

A Study of Modernisation among Indian Youths across Gender & Religions

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ABSTRACT

Modernization is a process by which modern scientific knowledge covering all aspects of human life is introduced at varying degree, first in western civilization and later diffused to the non western world by different methods & group with the ultimate purpose of achieving a better & non satisfactory life in the broadest sense of the term, as accepted by the society concerned. The present study related to study the effect of sex and Religions on Modernisation. Modernization Scale designed by Raghvendra S. Singh, Amar Nath Tripathi and Ramjee Lal used for collecting primary data. Null hypothesis was tested and data analysis was done accordingly. 'C.R. test' applied to find out the significance of difference in the said trait of testing groups of the sample.

Keywords: *Modernization Process, Indian Youth, Religions Role, Gender Wise Effects*

Modernization The term 'modern' has many denotations and carries a heavy weight and connotations. Professor Jacobs (1971) explains modernization as "the maximization of the potential of the Society." In the words of Sayed Hussein Altas (1973) "Modernization is a process by which modern scientific knowledge covering all aspects of human life is introduced at varying degree, first in western civilization and later diffused to the non western world by different methods & group with the ultimate purpose of achieving a better & non satisfactory life in the broadest sense of the term, as accepted by the society concerned."

Indian society and its traditions In post-independent Indian tradition and modernity came into close interaction. The constitution of India is the best document of individual liberty, freedom and right of expression. It is also a manifestation of modern values and norms. The safeties and securities given to the weaker sections of society by the constitution present a blueprint for the attainment of modern Indian society. Sociologists did not pay any serious attention towards the attainment of this goal. They kept themselves engaged in the study of caste, family, kin and village. There is a massive literature on these aspects of society. Though the institutions of

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family, village and caste establish organic relation between various segments of society, the sociologists have restricted themselves to the study of the institution per section. It is only in the recently published poll project that wider linkages are identified which present a unified picture of Indian society. No constructs have been made by sociologists towards the building of a modern nation-state.

Objectives:

1. To Study the effect of modernization among Indian youth gender and religions wise.
2. To Study the effect of modernisation among Indian Youths across Gender & religions (ranging in age 19-22 years) from Rohilkhand and Moradabad region.

Hypotheses:

1. There is no significant difference in the magnitude of modernization among Hindu, Muslim & Sikh male youths.
2. There is no significant difference in the magnitude of modernization among Hindu, Muslim & Sikh female youths.
3. There is no significant difference in the magnitude of modernization between male & female Hindu youths.
4. There is no significant difference in the magnitude of modernization between male & female Muslim youths.
5. There is no significant difference in the magnitude of modernization between male & female Sikh youths.

Variables:

Sex and religion are the two independent variables and magnitude of modernization is the dependent variable. The various strata of the sample were matched with regard to important independent variables.

Sample Design:

It is a descriptive research design. A random sampling of six hundred (600) Hindu, Muslim and Sikh urban male and female of post graduate standard of age range 19-22 years, has been taken from Govt. and Govt. aided institutions of Rohilkhand and Moradabad Region. In this way 100 Hindu male, 100 Hindu female, 100 Muslim male and 100 Muslim female, 100 Sikh male and 100 Sikh female has been taken as the sample for the study. Sample design is as follows:

Research Tools:

Modernization Scale (Ms) The tool has been designed to measure the extents of modernity of Indian adolescents, by Raghvendra S. Singh, Amar Nath Tripathi and Ramjee Lal of Psychology Department. Buddha Post Graduate College, Kushinagar (Deoria) in 1987. The scale is reliable

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and valid for the adolescents (16-22 years) of both sex and of the urban and rural literate population.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The collected data were processed and analysed keeping in view the purpose of the study. Each null hypothesis was tested one by one and data analysis was done accordingly. 'C.R. test' and 'Duncan's multiple range test' were applied to find out the significance of difference in the said trait of various testing groups of the sample.

Table – 1, Significance of Difference in the Magnitude of Modernization Among Hindu, Muslim and Sikh Male Youths

Nature of Group	(Number of Subjects) N	Mean	Sum of Squares (SS)	Standard Error of Groups (SC)	Degree of Freedom (df)
Hindu Male Youths	105	114.276	107137.5	23.2905	303
Muslim Male Youths	102	118.168	62538.38		
Sikh Male Youths	99	146.334	1758.29		

Table 1 indicate that the Hindu male (M=114.276) also differ significantly from Sikh male (M=146.334), (Mean-difference 32.058>8.761) at .01 level of significance. Hence, the hypothesis framed in this regard, is rejected.

Table – 2, Area wise Mean Scores of Hindu, Muslim & Sikh Female Youths on Modernization Scale

Nature of Group	N	Areas of Modernization Scale			
		A Socio Religious	B Marriage	C Position of Woman	D Education
Hindu Female Youth	95	123.020	108808.92	26.856	291
Muslim Female Youth	98	83.295	62181.60		
Sikh Female Youth	101	162.085	21471.85		

Table 2 indicate that the difference between Hindu & Muslim female youths is significant. Likewise the difference between the mean scores of Hindu & Sikh female youths is $M_2 - M_3 = 39.065 > 9.9255$. Thus, the difference between Hindu & Sikh female is also significant.

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Table – 3, Significance of Difference in the Magnitude of Modernization of Hindu Male & Female Youths

Nature of Groups	N	Mean	Mean Difference	S. D.	S.ED.	C. R. Value	L. S
Hindu Male Youths	105	112.595	4.135	32.182	4.4767	.9236	n.s.
Hindu Female Youths	95	116.73		31.095			

Table 3 shows total mean scores & S.D.s of Hindu male and female youths on the modernization scale. It is quite evident that the difference between the male (M=112.595) and female (M=116.73) youths is very less and negligible.

Table – 4, Significance of Difference in the Attitude towards Modernization of Muslim Male & Female Youths

Nature of Groups	N	Mean	Mean Difference	S. D.	S.ED.	C. R. Value	L. S
Muslim Male Youths	102	116.538	45.808	23.665	3.4526	13.2676	.01
Muslim Female Youths	98	70.73		25.105			

The table 5 reveals that the mean scores of Muslim male youths are 116.538 while the mean scores of Muslim females on modernization scale are 70.73.

Table – 5, Significance of Difference in the Attitude towards Modernization of Sikh Male & Female Youths

Nature of Groups	N	Mean	Mean Difference	S. D.	S.ED.	C. R. Value	L. S
Sikh Male Youths	99	158.828	12.087	9.15	1.57	7.698	.01
Sikh Female Youths	101	170.915		12.80			

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A perusal of table - 27 clearly demonstrates that the mean and S.D. on modernization scale are 158.828 and 9.15 respectively for the Sikh male youths, while these values on the other hand for females of Sikh religion are 170.915 and 12.80 respectively

INTERPRETATION OF TABLES AND TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

H01

$M1 \sim M2 = 3.892 < 6.386$ (Calculated value)

Hence the difference between Hindu and Muslim male youths is not significant. On the other hand, the difference between the means of Muslim & Sikh youths is 28.166, which is greater than the table value 8.392 (at .01 level of significance & df 303), so it can be inferred that the Muslim male youths differ significantly from the Sikh male youths as far their modernity is concerned.

Likewise, the Hindu male ($M=114.276$) also differ significantly from Sikh male ($M=146.334$), (Mean-difference $32.058 > 8.761$) at .01 level of significance. Hence, the hypothesis framed in this regard, is rejected.

H02

$M1 = 83.295$ $M2 = 123.020$ $M3 = 162.085$

Difference between mean scores of Muslim & Hindu female youths

$M1 \sim M2 = 39.725 > 9.9255$ (Calculated Value)

Hence, the difference between Hindu & Muslim female youths is significant. Like-wise the difference between the mean scores of Hindu & Sikh female youths is $M2 \sim M3 = 39.065 > 9.9255$. Thus, the difference between Hindu & Sikh female is also significant. Hence, the hypothesis framed in this context is acceptable.

H03

The total mean scores & S.D.s of Hindu male and female youths on the modernization scale. It is quite evident that the difference between the male ($M=112.595$) and female ($M=116.73$) youths is very less and negligible. Hence, the hypothesis framed in this context is acceptable

H04

The S. Ds. of both the groups are 23.665 and 25.105 respectively. The difference is significant on .01 level of significance difference. Hence, the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean scores of Muslim male & female youths on modernization scale is rejected.

H05

The mean and S.D. on modernization scale are 158.828 and 9.15 respectively for the Sikh male youths, while these values on the other hand for females of Sikh religion are 170.915 and 12.80 respectively. The SED value and C. R. value are also given in this table. The calculated C. R. value is 7.698 which is much greater than that of tabular C.R. value at .01 level of significance and df 198 (C. R. Tabular value 2.63). Hence, the mean difference between Sikh male & female youths is found significant. Thus, the null hypothesis framed in this regard, is also rejected.

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Conflict of Interests

The author declared no conflict of interests.

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