

**Attitude towards Modernization In Relation to their
Self-confidence:
Study of Female Students of Kumoun Region**

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Abstract

This paper is an effort to investigate that how self-confidence affect the attitude towards modernization Attitude towards modernization is very important phenomena. It decides the role of a human in the development of the society as well as the nation. But it is dynamic in the nature. It is being changed by so many forces. One of important force is the self-confidence. The Sample of this study comprises of 200 female post graduate students of kumoun region. Sample for the study has been drawn by using stratified sampling technique. Attitude towards modernization was measured by R.S Singh, A.N. Tripathi and Ramji Lal and self-confidence was measured by Juyal and Taliniya (1990). Mean and Chi square test have been used to analyses the data. The result indicates that only 17% female post graduate students of Kumoun region have high level of self-confidence, 67% have average level of self-confidence and 16% female post graduate students have low level of self-confidence. Female post graduate students belong to high level of self-confidence have more favorable attitude towards modernization.

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Introduction

The term 'modernization' is derived from the term 'modern'. According to the Oxford Online Dictionary the term 'modern' means "person of the present time" or "one who is up to date" and term 'modernization' means "relating to the present or recent time as opposed to the remote past". The term 'modernization' was first used in 1770. According to the vocabulary.com dictionary, "modernization is the process of starting to use the most recent methods, ideas, equipment". As per the definition of Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, "modernization means the act of modernizing or the state of being modernized". Thus, etymologically, modernization can be defined as the process of updating something or making it work in a contemporary setting. Besides etymological definition some scholars had also tried to define the term, which create a better understanding of the concept.

According to the great Indian sociologist Prof. Y. Singh, "modernisation symbolizes a rational attitude towards issues and their evaluation from universalistic, not particularistic point of view. To him, Modernization involves diffusing scientific and technological know-how."

C.E. Black in his book 'Dynamics of Modernization' defines modernization "as a process by which historically evolved institution are adopted to the rapidly changing function that reflect the unprecedented increase in man's knowledge, permitting control over his environment in the recent centuries that accompanies the scientific revolution."

In the words of Wilbert E. Moore modernization is "the 'total' transformation of a traditional or pre-modern society into the types of technology and associated social organization that characterize the 'advanced', economically prosperous, and relatively politically stable nations of the Western World".

Thus, modernization can be defined as the process, which focuses upon the diffusion of new standards like scientific outlook, rationalism, universalism, humanism, individualism, secularization, democratic liberalism, etc. with the application of scientific know-how to meet human requirements and changes in individuals' motivation, temperament, attitude, personality and role-perception as the other aspect of modernization.

The term 'attitude' refers to the mental readiness to act or react to any individual, event or object in a specific manner certain way. Therefore, attitude towards modernization refers to the mental readiness towards the issues and their evaluation from universalistic point of view. It involves attitudes diffusing scientific and technological know-how. Since attitude is an aspect of the human personality, hence it is changed by those forces which cause the change in the human personality. The ever and rapid changing science and technology is one of the most important forces

which changes the personality of human being. As personality is the complex whole of human's internal and external attributes, so, change in the personality causes change in its each aspect like, attitude, aptitude, beliefs, emotions, behavior, etc. Besides science and technology, there also exists several other forces like, self-confidence, self-esteem, environment, maturity, tradition, etc. which cause changes in the personality. Some studies (Robert, Romin and Hazel, 1992; Abdullah, 2000; Akinleke; 2012; Melanio, Herlene and Rogelio, 2012; Sadat, Ghasemzadeh and Soleimani, 2012; Priya and Muralidaran, 2014; Arshad, Zaidi and Mahmood; 2015, Bhagat, 2016) reveal that self-confidence is another important variable which shape the attitude of the human being and it is also found that gender affects the self-confidence.

Self-confidence simply refers to the feeling of good about who you are and about your ability. Merriam Webster Dictionary defined the self-confidence in same sense. According to that dictionary the term 'self-confidence' refers to confidence in oneself and in one's powers and abilities. Thus, the terms self-confidence is at so used to describe the extent of security of a person in relation to his own decisions and actions in general and specific situations or tasks. According to McMahon (1992) self-confidence is a way of being in the world that allows you to know yourself and to take care of yourself. Mary Welford (2013), suggested that, "self-confidence is about being aware of when we are struggling and having the strength to commit to do something about it. As per the definition of Anneli Rufus (2014) self-confidence involves self-respect and having the courage to tell the truth about who you are, what you like and what you believe. Thus, self-confidence can be defined in the terms of the spirit to know ourselves, believe in ourselves and to and to act as per our beliefs.

In the 21st century, when female constitutes almost 50% part of the whole population, their participation in every aspect of development is increasing. Now they are not confined to boundaries of their home rather they are registering their powerful presence in academics, businesses, medical and even in armed forces. They are managing many big companies and organizations. It means their attitude towards every contemporary event must be changing in some dimensions. There are evidences like Angira(1992), Chahal, pal & Bawa (2002), Arati and Prabha (2005), Bhat and Aminabhavi (2011), Begum(2005), Akinleke (2012), Hasnain and Adlakha (2012), Jan and Juraj (2013), Chaudhary and Madhuri (2014), Arshad, Zaidi and Mahmood (2015), Chandalia (2015), Ahmad and Jan (2016), etc. which show that male and female both perceived the changes, which take place, in different manner and being affected by these changes in different amount. They perceive this modern world or especially

modernization differently. They have different concept about society and the treat in society in different manner. Change in perception changes their attitude too which further change their level of self-confidence. Therefore, it would be quite interesting to study the attitude of women towards modernization and social maturity of female in relation to their self-confidence and home-environment.

Objectives

Ø To study the level of self-confidence of the female post graduate students of the Kumaon region;

Ø To study the effect of self-confidence on the attitude of female post graduation students of Kumaon region towards modernization

Hypothesis

Following research and null hypotheses were formulated for this study:

Ø H_0 1: The female post graduate students of the Kumaon region do not have average level of self-confidence

Ø H_0 2: The self-confidence of female post graduate students of Kumaon region doesn't affect significantly to their attitude towards modernization

Research Methodology

Descriptive survey research method has been used in this study. Sample of the study comprises of 500 female post graduate students of kumaon region. Sample for the study has been drawn by using stratified sampling technique. Attitude towards modernization was measured by R.S Singh, A.N. Tripathi & Ramji Lal and self-confidence was measured by Juyal and Taliniya (1990). After collection of data scoring were done manually. Futher, the analysed the data which were presented in the next section of the study.

Analysis

Objective wise analysis of the data are given below:

Objective 1: To study the level of self-confidence of the female post graduate students of the Kumoun region;

To study the level of self-confidence of female post graduate students of kumoun region, the researcher used the 'Self-confidence Scale' developed by Juyal and Taliniya in 1990 and define the level of self-confidence in the terms of their score on the 'Self- confidence Scale'. The higher the score the higher the self-confidence is. Mean and SD. were computed and presented in table 1.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of 500 female post graduate students of Kumaun region on Self-confidence Scale

Descriptive Statistics	Value
Mean	109.84
Standard Deviation	12.80

Furthermore, 1 SD. is added in mean and 1 SD. is subtracted from mean to categorize the score of self-confidence in three different levels.

$$\text{Mean} + 1 \text{ SD.} = 109.84 + 12.80 = 122.64 = 123$$

$$\text{Mean} - 1 \text{ SD.} = 109.84 - 12.80 = 97.04 = 97$$

Thus, the researcher got the following three categories and limit of scores for these categories:

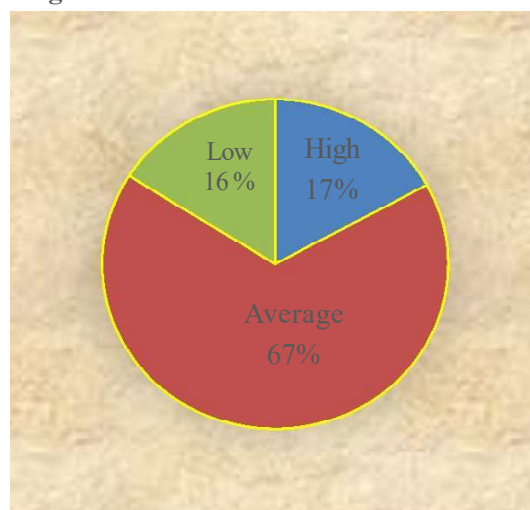
- High level self-confidence - More than 123 Average level self-confidence - 98 to 123 Low level of spiritual intelligence - Less than 98

The researcher prepared a frequency distribution, which is given in the table 2.

Table 4: Level of Self-confidence and their frequency

Levels of Self-confidence	Frequency	Percentage
High	85	17%
Average	335	67%
Low	80	16%

Graph 1: Pie diagram of the Level of Self-confidence of 500 female post



It is evident from table 2 and graph 1 that only 17% female post graduate students of Kumaun region have high level of self-confidence. 335 females post graduate students of Kumaun region; means 67% female post graduate students of Kumaon region have average level of self-confidence and 80 females post graduate students of Kumaun region occupies the 16% of total sample size, i.e., 500 females post graduate students of Kumaon region have low self-confidence. Since, a large percentage of female post graduate students of Kumaun region belong to the category of average level of self-confidence, Therefore the null hypothesis that the female post graduate students of Kumaon region don't have average

level of self-confidence is rejected and it can be said that female post graduate students of Kumaon region have average level of self-confidence. Maheswari and Maheswari (2016) investigated the self-esteem among the college students and found contradictory results. They concluded on the basis of the findings of their study that more than half of respondents had low self-esteem and remaining respondents had high self-esteem. It might be caused by the hectic life style and complexities of present era. Since, the area of the both studies are different and hilly region is comparatively less complex life style than cities, so such difference can be seen.

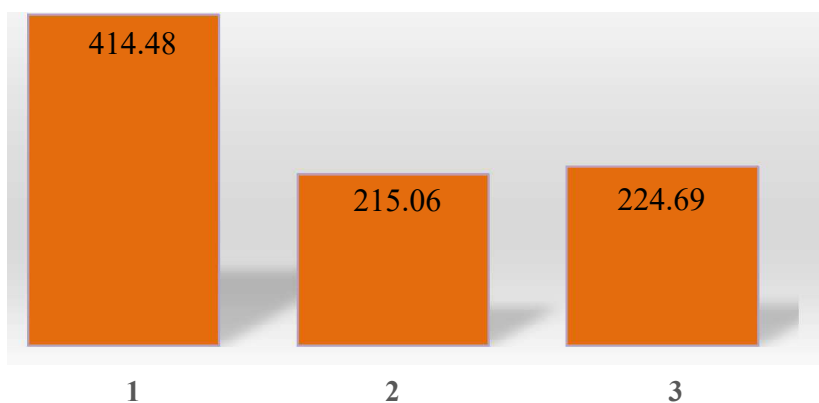
Objective 2: To study the effect of self-confidence on the attitude of female post graduation students of Kumaon region towards modernization

The researcher formulated a null hypothesis, i.e., Female post graduate students of Kumaon region differing in their self- confidence do not differ significantly in their attitude towards modernization and tested it. Since, distribution of the scores of Female 500 post graduate students of Kumaon region on 'Modernization Scale' is not normal for all levels of independent variable, i.e., self-confidence, therefore, Kruskal-Wallis H test was used. Results of the test have been given in the table No. 3 and 4.

Table 3: Mean Ranks of scores on modernization scale grouped by self-confidence

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable (Self- confidence)	N	Mean Rank
Modernization	High self confidence	85	414.48
	Average Self confidence	335	215.06
	Low Self Confidence	80	224.69
	Total	500	

Table 3 reveals the mean rank of the modernization score of female post graduate students belonging to the high, average and low level of self-confidence group along with their sample size.



Graph 2: Graph for the mean rank of the score of modernization of female post graduate students of Kumaun region grouped by self-confidence

It is evident from the table 3 and graph 2 that there is difference between the mean rank of the modernization scores of females post graduate students of Kumaun region belonging to high, average and low level self-confidence group. To check the significance in the difference of the mean the researcher applied the Kruskal-Wallis H test.

Table 4 Result of Kruskal-Wallis H test

Statistics	Values
Chi-Square	132.308
Df	2
Sig.	.000

Table 4 reveals that the value of acquired 'Kruskal-Wallis H test', i.e., 132.30 = is significant because the 'p-value', i.e., 0.000 in this case is lesser than the level of significance, i.e. 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis, i.e., "Female post graduate students of Kumaun region differing in their self-confidence do not differ significantly in their attitude towards modernization", is rejected. It means self-confidence affects the attitude of female post graduate students towards modernization. The result of Kruskal Wallis H test presents the overall picture. To know which group or groups of the female post graduate students of Kumayun region, grouped on the basis of self-confidence, differs in their attitude towards modernization post hoc test was used. Result of the post hoc test has been shown in the table 5.

Table 5: Results of Post hoc Test (Mann-Whitney U Test)

(I) Self-confidence	(J) Self-confidence	Mann-Whitney U	Z-value	Sig.
High level of self-confidence	Average Level of self-confidence	3056.00	-11.191	.000
	Low level of self-confidence	643.00	-8.995	.000
Average Level of self-confidence	Low level of self-confidence	12708.000	-.718	.473

Table 5 discloses that female post graduate students belonging to the high level of self-confidence group and average level of self-confidence group differ significantly in their attitudes towards modernization. Female post graduate students belonging to the high level of self-confidence group and low level of self-confidence group also differ significantly in their attitudes towards modernization but female post graduate students belonging to the average level of self-confidence group and low level of self-confidence group don't differ significantly in their attitudes towards modernization. The direction of the difference in the attitude towards modernization is in favor of high level of self-confidence group. It means female post graduate students belong to high level of self-confidence have more favorable attitude towards modernization.

The researcher hadn't come across any such study which put emphasis over the effect of self-confidence on attitude towards modernization and attitude is an aspect of human personality and it was concluded in so many studies that self-confidence affects the human personality. But, a study done by Abdullah (2000) was found in which it was

concluded that low self-esteem creates in students lack of interest to strive for high academic performances and zeal to contribute positive and efficiently to national development. Zeal to contribute in national development is one of the important aspects of attitude towards modernization. It is because self-confidence is the basic characteristics of human being which shapes his personality.

Conclusion

On the basis of the findings of his study researchers concluded that the female post graduate students of kumaon region have average level of self-confidence and their self-confidence affect to their attitude towards modernization. It is being found that as higher the level of self-confidence is so favorable the attitude towards modernization is. It means self-confidence play a vital role in shaping the attitude of

female post graduate students of Kumaon region towards modernization. Therefore, level of self-confidence must be increased in order to shape the attitude of female post graduate students towards modernization. Geetika (2017) Found A Positive Relation In Parental Encouragement And Self-Confidence Among Adolescents In Punjab.

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