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**A STUDY OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS MODERNIZATION  
OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE COLLEGE STUDENTS OF SIRSA DISTRICT IN HARYANA  
STATE**

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**ABSTRACT**

The present study aims to examine the attitude towards modernization in Government and private college students of Sirsa District in Haryana State. The investigator has adopted the survey method of research. For the present study a sample consisted of total 100 college students was taken . The sample was classified into two categories of Government and Private college taking 50 students from each category. Each category was further subdivided into two groups having 25 male and 25 females. 50 Male students and 50 female students from colleges of Government as well as private college of Sirsa District of Haryana State were taken and descriptive survey method was used . In the present study the results shows that Govt. college students do not differ from the private college students in their attitude towards modernization . The male and female students of Govt. college do not differ from the students of private colleges in their attitude towards modernization. The male students of Govt. college do not differ from the female students of private colleges in their attitude towards modernization. Female students of Govt. college differ significantly from the male students of private colleges in their attitude towards modernization. Male students differ significantly from the female students in their attitude towards modernization

**Keywords:** Modernization , Government , Private College students, Sirsa , Haryana

**INTRODUCTION**

Modernization is an extremely complex phenomenon which involves a large number of interrelated changes of many different kinds. These changes have mainly occurred through the related processes of urbanization and industrialization, as well as to the spread of education. When modernization increases within a society, the individual becomes more important eventually replacing the family or community as the fundamental unit of the society. The term 'modernization' is often confused with 'westernization'. Both of the processes are totally different. In the modernization process, the society tries to get betterment and advancement by the utilization of its own resources, opportunities and manpower. This process makes the society "elf-sufficient, healthy and confident. The modern society looks towards the present and existing treasures in one's own culture, civilization and social patterns. On the other hand, in the process of westernization the society just blindly adopts the western patterns, processes, techniques and life-styles without looking towards the betterment of their own opportunities.

**MODERNIZATION**

Use of the term 'modernization' in its present connotations is of relatively recent origin, becoming an accepted part of the vocabulary of American, if not international, social science only

in the decade of the 1960s. Despite its relatively rapid rise to currency, the popularity of the term does not appear to be matched by any widespread consensus concerning its precise meaning. The proliferation of alternative definitions has been such, in fact, that the ratio of those using the term to alternative definitions would appear to approach unity. The popularity of the notion of modernization must be sought not in its clarity and precision as a vehicle of scholarly communication, but rather in its ability to evoke vague and generalized images which serve to summarize all the various transformations of social life attendant upon the rise of industrialization and the nation-state in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

### **EDUCATION AND MODERNIZATION**

Modernization is a process of socio-cultural transformation. It is a thorough going process of change involving values, norms, institutions and structures. Political dimensions of modernization involves creation of a modern nation state and the development of key institutions –political parties, bureaucratic structures, legislative bodies and a system of elections based on universal franchise and secret ballot. Cultural modernization involves adherence to nationalistic ideology, belief in equality, freedom and humanism, a rational and scientific outlook. Economic modernization involves industrialization accompanied with monetization of economy, increasing division of labor, use of management techniques and improved technology and the expansion of service sector. Social modernization involves universalistic values, achievement motivation, increasing mobility both social and geographic increasing literacy and urbanization and the decline of traditional authority.

### **JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY**

The purpose of the present investigation is to study the attitude of the students studying in the Government and private colleges towards modernization comprehensively and to compare them. It also aims at comparing the attitude of male and female students studying in Government and private colleges towards modernization. Modernization among adolescents has been researched for a number of decades by a number of investigators in India as well as abroad. It has a strong influence on the achievement and behaviour of the students studying in colleges. So it requires a sincere effort to study the attitude of college going students towards various aspects of modernization. A critical survey of the literature and related researches has shown that the attitude of students towards modernization has not been studied comprehensively. The studies carried out so far have only studied attitude of youths towards some aspects of modernization. The investigator decided to do research on the untouched topic "A Study of Attitude towards Modernization of Government and Private College Students of Sirsa District in Haryana State".

### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

A Study Of Attitude Towards Modernization Of Government And Private College Students Of Sirsa District In Haryana State .

### **OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF THE KEY TERMS**

**Modernization** :Modernization is a complex process of social change from traditional way of living and thinking to developing rational outlook and scientific' belief. Comprehensive modernization denotes the development of attitude pertaining to all spheres of life viz, education, politics, status of women in society, marriage, religion etc. In the present study, the attitude of adolescents towards modernization has been studied in seven fields education, parent-child relationship, politics, status of women, marriage, religion and socio-cultural factor.

**Government Colleges :** A college defined as an institution designed for the teaching of students under the direction of teachers. In the present context, the term 'government college' refers to the institutions run by government.

**Private Colleges :** National, state or local colleges managed by public funds and the term 'private colleges' includes the institutions established by a non-government agency.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To compare the attitude towards Modernization of students studying in Government colleges and Private colleges.
2. To compare the attitude towards Modernization of male students studying in Government and private colleges.
3. To compare the attitude towards Modernization of female students studying in Government and Private colleges.
4. To compare the attitude towards Modernization of male students studying in Government colleges and female students studying in Private colleges.
5. To compare the attitude towards Modernization of female students studying in Government colleges and male students studying in Private colleges.
6. To compare the attitude towards modernization of male and female students.

### **HYPOTHESES**

1. There is no significant difference between attitude towards Modernization of students studying in Government colleges and Private colleges.
2. There is no significant difference between attitude towards modernization of male students studying in Govt. colleges and private colleges.
3. There is no significant difference between attitude towards modernization of female students studying in Govt. colleges and private colleges.
4. There is no significant difference between attitude towards modernization of male students studying in Govt. colleges and female students studying in private colleges
5. There is no significant difference between attitude towards modernization of female students studying in Govt. colleges and male students studying in private colleges
6. There is no significant difference between attitude towards modernization of male students and female students

### **DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The study was delimited to :

1. A sample of 100 college students i.e. 50 Government college students and 50 private college students was delimited.
2. The students studying in graduation of government and private college was delimited.
3. The Sirsa District of Haryana state was delimited.
4. Only one variable i.e. Attitude towards modernization was delimited.

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

**Jiloha, R.C. (2009)** In his review article entitled "Impact of Modernization on Family and Mental Health in South Asia" enumerated the various aspects of modernization on the family and mental health of people residing in south Asian countries Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. According to the writer, the various modernizations related determinates which have impact on the structure and function of a family include population change, migration, demographic ageing and retirement, impact of the HIC/AIDS pandemic, globalization and effects of major trends on social functions of the family. **Mishra, L.D. (2010)** conducted a study entitled

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"A study of Occupational Aspiration and Attitude towards Modernization of Female students studying in Technical and non-technical education affects the occupational aspiration and attitude towards modernization of female students and he concluded that only quantitative difference in the scores has been found on depended variables (occupational aspiration and attitude towards modernization) because of technical and non-technical education. Qualitative changes in technical and non-technical female students have been found in the same direction. **Karven et.al (2011)** conducted a study entitled "value orientations among late Modern Youth A Cross Cultural Study. The purpose of the study was to test the extent to which there is similarity in values in two large samples representative of 15 years olds residing in Helsinki and Glasgow the values studied were attitude towards sex roles, work ethic, citizenship, authority, environment and equity. **Paliwal and Paliwal (2011)** Conducted a study entitled "Youth, Modernization and Social Transformation-A Study of Rural and Hill Society in Uttrakhand India." In this society, the focus of the investigator was to study the attitude of the youth, especially the rural youth towards various issues such as marriage, superstitious beliefs, gender equality, traditional healthy practices are the youths have a positive attitude towards gender equality. There is a sense of neglect in the youths towards other important issues such that marriage, superstitious beliefs, traditional health practices etc. **Chaudhari, A.R. (2012)** conducted a study entitled, "A Study of Attitude of B.Ed. Trainees towards Modernization". The main focus of this investigation was to study the attitude of the B.Ed. trainees of Palanpur Taluka towards modernization in relation to their sex and area of residence. Two hypotheses were formulated to guide the research. The main findings from this study were: the attitude of male B.Ed. trainees was higher than those of female B.Ed. trainees, the attitude or urban B.Ed. trainees were found higher than those of rural B.Ed. trainees.

**Seema (2012)** conducted a study entitled "Attitude of Adolescents towards Modernization in Relation to Gender and Academic Achievement" and found in her study that female adolescents are significantly higher on politics dimension of modernization in comparison to male adolescents. Female adolescents have significantly more positive attitude towards global modernization in comparison to male adolescents and High achieving adolescents have significantly more positive attitude towards global modernization in comparison to low achieving adolescents.

**Dr. Najmah Peerzada (2012)** Modernization is understood as a process which indicates the adoption of modern ways of life and values. It is a process which changed the society from primarily agricultural to industrial economy. It is an attempt on the part of people particularly those who are custom - bound, to adopt themselves to the present time conditions, styles and ways in general. It indicates a change in people's preferences, ideas, values, speaking styles etc. The present study examined the modernization of male and female higher secondary school students. The sample of the study consisted 60 higher secondary school students i.e. 30 male and 30 female students. Modernization of students was measured using R.S Singh's Modernization Scale (RSSMS). Results indicated that male higher secondary school students have significantly higher mean scores in terms of modernization. Males have more freedom in marriage, politics and employment than females.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **METHODOLOGY**

In this research Normative survey method was used.

**POPULATION**

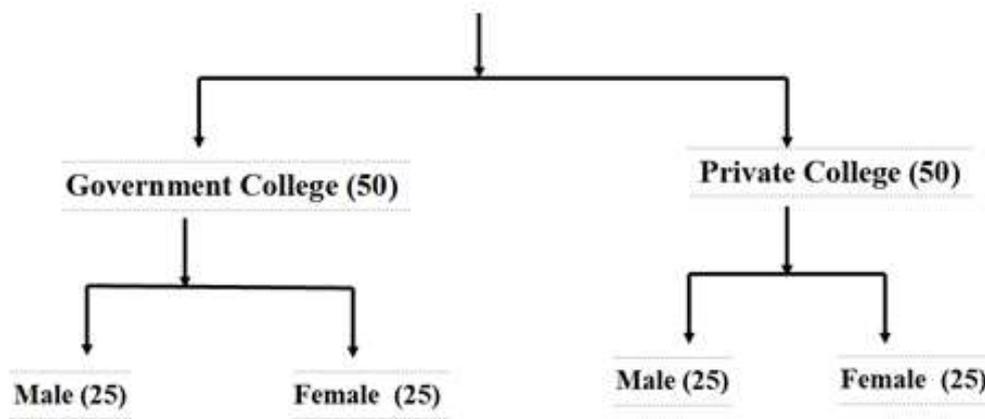
All the Government and Private college students in Sirsa District constituted the population.

**SAMPLE**

For the present investigation, convenience and simple random sampling method was used. The study was conducted on 100 college students of Sirsa District. The sample was classified into two categories of Government and Private college taking 50 students from each category. Each category was further subdivided into two groups having 25 male and 25 females.

**SAMPLE DESIGN**

**(Total Students=100)**



**TOOL USED IN THIS RESEARCH**

Modernization scale authorized by **S.P. Ahluwalia and A.K. Kalia** was used.

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

The data was reorganized in different groups required to cope up with the needs of the study. To fulfill the objectives of study Mean, S.D. and 't' test were used.

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

**Hypothesis 1 : There is no significant difference between attitude towards modernization of students studying in Govt. colleges and private colleges.**

**Table : 1**

Significance of difference between Mean CMI scores of students studying in Government colleges and Private colleges

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Significance
Govt. College Students	50	189.0	10.55	0.24	Not significant at 0.05 level of significance as well as at 0.01 level of significance.
Private College Students	50	189.60	14.28		

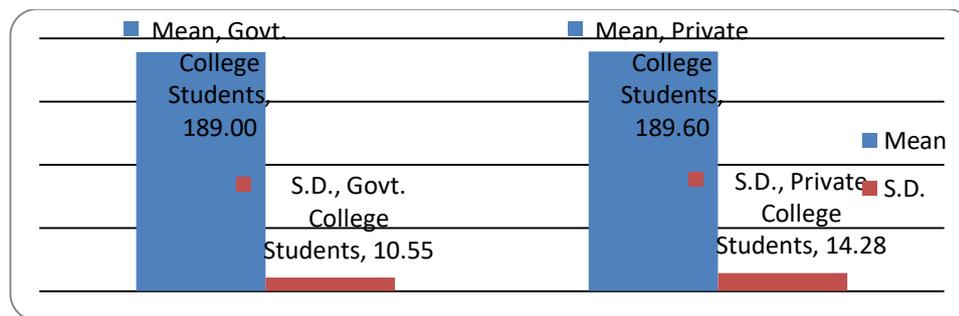
df = 98, .05 = 1.98, .01 = 2.63

**Interpretation**

The table 1 shows that the value of t-ratio between mean CMI scores of Govt. and private college students comes out to be 0.24 which is neither significant at 0.05 level of significance nor

at 0.01 level of significance nor at 0.01 level of significance. This clearly means that there exists no significant difference between the mean CMI scores of Govt. and private college students. It indicates that the Govt. college students do not differ from the private college students in their attitude towards modernization. Further, the slightly different value of mean CMI scores (189.0) of Govt. college students from mean CMI scores (189.6) of private college students, too, indicates no difference between attitude towards modernization between the two groups. Thus, the null hypothesis stating there exists no significant difference in attitude towards modernization among students in Govt. and private colleges are accepted. The comparison of modernization status level of Govt. college students with private college students is shown in the following figure.

**Graph 1**



**Hypothesis No. II : There is no significant difference between attitude towards modernization of male students studying in Govt. colleges and private colleges.**

**Table : 2**

Significance of difference between Mean CMI scores of Male students studying in Govt. college and private colleges.

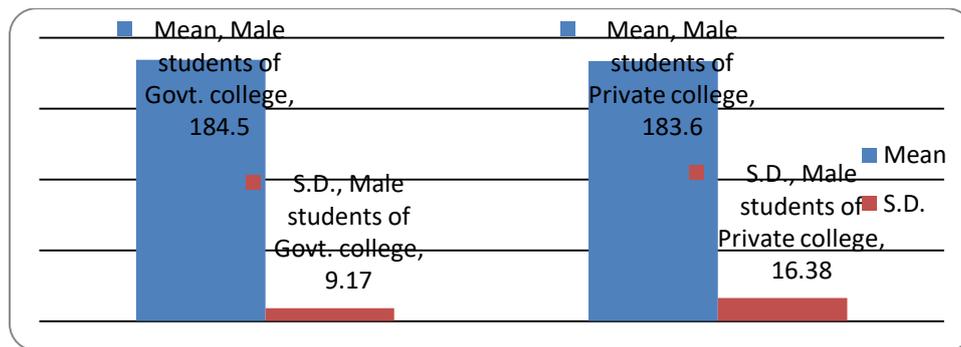
Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Significance
Male students of Govt. college	25	184.50	9.17	0.24	Not significant at 0.05 level of significance as well as at 0.01 level of significance.
Male students of Private college	25	183.60	16.38		

df = 48, .05 = 1.98, .01 = 2.63

**Interpretation**

The table 2 shows that the value of t-ratio between mean CMI scores of male students of Govt. and private college comes out to be 0.24 which is neither significant at 0.05 level of significance nor at 0.01 level of significance. This clearly means that there exists no significant difference between the mean CMI scores of male students of Govt. and private college. It indicates that the male students of Govt. college do not differ from the male students of private colleges in their attitude towards modernization. Further, the slightly different value of mean CMI scores (184.5) of male students of Govt. college from mean CMI scores (183.6) of male students of private colleges indicates no difference between attitude towards modernization between the two groups. Thus, the null hypothesis stating there exists no significant difference in attitude towards modernization among male students studying in Govt. and private colleges are accepted.

Graph 2



**Hypothesis-III : There is no significant difference between attitude towards modernization of female students studying in Govt. colleges and private colleges**

The section is concerned with the comparison of attitude towards modernization of male students studying in Govt. colleges and female students studying in private colleges. In order to compare the attitude towards modernization of male students in Govt. college and female students studying in private college, their mean scores on CMI were subjected to t-test. The value of t-ratio between the mean CMI scores obtained by these two groups of students are given in the table 3 :

Table : 3

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Significance
Male students of Govt. college	25	184.50	9.17	2.45	Not significant at 0.05 level of significance as well as at 0.01 level of significance
Female students of Private college	25	191.60	11.20		

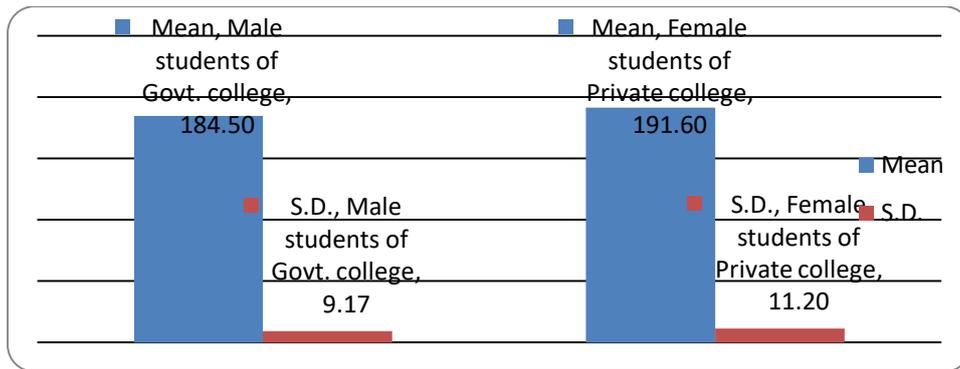
df = 48, .05 = 1.98, .01 = 2.63

**Interpretation**

The table 4 shows that the value of t-ratio between mean CMI scores of male students studying in Govt. and female students studying in private college comes out to be 2.45 which is neither significant at 0.05 level of significance. This clearly means that there exists no significant difference between the mean CMI scores of male students of Govt. and female students of private college. It indicates that the male students of Govt. college differ from the female students of private colleges in their attitude towards modernization.

Further, the higher value of mean CMI scores (191.6) of female students of private college than the mean CMI scores (184.5) of male students of Govt. colleges indicates that the female student of private colleges are more modernized in their attitude towards modernization than the male students of Govt. colleges. Thus, the null hypothesis stating there exists no significant difference in attitude towards modernization among male students studying in Govt. colleges and female students studying in private colleges is rejected at 0.05 level of significance.

Graph 3



Hypothesis-IV : There is no significant difference between attitude towards modernization of male students studying in Govt. colleges and female students studying in private colleges

Table: 4

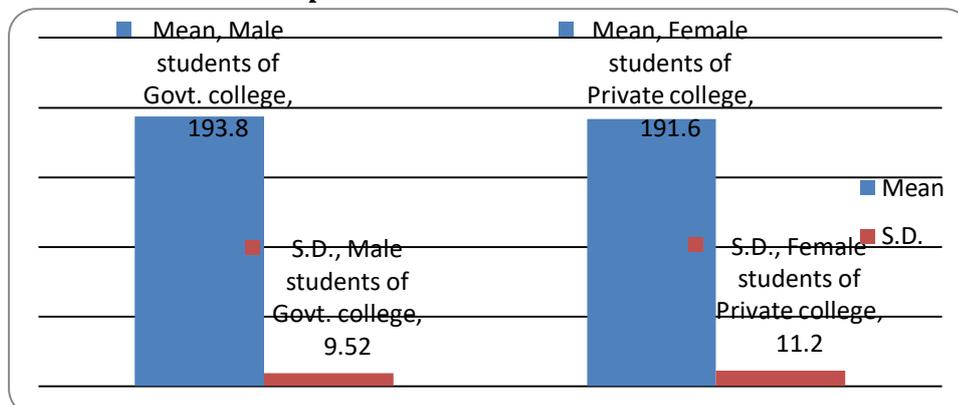
Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Significance
Male students of Govt. college	25	193.80	9.52	0.75	Not significant at 0.05 level of significance as well as at 0.01 level of significance
Female students of Private college	25	191.60	11.20		

df = 48, .05 = 1.98, .01 = 2.63

Interpretation

The table 4 shows that the value of t-ratio between mean CMI scores of female students of Govt. and private college comes out to be 0.75 which is neither significant at 0.05 level of significance nor at 0.01 level of significance. This clearly means that there exists no significant difference between the mean CMI scores of female students of Govt. and private college. It indicates that the male students of Govt. college do not differ from the female students of private colleges in their attitude towards modernization. Further, the slightly different value of mean CMI scores (193.8) of female students of Govt. college from mean CMI scores (191.6) of female students of private colleges indicates no difference between attitude towards modernization between the two groups. Thus, the null hypothesis stating there exists no significant difference in attitude towards modernization among female students studying in Govt. and private colleges are accepted.

Graph : 4



**Hypothesis-V : There is no significant difference between attitude towards modernization of female students studying in Govt. colleges and male students studying in private colleges**

**Table : 5**

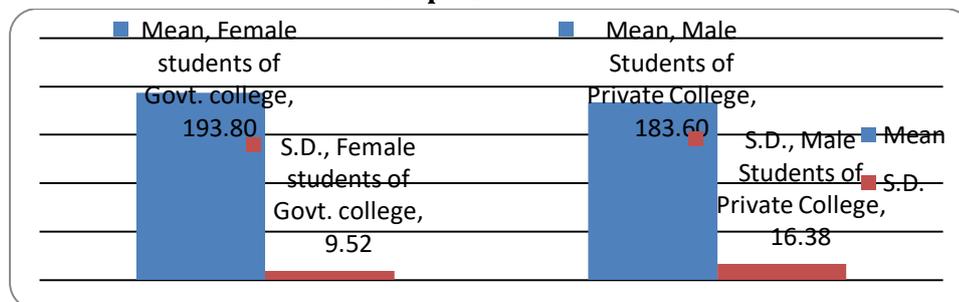
Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Significance
Female students of Govt. college	25	193.80	9.52	2.69	Not significant at 0.05 level of significance as well as at 0.01 level of significance
Male Students of Private College	25	183.60	16.38		

df = 48, .05 = 1.98, .01 = 2.63

**Interpretation**

The table 5 shows that the value of t-ratio between mean CMI scores of female students studying in Govt. and male students studying in private college comes out to be 2.69 which is neither significant at 0.05 level of significance as well as at 0.01 level of significance. This clearly means that there exists a significant difference between the mean CMI scores of female students of Govt. colleges and male students of private college. It indicates that the female students of Govt. college differ significantly from the male students of private colleges in their attitude towards modernization. Further, the higher value of mean CMI scores (193.8) of female students of Govt. college than the mean CMI scores (183.6) of male students of private colleges also indicates a significant difference between attitude towards modernization between two groups. Thus, the null hypothesis stating there exists no significant difference in attitude towards modernization among female students studying in Govt. colleges and male students studying in private colleges is rejected at 0.05 level of significance as well as at 0.01 level of significance.

**Graph 5**



**Hypothesis — VI : There is no significant difference between attitude towards modernization of male students and female students.**

**Table : 6**

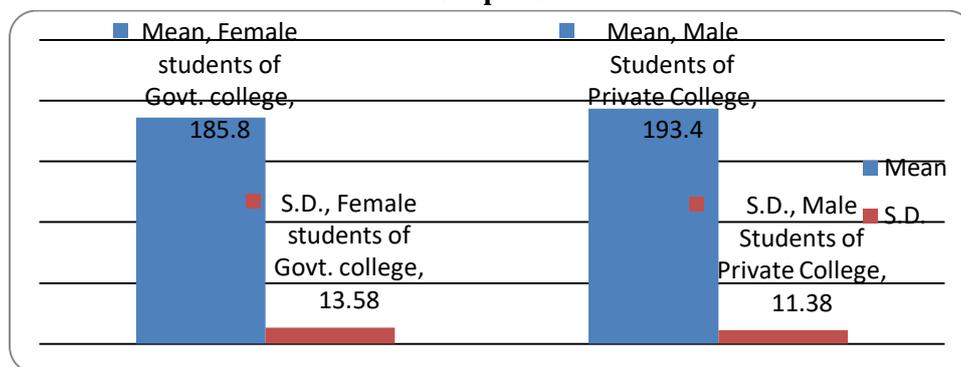
Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Significance
Female students of Govt. college	25	185.80	13.58	3.03	Not significant at 0.05 level of significance as well as at 0.01 level of significance
Male Students of Private College	25	193.40	11.38		

df = 48, .05 = 1.98, .01 = 2.63

**Interpretation**

The table 6 shows that the value of t-ratio between mean CMI scores of male students and female students comes out to be 3.03 which is significant at 0.05 level of significance as well as at 0.01 level of significance. This clearly means that there exists a significant difference between the mean CMI scores of male students and female students. It indicates that the male students differ significantly from the female students in their attitude towards modernization. Further, the higher value of mean CMI scores (193.4) of female students than the mean CMI scores (185.8) of male students indicates a difference between attitude towards modernization between the two groups.

Thus, the null hypothesis stating there exists no significant difference in attitude towards modernization among male students and female students is rejected at 0.05 level of significance as well as at 0.01 level of significance.

**Graph :6****MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

In the light of the analysis of data and the interpretation of results following are the main findings of the present investigation:

- All the students studying in Govt. colleges are extremely modernized in attitude towards modernization.
- Most of the students studying in private colleges are extremely modernized in attitude towards modernization.
- Comparatively little percentage of students studying in private college is highly modernized in their attitude towards modernization.
- No any students, whether in Govt. of private colleges are found to have average or conventional attitude towards modernization.
- The Govt. colleges students were found not to differ from the private colleges students in their attitude towards modernization.
- The male students of the Govt. college were found not to differ from the male students private colleges students in their attitude towards modernization.
- The female students of the Govt. colleges were found not to differ from the female students private colleges students in their attitude towards modernization.
- The male students of the Govt. colleges were found to differ from the female students of the private colleges in their attitude towards modernization.
- The female students studying in private college were found to possess high attitude towards modernization in comparison to the male students studying in the Govt. colleges.
- The female students of the Govt. colleges were found to differ from the male students of the private colleges in their attitude towards modernization.

- The female students studying in Govt. colleges were found to possess high attitude towards modernization in comparison to the male students studying in the private college.
- Overall, the male students were found to differ from the female students.
- The female students were found to possess high attitude towards modernization as compared to the male students.

### **DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS AND CONCLUSION**

In the light of the above findings, it can be concluded that students possess an extreme attitude towards modernization as all the students were found to be extremely or highly modernized on the CMI scale. Not a single student could have been found to be in the average or conventional modernized category. Most of the studies conducted in the past also proved the same result by showing a positive response towards modernization, to name a few of them are that conducted by Y. B. Damle (1970-71), Preeti Gupta (2009), Paliwal and Paliwal (2011) and Seema (2012). However, in the present study, it is found that the type of institutions has no bearing on the attitude towards modernization of the adolescents but it is the sex of the adolescents that creates a difference in the attitude towards modernization of the adolescents.

In the present investigation, it has been found that there is no significant difference in the attitude towards modernization of the students whether they are studying in Govt. college or in private college. These findings gain support from the conclusions from the study of **Armin Mahmoudi (2012)** who concluded that there was no significant difference between the attitude of Govt. and private colleges students towards modernization. Though the no. of students studying in private colleges are found to be less modernized as compared to the no. of students studying in Govt. college as far as the scores are concerned, it is higher for the private college students.

But the difference does exist in the extent to which male and female students possess the attitude towards modernization. The female, whether in Govt. colleges or in private colleges have higher modern outlook than their counterparts, the male findings are in tune with the findings of an **Anonymous (2006)** study conducted on Qatar university student for their attitude towards modernization. In this study, the effect of sex was significant and in favor of females. Similarly, **Seema (2012)** in her study "Attitude of Adolescents towards Modernization in relation of Gender and Academic Achievement" found female adolescents having significantly higher attitude towards modernization in comparison to male adolescents. But these findings were in contrast to the findings of **A.R. Chaudhari (2012)** who indicated in his study that male students have higher attitude towards modernization than the female students. On the other hand, **Armin Mahmoudi (2012)** found no significant difference between the attitude of male and female adolescents towards modernization.

### **EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The most outstanding characteristic of any research is that it must contribute something new to the development of the area in concern. The same is true for the present study too. The findings of the present study also keep its educational implications. The present study was carried out to study the attitude of students studying in colleges towards modernization comprehensively. The various dimensions of modernization studied were education, parent-child relations, politics, status of women, marriage, religion and socio-cultural factors. A number of striking findings emerged from the study. It was found that attitude of students towards modernization is not affected by the type of the college i.e. Govt. or private colleges are extremely motivated towards modernization. This may be due to the spread of means of communication such as mobile, cable

TV, and internet as well as due to urbanization, economic development, education and technology. Regarding different areas of modernization, most of the students showed extreme opinion towards politics, status of women, marriage and religion while the remaining areas want their attention. Further, the females were found more modern in their attitude toward modernization than the males. This trend can be seen in the field of education where they are making much progress. Not only in the education but in all the other aspects studied, females were found leading from the front. This is the reason that the women are today at the highest posts in all the major fields that may be politics, education, administration or even the defense.

Highly motivational attitude towards modernization has its advantages as well as disadvantage. In this area of modernization, globalization and information technology youths are in the stage of transformation. They are not only in the stage of transition in their attitude towards modernization but also in the physical and psychological development. They are under the double impact of transformation. This may not only affect their achievement in education but also causes mental distress.

Such youths having extremely high opinion towards modernization have such a temper to change the world. They need guidance to be balanced in their approach. At this stage the parents as well as the teachers have a crucial role to play. It is also a common observation that we are passing through value crisis especially social values are deteriorating, as materialism is on the rise in the modern times and educational institutions are the best places for inculcating social value among the students. As the students spend an important part of their day at colleges, it is on the teachers to guide them on the right track.

These points may be given due consideration for utilizing the attitude of modernization in the right direction:

- Establishing of clear lines of authorities and putting on the responsibilities can help to reduce ambiguity and conflict.
- Giving due attention to the views and opinions of the adolescents will give them confidence to express themselves freely.
- Organizing different competitions such as debate, declamation, speech, painting competitions etc. So as to bring out the ideas of students.
- Creating more awareness among adolescents about politics so that they can become concerned citizens and help in smooth running of the democracy.
- Arranging special classes for inculcating cultural, social, economics, aesthetic and moral values through education will help to give the direction to the youths.
- Proper counseling of the adolescents should be carried out to choose a suitable career according to their interest.
- Established cordial and friendly relationship by parents and teachers with the students may help them to gain their identity.

To conclude, it is said that man is a child of history, society and culture. Even if modernization is necessary to improve human life, it will be indispensable for the Indians to maintain their traditional cultures too. Traditional cultures need neither to reject modernization nor to be absorbed in the streams of modernization. These two must harmonize and complement each other. Now is the time for each citizen to seek his own individual and unique way of modernization. We can only hope that as the time passes a new approach may be developed among the young people and a major social change may be seen over the years.

### **SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

Each and every study has some scope for further improvement. The present research is not an exception to this fact. The present study was undertaken to compare the attitude towards modernization among Govt. and private college students. The following suggestions may be considered for further research:

- The present study was confined to a adolescents studying in graduation in college only the similar studies may be extended to DIETs, NTT institutes, degree colleges or any other professional institutes.
- The study was confined to only Sirsa district of the state Haryana. Similar studies may also be conducted in the other districts/states too.
- The present study was confined to a sample of hundred students only. Similar studies may be extended to a large sample to get more reliable results.
- The replication of study can be done using tools and techniques.
- The extended studies may also be carried out by correlating attitude towards modernization to the achievement of the students.

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