence the hypothesis was accepted and it could be said there was not significant mean difference between rural and urban college students.

Table 3. Showing the correlation between modernization of girls and boys and rural and urban college students.

Variable	N	R
Gender	200	0.41
Area	200	

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result at correlation analysis revealed that there is a positive correlation between modernization signification 0.41 we on say that correlation is positive correlation in gender and areas.

Discussion :

The following discussion has been on the basis of the finding of this student. There was no significant difference at college students is 't' value and correlation They was positive corrections between gender and areas.

V. CONCLUSION

The conceded for this study that modernization is in gender and area replanted with modernization to college students more than self control whereas girls, boys, rural and urban replanted more than self-control this students result reason of over load college students so we can see. These studies not affected different at other studies.

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