

ANALYSING THE LEVEL OF MODERNITY AMONG BIJAPUR CITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Abstract

This study aimed to measure the modernist attitude of students in Bijapur city. The modernity scale of Anand and Sudhir Kumar was used for the study. Means and standard deviations were calculated from the raw data for the selected sample. T-test was used to test significant differences between subgroups. There is a lot of modernity among the students of PU College, Degree College and postgraduate students of Bijapur city. There is a significant difference between men and women. PU College and Degree College, students and graduates of PU College in their modern times. There are no significant differences in the approach to modernity between undergraduate and postgraduate students.

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Introduction

Attitude is one of the most characteristic and necessary concepts in social research. To better understand people's social lives, it is important to understand the nature of their attitudes. Turnstone defines attitude as the degree of positive or negative affect associated with a psychological object. The transition from tradition to modernity is called modernization. It is a process of social change that brings about a qualitative change in society and in individuals. The scientific study of modern attitudes is of particular importance in the modern world, since the attitudes attributed to modern man are necessary conditions for the socio-economic development and progress of any nation.

Attitudes generally develop over a long period. Research suggests that individuals acquire attitudes in two main ways, namely through learning and experience. Learning attitudes make up a large part of socialization. Psychologists have found that children learn their attitudes from parents through three main processes: classical conditioning - learning by association, educational conditioning, learning and maintaining responses that produce positive outcomes, and eliminating those that produce outcomes. Negative effects that shape observational learning.

People also form their attitudes based on their experiences. One of the main reasons for maintaining this mindset is to help you make decisions by reducing information overload. They help simplify people's social lives. (For example) preferences for certain foods make it difficult to easily change attitudes in the workplace. The probabilistic model developed suggests that change in attitude or belief occurs in two ways: one through central redirection based on careful and thoughtful consideration of the persuasive message and the other through peripheral redirection based on persuasive cues. Research at Yale University has shown that the best way to change attitudes is with expert involvement; when the persuasive message is not expected; People with low self-esteem are targeted and given popular and attractive advice; Distracted people are more likely to change, and those who speak quickly are more effective at changing attitudes.

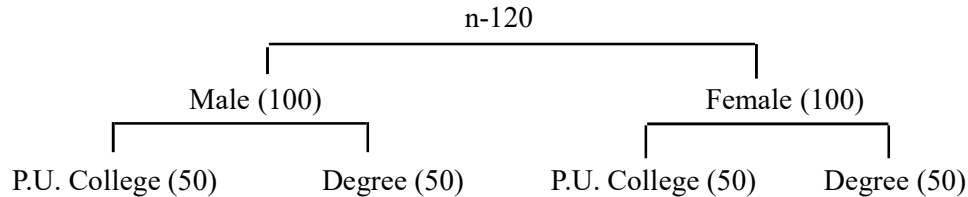
Statement of the Problem

Analyzing the level of modernity among Bijapur City college students.

2) Method

a) Sample

The study was conducted on a sample of 200 university students from Bijapur city. A simple random sampling technique was adapted for this study. The example project is:



b) Materials

Modernity Attitudes Scale (MAS) by Anand and Sudhir Kumar, answer sheet, scoring keys and standards.

c) Procedure

The subject sat comfortably. The MAS (modernity, attitude scale) and the answer sheet were submitted. The following instructions were then given. “This scale consists of 80 statements that address certain important social issues related to religion, marital status of women and education. Before each statement, the requested numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are given for “completely agree”, “undecided agreement” or “uncertain disagreement” and “strongly disagree”. You should carefully read each statement and decide what is your reaction to it. Then mark your answer in the answer sheet by encircling the appropriate number. There are no right or wrong responses. Please do not omit any statement. There is no time limit but generally this test can be completed within 40 minutes. “Once the subject completed the answers, they were scored and interpreted according to the specified standard.

Results

For the selected subgroups, means and standard deviations were calculated to determine the significant difference between subgroups and a t-test was used.

Null hypothesis 1:

There is no attitude towards modernity among the PU College, Degree College and postgraduate students of Bijapur city in the state of Karnataka.

Table – 1: The mean score of the Modernity attitude of college students.

Group	N	Mean	S D
College students	200	167.88	12.61

Table 1 shows that all bachelor’s and master’s students are subject to the high modernity attitude; The attitude of modernity was widespread in the PU and among the undergraduate and graduate students according to the standard deviation value shown in Table 1. Therefore, the null hypothesis was put forward. was rejected

in favor of an alternative hypothesis. Therefore, it was concluded that there is a high attitude towards modernity among bachelor's and master's students at PU.

Table 2: Difference between the different subgroups in their modernity Attitude.

Variable	Sub-group	n	Mean	SD	Obtained t-value	Level of significance
Gender	Male	100	169.46	13.8	1.60	Not Significant at 0.05 level
	Female	100	166.3	11.43		
Level of Education	P U College	50	180.1	5.2	1.13	Not Significant at 0.05 level
	Degree College	50	158.9	10.28		
Level of Education	P U College	30	164.16	10.7	1.61	Not Significant at 0.05 level
	P G College	30	103.5	11.3		
Level of Education	Degree College	30	164.7	10.7	1.97	Significant at 0.05 level
	P G College	40	171.2	12.7		

Table 2 shows that the obtained t-values such as 1.60, 1.13 and 1.61 at a significance level of 0.05 are larger than the t-values in the table. Therefore, the formulated null hypothesis of the respective subgroups was accepted. Therefore, it was concluded that there is a significant difference between male and female students, PU college and degree students and PU college and postgraduate students in their attitude towards modernity. Table - 2 reveals that the obtained t – t-values of the sub-groups such as Degree College and P U College and post-graduate students are greater than the table at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the framed null hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, it was concluded that there is a significant difference between Degree students and P U College and post-graduate students in their modernity attitude.

Finding and Conclusion

- 1) There is an attitude of high modernity among the PU College, undergraduate and postgraduate students in the city of Bijapur in the state of Karnataka.
- 2) There is no significant difference between PU and undergraduate university students in their attitude toward modernity.
- 3) There is no significant difference between bachelor's and master's students in their attitude to modernity.

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