

INFLUENCE OF MODERNIZATION ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS MARRIAGE OF PG STUDENTS IN PUNJAB AND JAMMU & KASHMIR.

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to explore the influence of modernization on attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab and J&K. The sample of the study consisted of 100 post-graduate students including 50 boys and 50 girls that were selected by using stratified random sampling from Central University of Punjab and Central University of Jammu. For the present study the data was collected from post graduate students of both the Central Universities with the help of modernization scale developed by Bhagavendra S. Singh, A. N. Tripathi and Ramjee Lal (2005) and Marriage attitude scale by Dr. Pramod Kumar (2005). The findings of the study revealed that modernization adversely affects the attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab and J&K. There was significant difference in the level of modernization between the boys and girls PG students of Punjab and J&K. It was also found that girls have higher level of modernization than boys PG students of Punjab and J&K. The findings of the study also revealed that there was a significant difference in the attitude towards marriage between the boys and girls PG students of Jammu and there was no significant difference in the attitude towards marriage between the boys and girls PG students of Punjab.

KEYWORDS: Modernization, Marriage attitude, Post-graduate students.

INTRODUCTION

Modernization is a process of socio-cultural transformation. It is a continuous process of changing value, norms, institutions and structure. Modernization also relates to a model of a progress transition from a pre modern or traditional to modern society. Social change is a universal feature of every society. From the point of view of the individual, modernity is to adopt to the vastly changing conditions of socio- cultural and economic context. Modernization influences the socio-cultural issues of the society and which in turn change the present condition of human society. As a result people adopt new methods, ways, trends and technologies, which are passed on to the next generation according the global perspective. Modernization is a term to denote the process of change through which traditional societies try to adapt themselves to the necessity of the contemporary world. According to this point of view, when the modernization changes the present conditions of society, it affects all phase and determinants of socio-cultural indicators of development. Modernization is the process in which cultures are forced to accept

the attributes from outside and change their original shape. These changes bring about social reforms in society through different social organizations and a new social system.

1.2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

Desetty, R. and Agarwal, M. (2004) conducted a research on "Association between modernization of the college girls and their family background variables". The study aimed at findings out the association between assessed modernization levels of college girls and selected family background variables. All the college going girls had positive attitude towards over all modernization and their levels were rated to be very good and good.

Sandhu and Kaur (2005) in their research study investigated the attitude of adolescent towards modernization in relation to their sex. The findings of the study revealed that mean scores of female adolescents indicated more positive attitude than that of male adolescents on the four aspects of modernization, namely education, politics, status of women and socio-cultural aspects. The total score of modernization was also higher in case of females than their male counterparts.

Chaudhari (2007) conducted a study to explore the differences in the attitude of male and female students of B.Ed. towards modernization and found that the students of urban area were significantly higher than their counterparts living in rural area regarding attitude towards modernization.

Goyal and Gupta (2009) in their research study explored the influence of modernization on aggression level of adolescents. 50 boys and 50 girls, in the age group of 18-21 years formed the sample of the study. Very low positive relationship was found between attitude towards modernization and aggression levels of adolescents. The findings of the study revealed that male and female college students did not differ significantly in their attitude towards modernization and aggression.

Rajeshwari and Geeta (2012) conducted a study on perception of values of present college youth towards marriage. The finding of that study revealed that the values in general towards marriage have not changed among the present college youth. Another point to note was that the present youth felt that marriage does not curb the personal freedom.

Bhavana and Roopa (2013) conducted a study on attitude of youth towards marriage and changing trends in marriage. The study showed that majority of youth had moderate and favorable attitude toward marriage. When male and female youth were compared they had moderate and favorable attitude toward marriage and changing trends in marriage

Pooja, Malik and Swati (2013) conducted a study on attitude of under graduate students towards modernization. The researcher used the random sampling technique for selecting sample

of students from different affiliated college. The findings of the study revealed that there was significant difference in the attitude of under graduate students of arts and science stream towards modernization with respect to gender.

Ganaie and Hafiz (2013) conducted a study on modernization by comparing two groups of adolescents out of which one group of students was belonging to Social Science and the other group of students was from Science stream. The study showed that the students of higher secondary level of science stream significantly differ from their social science counterparts on the level of modernization and other factors viz. socio-religious, marriage and status of women.

Fallahchi (2017) in his study compared gender differences in attitude, expectation and purpose of marriage of university students in Bandar Abbas. The findings of the study showed that there were significant differences between attitudes and expectations of marriage of male and female.

1.3. RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Due to modernization the youngsters hold complex and changing attitude towards marriage. The youngsters think if they get married earlier they will have to manage the family and big responsibility will come on their shoulders for which they are not prepared. They want to have personal and professional identity as well. The increasing rate of unemployment and fear of economic insecurity has affected attitude of youngsters. This means that young people don't want to get married soon. The majority of youngster feels fear of getting married early because of divorce, domestic violence; husband-wife conflicts and many youngsters prefer to live in living relationship. The women also want self-security so, they also avoid marriage early. Hence the purpose of my study is to explore the influence of modernization on changing attitude of youngsters towards marriage.

1.4. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The aim of the study to identify the influence of modernization on attitude towards marriage of post graduate students of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the study is entitled as: **INFLUENCE OF MODERNIZATION ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS MARRIAGE OF PG STUDENTS IN PUNJAB AND JAMMU & KASHMIR.**

1.5. OBJECTIVES

1. To study the relationship between modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab.
2. To study the relationship between modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of J& K.

3. To compare the difference in the level of modernization between boys and girls PG students of Punjab.
4. To compare the difference in the attitude towards marriage between boys and girls PG students of Punjab.
5. To compare the difference in the level of modernization between boys and girls PG students of J&K.
6. To compare the difference in the attitude towards marriage between boys and girls PG students of J&K.

1.6. Hypotheses

1. There is significant relationship between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab.
2. There is significant relationship between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students in J&k.
3. There is significant difference in the level of modernization between boys and girls PG students of Punjab.
4. There is significant difference in attitude towards marriage between boys and girls PG students of Punjab.
5. There is significant difference in the level of modernization between boys and girls PG students of J&K
6. There is significant difference in attitude towards marriage between boys and girls PG students of J&K.

2.0. METHOD

The method used for the present study was Descriptive survey method. Survey method is scientific and reliable. Since the present study analyses the influence of modernization on attitude towards marriage of post-graduate students of (CUPB) & (CUJ). Thus the population for the present study is the post graduate students from Central University of Punjab and Central University of Jammu.

2.1. SAMPLE

For the present study the researcher selected the sample size of 100 post graduate students from Central University of Jammu and Central University of Punjab (50 students were taken from Central university of Punjab including both 25 boys and 25 girls and 50 students were taken from Central university of Jammu both 25 boys and 25 girls).

2.2. TOOLS USED

The following tools were used for the study:

1. Modernization Scale by Bhagavendra S. Singh, A. N. Tripathi and Ramjee Lal (2005)
2. Marriage attitude scale by Dr. Pramod Kumar (2005).

2.3. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE USED

In this study the correlation technique was used for analyzing the relationship between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students in Punjab and J&K. The t-test was used to compare the level of modernization between boys and girls PG students of (CUPB) & (CUJ). The t-test was again used to compare the difference in attitude towards marriage between boys and girls PG students of (CUPB) & (CUJ).

3.0. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

3.1 Analysis on relationship between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab.

Ho-1. There is significant relationship between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab.

To study the relationship between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab, the score obtained by administering the modernization scale (MS) and marriage attitude scale (MAS) was analyzed using correlation. The result of the analyzed data are given in table 3.1 showing 'r' value and level of significance with respect to modernization and marriage attitude of PG students of Punjab.

Table 3.1. Coefficient of correlation between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab.

Variables	Total no. Of students	'r' value	Remarks
Modernization	50	-0.08	Negative correlation
Attitude towards marriage	50		

Table 3.1 shows the coefficient of correlation between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab. It was found from table 3.1 that the r-value of the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab is – 0.08. So it can be interpreted that there is negative correlation between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab. It was found that modernization adversely affects the attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab. It means as the level of modernization is increasing among the PG students of Punjab, their attitude towards marriage is declining.

Table 3.2; Coefficient of correlation between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of J&K.

Ho-2. There is no significant relationship between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of J&K.

To study the relationship between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of J&k, the score obtained by administering the modernization scale (MS) and marriage attitude scale (MAS) was analyzed using correlation. The result of the analyzed data are given in table 3.2 showing 'r' value and level of significance with respect to modernization and marriage attitude of PG students of J&K.

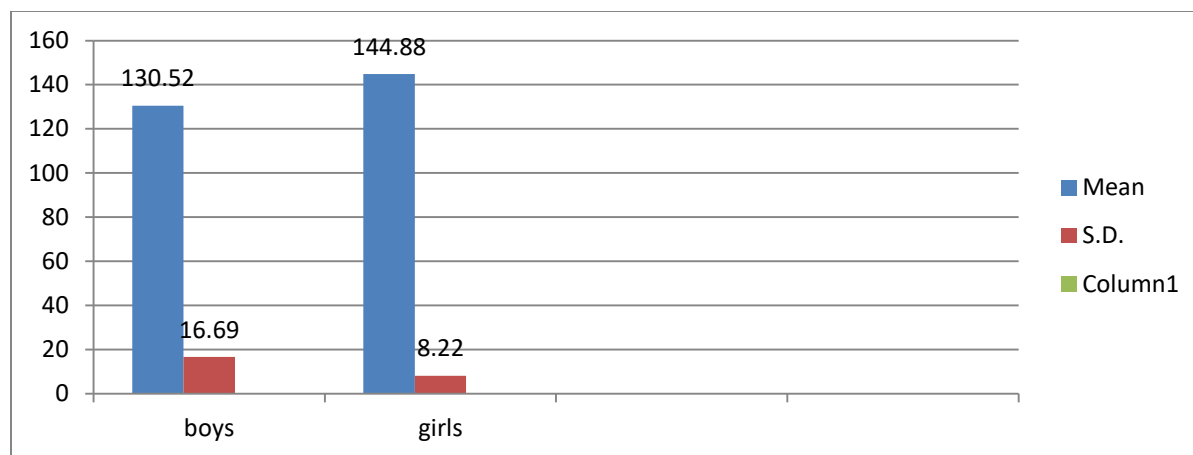
Variables	Total no. Of students	'r' value	Remarks
Modernization	50	-0.07	Negative correlation
Attitude towards marriage	50		

Table 3.2 shows the coefficient of correlation between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of J&K. It was found from table 3.2 that the r-value of the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of J&K is -0.07. So it can be interpreted that there is negative correlation between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of J &K. It was found that modernization adversely affects the attitude towards marriage of PG students of J&K. It means as the level of modernization is increasing among the PG students of J&K, their attitude towards marriage is declining.

Ho-3. There is significant difference in the level of modernization between boys and girls PG students of Punjab.

Table 3.3. Comparison of the level of modernization between boys and girls post graduate students of Punjab.

Variable	Gender	Total no. of students	Mean	S.D.	't' value	Level of significance (0.01 level)
Modernization	Boys	25	130.52	16.69	3.86	significant
	Girls	25	144.88	8.22		



Graph 3.1 showing mean and SD value level of modernization of boys and

INTERPRETATION

Table 3.3 and graph 3.1 show the Mean, S.D, t-value and level of significance of modernization between boys and girls post- graduate students of (CUPB). From the table 3.3 it is found the mean scores of level of modernization of boys and girls are 130.52 and 144.88 respectively. The S.D. of boy's students is 16.69 and the girls students is 8.22. Also the calculated t-value is 3.86 which is greater than the table value at 0.01 level of significance.

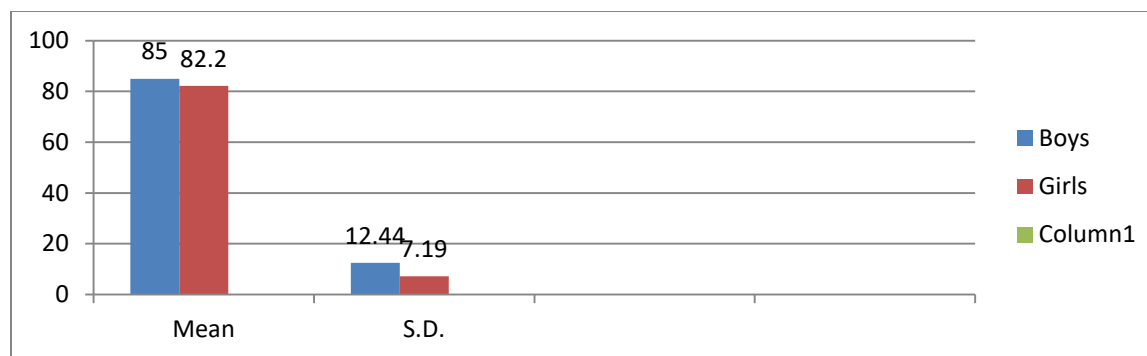
Therefore. The null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. i.e. there is a significant difference in the level of modernization between the boys and girls post-graduate students of Punjab. (CUPB).

Form the mean score in the level of modernization of boys and girls. It was also found that girls have higher mean score than boys. Hence girls have higher level of modernization than the boys post graduate students of Punjab. (CUPB).

Ho-4. There is significant difference in attitude towards marriage between boys and girls PG students of Punjab.

Table 3.4. Comparison of the differences in the attitude towards marriage between boys and girls PG students of Punjab.

Variable	Gender	Total no. of students	Mean	S.D.	't' value	Level of significance (0.01level)
Attitude towards marriage	Boys	25	85	12.44	0.97	Not significant
	Girls	25	82.2	7.19		



Graph 3.2 showing mean, SD value of attitude towards marriage of boys and girls PG students of Punjab.

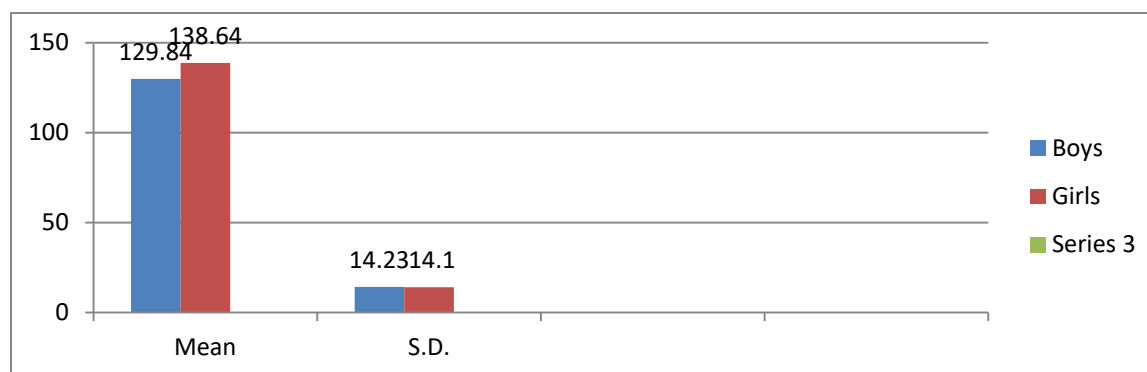
INTERPRETATION

Table 3.4 and graph3.2 shows the mean, SD, t-value and level of significance of attitude towards marriage of boys and girls PG students of Punjab, (CUPB). The table 3.4 shows that the mean scores of attitudes towards marriage of boys and girls are 85 and 82.2. The SD of boys' students is 12.44 and the SD of girl's students is 7.19. Also the calculated t-value is 0.97 is less than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. It is concluded that the t-value is not significant at 0.05 levels. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternate hypothesis is rejected i.e. there is no significant difference in the attitude towards marriage between boys and girls PG students of Punjab. (CUPB).

Ho-5. There is significant difference in the level of modernization between boys and girls PG students of J&K

Table 3.5. Comparison of the difference in the level of modernization between boys and girls PG students of J&K.

Variable	Gender	Total no. Of students	Mean	S.D	't' value	Level of significance (0.05 level)
Modernization	Boys	25	129.84	14.23	2.19	significant
	Girls	25	138.64	14.14		



Graph 3.3 showing mean, SD value in the level of modernization between the boys and girls PG students of J&K.

INTERPRETATION

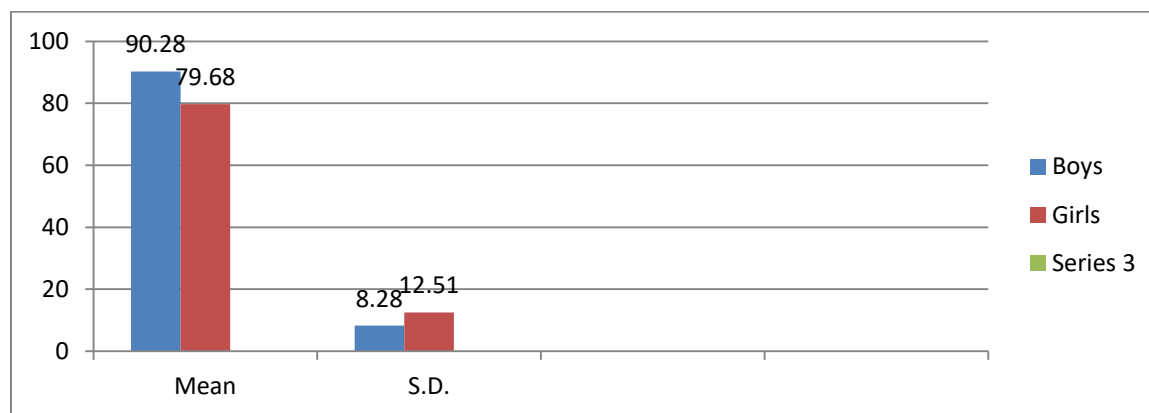
Table 3.5 and graph 3.3 shows the mean, SD, t-value and the level of significance in the level of modernization of boys and girls PG students of J&K (central university of Jammu). From the table 3.5 it is found that the mean scores in the level of modernization of boys and girls are 129.84 and 138.64. The S.D. value of boys and girls are 14.23 and 14.14. The calculated t-value is 2.19 which is greater than table value at 0.05 level of significance.

It is concluded that the t-value is significant at 0.05 level. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted i.e. there is significant difference in the level of modernization between boys and girls PG students of J&K (CUJ). It is also found that girls have higher mean score in the level of modernization than boy's students of J&K. (CUJ).

Ho-6. There is significant difference in attitude towards marriage between boys and girls PG students of J&K.

Table 3.6. Comparison of the difference in the attitude towards marriage between boys and girls PG students of J&K.

Variable	Gender	Total no. Of students	Mean	S.D.	't' value	Level of significance (0.01level)
Attitude towards marriage	Boys	25	90.28	8.28	3.53	Significant
	Girls	25	79.68	12.51		



Graph 3.4 showing mean, SD value of marriage attitude of boys and girls PG Students of J&K.

INTERPRETATION

Table 3.6 and graph 3.4 shows the mean, SD, t-value and level of significance of attitude towards marriage of boys and girls PG students of J&K. From the table 3.6 it is found that the mean scores of boys and girls are 90.28 and 79.68. The SD of boys is 8.28 and SD of girls is 12.51. The calculated t-value is found to be 3.53 which is greater than table value at 0.01 levels. It is concluded that the t-value is significant at 0.01 levels. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted i.e. there is significant difference in the attitude towards marriage between the boys and girls PG students of J&K. From the mean score of marriage attitude of boys and girls it was also found that boys have higher score on attitude towards marriage than girls PG students of J&K.

4.1 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The major findings of the study were

1. There was negative correlation between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab. The findings of the study showed that modernization has an adverse effect on the attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab. It means as the level of modernization is increasing among the PG students of Punjab, their attitude towards marriage is declining. The finding of the present study were supported by studies of Shivalli Rajeshwari and Chitagubbi Geeta (2012).
2. There was negative correlation between the modernization and attitude towards marriage of PG students of J&K. The findings of the study showed that modernization has an adverse effect on the attitude towards marriage of PG students of J&K. It means as the level of modernization is increasing among the PG students of J & K, their attitude towards marriage is declining. The finding of the present study were supported by studies of Goyal and Gupta (2009), Shivalli Rajeshwari and Chitagubbi Geeta (2012).
3. There was significant difference in the level of modernization between the boys and girls PG students of Punjab. The girls showed higher level of modernization than boys PG students of Punjab. The present findings are in consonance with findings of the studies of Chaudhary, Alka (2017), Pooja Malik and Swati (2013), Sombala, N (2013), Anandi Devi (2014), Ganaie and Mudasir, Hafiz (2013).
4. There was not significant difference in the attitude towards marriage between boys and girls PG students of Punjab. The present study revealed that boys and girls have same attitude towards marriage. The present study indicated that there is not any major difference in attitude towards marriage of PG students of Punjab. The present findings were supported by studies of Singh (2008), Bhavana, K.S. Roopa (2013) and Deshpande (2001).

5. There was significant difference in the level of modernization between the boys and girls PG students of J&k. The present study revealed that girls had higher scores on modernization as compared to boy's PG students of J&K because girls prefer modern living such as independent thinking, freedom for women, education for girls, co-education, and participation in politics. The findings of the present study were supported by studies of Ganaie, M.Y. and Mudasir, Hafiz (2013), Chaudhary, Alka (2017), Pooja Malik and Swati (2013), Sombala, N (2013).

6. There was significant difference in the attitude towards marriage between the boys and girls PG students of J&K. In the present study it was found that boys had high scores on attitude scale towards marriage than girls PG students of J&k. The present study was supported by the studies of Reza Fallahchai and Maryam Fallahi (2017).

4.2. Suggestion for Further Research

1. The present study was conducted in the Central University of Punjab and Central University of Jammu. It can be conducted in other universities and colleges
2. The present study was conducted on post-graduate students. Future studies can be done on the college and senior secondary school students also.
3. The present study was conducted on a sample of 100 post-graduate students. Similar type of study can be conducted by taking large sample in order to generalize the results.
4. Similar studies can be conducted with respect to gender, stream, locality etc.

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