

## Gender Difference between Modernizations

Dr. Ramesh D. Waghmare<sup>1\*</sup>

### ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to study the Modernization of male and female college students of district Jalna (M.S.). The sample of the study consisted 400 college students (200 male students and 200 female students). Randomly selected from Difference College of Jalna District. Singh, R.S., Tripathi, A.N. and Lal, Ramji: by Modernization scale was used data collection. The data collected was statistically treated by using mean, SD and one way ANOVA. The findings of the study revealed that there is no significant difference between boys and girls graduate student dimension on Socio-Religions. There is no significant difference between boys and girls graduate student dimension on Marriage. There is no significant difference between boys and girls graduate student dimension on Position of Women. Girls graduate student have significantly high Education than Boy graduate student. There is no significant difference between boys and girls graduate student dimension on Modernization.

**Keywords:** Gender, Modernization, Socio-Religions, Marriage, Position of Women, Education.

Modernization is for discriminate selection between what is worthy and what is unsuitable in a particular situation. Modernization can be described as the process of development in almost every aspect of human life i.e. scientific, technological, economic, environmental, educational and social fields. Modernization has two major aspects, firstly there is a system of thought and values with reference to which an individual directs or orients his activities and secondly, a system of institutions through which he carries out his activities. Both the aspects influence the behavior of an individual with respect to his self-esteem and social system. According to modernization is part of psychology. In this modernization refers to a model of an evolutionary transition from a pre-modern or traditional to a modern society. In the social evolutionism theories that modernization to the processes of the spread of education modernization is reliable sources of modernity. In this way of sociological critical theory modernization is linked to overarching process of rationalization. When the social society of the individual becomes that much more important of the fundamental unit of social society. Modernization has been prepared by one of the developing city of the evolution. And

<sup>1</sup> Faculty, Godawari College Ambad, Dist.Jalna. (M.S.), India

[\\*Responding Author](#)

Received: May 19, 2017; Revision Received: June 14, 2017; Accepted: June 30, 2017

© 2017 Waghmare R; licensee IJIP. This is an Open Access Research distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License ([www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0](http://www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0)), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any Medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

## Gender Difference between Modernizations

other society can develop from traditionalism to modernity and that those that make this transition follow similar paths. According to the social theorist of modernization can be seen as processes and as offensives. That was modernization difficult since it implies these developments control the limits of human of interaction and not vice versa. Such that it is development as new data technology method. It is purely to human being to country of the speed of modernization.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ishfaq ahmad and Ishrat Jan (2016) indicated that that the female students have more modernization as compared to the male students of Degree College. shopian. Gulshan Wani and Gawher Bhat(2014) studied that there is no significant difference between male and female college students on modernization. *Gulshan Wani( 2014) indicated* revealed that there is no significant difference between male and female college students on modernization. Chaudhari, R. (2012) explored significant difference in the attitude of male and female B.Ed. students. Learners belonging to urban areas were significantly higher in their attitude towards modernization than their counterparts living in rural areas. Kumar, Rishi (6) conducted a study on a sample of 200 students of Punjab University Patiala. The results of the study revealed significant gender difference in the area of education, politics, and status of women, religion and socio-cultural factors where female university scored significantly higher than their male counterparts. This means that university female have more favorable attitude towards modernization in the area of education, politics, status of woman, religion and socio-cultural status.

### *Statement of the problem*

*“To study the Modernization among college Going Students.”*

### *Objectives*

The following are main objectives of the present study.

- To examine the Modernization among Male and Female college Going Students.

### *Hypotheses*

- There is no significant difference between Male and Female college Going Students student dimension on Modernization. (Socio-Religions, marriage position of women and Education).

### METHODOLOGY

#### *Sample*

The present study sample go was selected from Art's college students of Jalna district in Maharashtra. To select the sample Gender in which students study of Art's College Students were considered as per independent variable taken in this research stratified random sampling method was employed to select the unit of sample. Total sample of present study 400 college students, in which 200 were male and 200 females' students. The subject selected in this

## Gender Difference between Modernizations

sample was age group of 18-21 year (Mean = 20.26, SD =3.25) Non-Probability purposive sampling was used.

### *Research Design*

Simple research design used in the present study.

### *Variables of the Study*

Variable	Type of variable	Sub. variable	Name of variable
Gender	Independent	2	1) Male 2) Female
Modernization	Dependent	04	1) Socio-Religions 2) Marriage 3) Position of Women 4) Education

### *Instruments*

Aspect	Name of the Test	Author
Modernization	Modernization scale	Singh, R.S., Tripathi, A.N. Lal, Ramji

### *Modernization scale*

This scale is made by Singh, R.S., Tripathi, A.N. and Lal, Ramji. This scale consists 32 items. Measures attitude towards social change, religion, marriage, position of women and education. It is standardized on college students.

### *Procedures of data collection*

For the present study 400 sample was used and two instruments were administered individuals as well as a small group will be adopted. The subjects were called in a small group of 21-25 subjects and there seating arrangements, was made in a classroom. Following the instructions and procedure suggested by the author of the test. Tests were administered and a field copy of each test was collected. Following the same procedure the whole data was collected.

### *Data analysis*

The data were analyzed as follows.

The Mean and SD with graphical representation for Gender (Male and Female College Students) on Modernization was analyzed. A simple design was selected to adequate of statistical analysis of ANOVA in order to examine the roll of main as well as subsequently on students Modernization.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

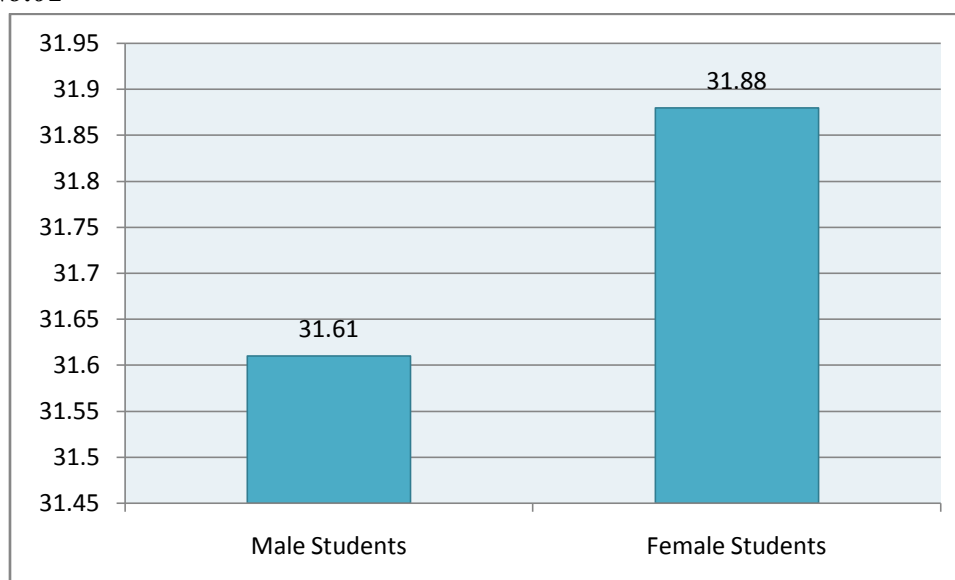
The analysis of data interpretation and discussion of the results are presented below.

**Table No.01 Mean, SD and F Value of Gender and Socio-Religions**

Gender	Mean	SD	N	DF	F Value	Sign.
Male Students	31.61	5.37	200	398	0.40	NS
Female Students	31.88	6.63	200			

Critical value of “f” with df 399 at 0.01 = 3.86 and at 0.05 = 6.70

**Figure No.01**



Observation of the table No.01 and Figure No.01 indicated that the mean value of two classified groups seems to differ from each other on Socio-Religions. The mean and SD value obtained by the male college students 31.61, SD 5.37 and Female College students was 31.88, SD 6.63. Both groups' 'F' ratio was 0.40. At a glance, those female college students show a high score than male college students.

In the present study, the first hypothesis related Socio-Religions and Gender. It was “There is no significant difference between Male and Female college students on demotion Socio-Religions. Gender effect represent the Socio-Religions was not significant (F= 0.40, 1 and 398, P= 0.01 and 0.05). This is not significant at 0.01 and 0.05 levels because they obtained ‘F’ value are low than table values at 0.01 and 0.05. In the present study, it was found that male and female college students do not differ from Socio-Religions. The findings of the study supported the first hypothesis, they are first hypothesis accepted the present study.

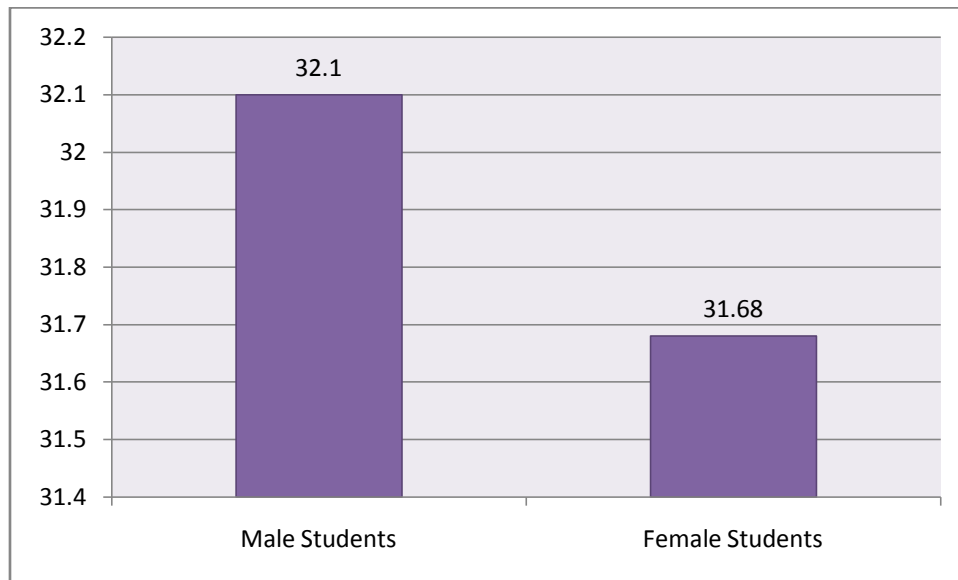
**Table No.02 Mean, SD and F Value of Gender and Marriage**

Gender	Mean	SD	N	DF	F Value	Sign.
Male Students	32.10	5.45	200			
Female Students	31.68	6.44	200	198	1.002	NS

Critical value of “f” with df 399 at 0.01 = 3.86 and at 0.05 = 6.70

## Gender Difference between Modernizations

**Figure No.02**



Observation of the table No.02 and Figure No.02 indicated that the mean value of two classified group seems to differ from each other on Marriage. The mean and SD value obtained by the male college students 32.10, SD 5.45 and Female College students was 31.68, SD 6.44, Both group 'F' ratio was 1.002 at a glance those male college student shows high score than female college students.

In the present study was second hypothesis related Marriage and Gender. It was "There is no significant differences between Male and Female college students on demotion Marriage. Gender effect represent the Marriage was not significant (F- 1.002, 1 and 398, P- 0.01 and 0.05). This is not significant 0.01 and 0.05 levels because they obtained 'F' value are low than table values at 0.01 and 0.05. In the present study was found that male and female college students not differ from Marriage. The findings of the supported the first hypothesis, they are second hypothesis accepted the present study.

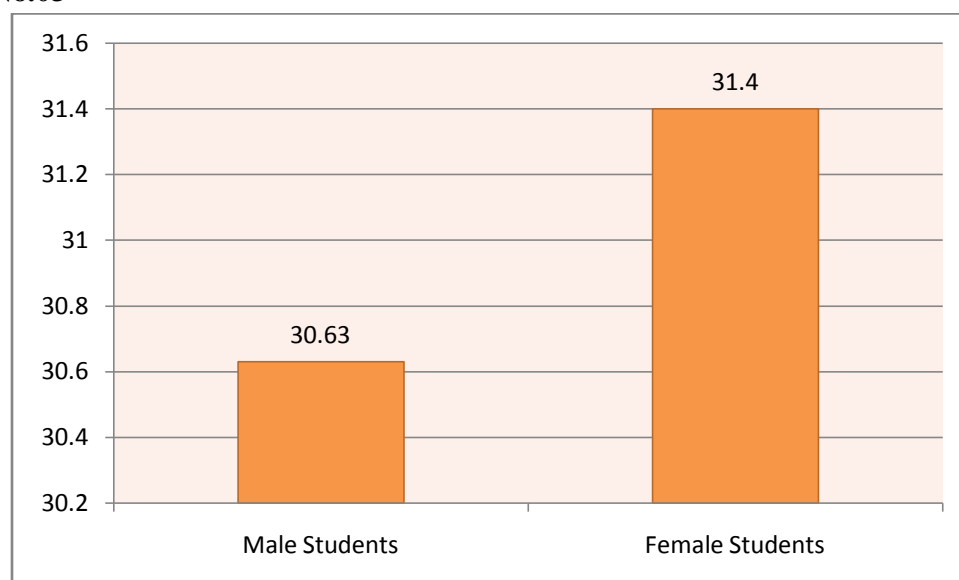
**Table No.03 Mean, SD and F Value of Gender and Position of Women**

Gender	Mean	SD	N	DF	F Value	Sign.
Male Students	30.63	6.14	200	198	1.782	NS
Female Students	31.40	6.07	200			

Critical value of "f" with df 399 at 0.01 = 3.86 and at 0.05 = 6.70

## Gender Difference between Modernizations

**Figure No.03**



Observation of the table No.03 and Figure No.03 indicated that the mean value of two classified group seems to differ from each other on Position of Women. The mean and SD value obtained by the male college students 30.63, SD 6.14 and Female College students was 31.40, SD 6.07, Both group 'F' ratio was 1.782 at a glance those female college student shows minor high score than male college students.

In the present study was third hypothesis related Position of Women and Gender. It was "There is no significant differences between Male and Female college students on demotion Position of Women. Gender effect represent the Position of Women was not significant (F- 1.782, 1 and 398, P- 0.01 and 0.05). This is not significant 0.01 and 0.05 levels because they obtained 'F' value are low than table values at 0.01 and 0.05. In the present study was found that male and female college students not differ from Position of Women. The findings of the supported the first hypothesis, they are third hypothesis accepted the present study.

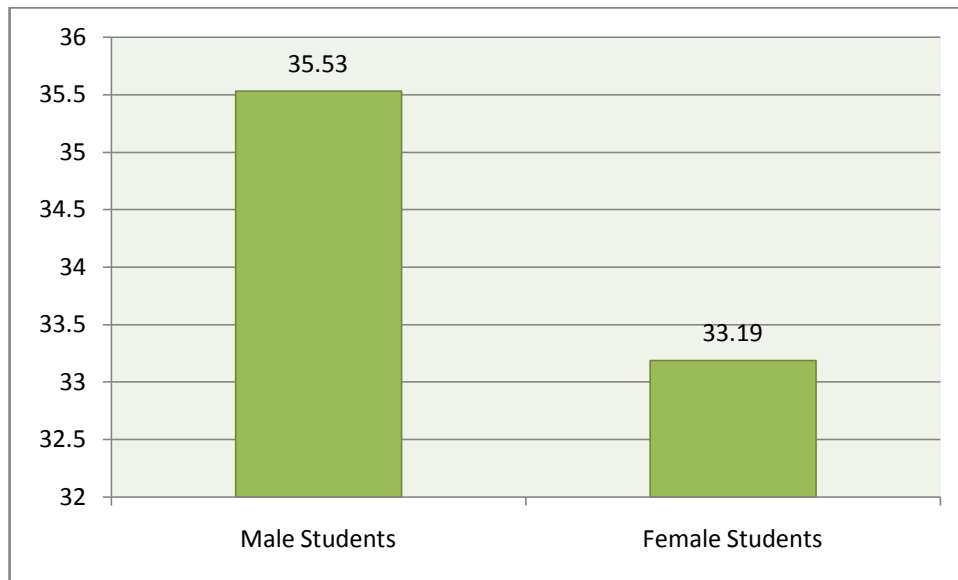
**Table No.04 Mean, SD and F Value of Gender and Education**

Gender	Mean	SD	N	DF	F Value	Sign.
Male Students	35.53	4.67	200	198	26.27	0.01
Female Students	33.19	5.68	200			

Critical value of "f" with df 399 at 0.01 = 3.86 and at 0.05 = 6.70

## Gender Difference between Modernizations

**Figure No.04.**



Observation of the table No.04 and Figure No.04 indicated that the mean value of two classified group seems to differ from each other on Education. The mean and SD value obtained by the male college students 35.52, SD 4.67 and Female College students was 33.19, SD 5.68, Both group 'F' ratio was 26.27 at a glance those male college student shows high score than female college students.

In the present study was fourth hypothesis related Education and Gender. It was "There is no significant differences between Male and Female college students on demotion Education. Gender effect represent the Education was significant (F- 26.27, 1 and 398, P- 0.01 and 0.05). This is significant 0.01 and 0.05 levels because they obtained 'F' value are high than table values at 0.01 and 0.05. In the present study was found that male and female college students differ from Education. And it means that Male College Students have significantly high Education than Female College Students. The findings of the supported the fourth hypothesis, they are third hypothesis rejected the present study.

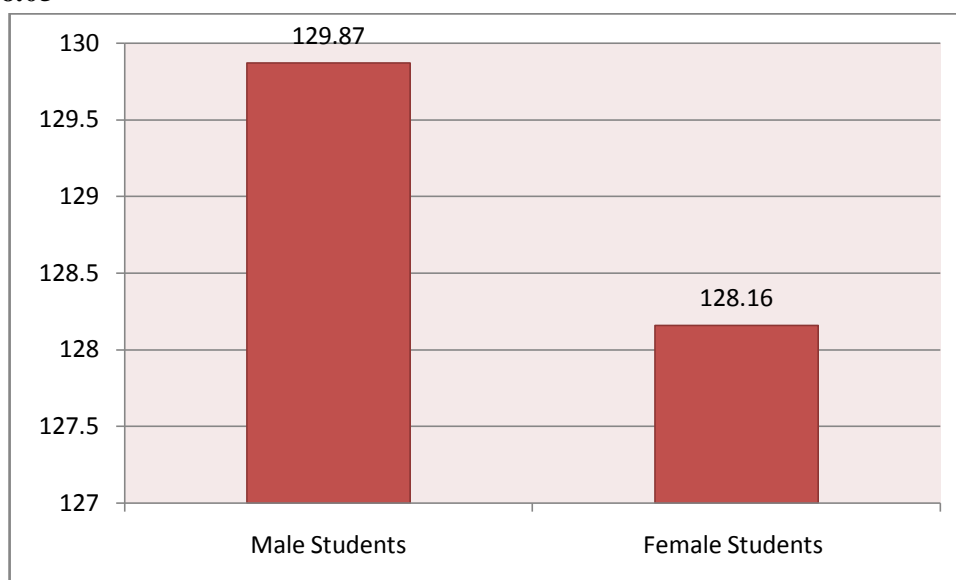
**Table No. 05. Mean, SD and F Value of Gender on Modernization**

Gender	Mean	SD	N	DF	F Value	Sign.
Male Students	129.87	14.94	200	198	2.64	NS
Female Students	128.16	18.22	200			

*Critical value of "f" with df 399 at 0.01 = 3.86 and at 0.05 = 6.70*

## Gender Difference between Modernizations

**Figure No.05**



Observation of the table No.05 and Figure No.05 indicated that the mean value of two classified group seems to differ from each other on Modernization. The mean and SD value obtained by the male college students 129.87, SD 14.94 and Female College students was 128.16, SD 18.22, Both group 'F' ratio was 2.64 at a glance those male college student shows high score than female college students.

In the present study was fifth hypothesis related Modernization and Gender. It was "There is no significant differences between Male and Female college students on demotion Modernization. Gender effect represent the Modernization was not significant ( $F= 2.64$ , 1 and 398,  $P= 0.01$  and  $0.05$ ). This is not significant  $0.01$  and  $0.05$  levels because they obtained 'F' value are low than table values at  $0.01$  and  $0.05$ . In the present study was found that male and female college students not differ from Modernization. The findings of the supported the fifth hypothesis, they are fifth hypothesis accepted the present study.

### ***Delimitations of the study***

1. The finding of the study is based on very sample.
2. The sample was restricted to Jalna Dist. in Maharashtra.
3. The study was restricted to only B.A. arts college students (arts facility) only.
4. The study was restricted students are only 18-21 years only.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

1. There is no significant difference between boys and girls graduate student dimension on Socio-Religions.
2. There is no significant difference between boys and girls graduate student dimension on Marriage.
3. There is no significant difference between boys and girls graduate student dimension on Position of Women.
4. Girls graduate student have significantly high Education than Boy graduate student.
5. There is no significant difference between boys and girls graduate student dimension on Modernization.



**Acknowledgments**

The author appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

**Conflict of Interests:** The author declared no conflict of interests.

**REFERENCES**

- Anderson, A.C (1966) *Modernization of Education in Modernization: the dynamics of growth*, Ed Myron Weiner.
- Black, C.E. (1981) *Dynamics of modernization. A study of Comparative History*, New York, Harper and Crow.
- Chaudhari, R., 2012, A study of attitudes of B.Ed. trainees towards modernization. *International Indexed & Referred Journal*, Vol. 1, Issue 1.
- Gulshan Wani and . Gawher Ah. Bhat(2014) A Comparative Study of Modernization and Academic Achievement of Male and Female College Students, *Journal of Education and Practice* ,Vol.5, No.37, 6-9.
- Ishfaq ahmad and Ishrat Jan( Jan.2016) Modernization and Social Awareness among Male and Female College Students in District Shopian, J & K. *International journal of Multidisciplinary Research* - Vol. II, Issue 1,901-906.
- Kumar, R., (2011), Gender difference in the attitude of university standards towards dernization. *Journal of Education & Pedagogy*, Vol.3, pg.no. 2 .
- Patel, H. T. (2013). Attitude of Adolescents towards modernization in relation to certain variables *International Journal For Research In Education* Vol.2 (7).
- Singh, R.S., Tripathi, A.N. and Lal, Ramji: Modernization scale. *National psychological corporation Agra*.

**How to cite this article:** Waghmare R (2017), Gender Difference between Modernizations, *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, Volume 4, (3), DIP:18.01.132/20170403, DOI:10.25215/0403.132