



Modernization and superstition among female adolescents – a relational study

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Abstract : *The objective of the present study entitled “Modernization and Superstition Among Female Adolescents – A Relational Study” was to explore the relationship between modernization and superstition among female adolescents. Three hypotheses were formulated – (1) There will be a negative correlation between modernization and superstition, (2) The female adolescents of low salaried parents will score low on modernization inventory than the female adolescents of high salaried parents and (3) Superstitious beliefs will be low among the female adolescents of high salaried parents than the female adolescents of low salaried parents. The study was conducted on 200 female adolescents, age ranging from*

18 to 20 years of Patna town selected through incidental cum purposive sampling method. The data was collected from four different educational institutions of Patna town. The research tools used were – Ahluwalia S.P. and Kalia A.K. Comprehensive Modernization Inventory (AKCMI) and Dubey L.N. and Dixit B.M. (Undated): Superstition Scale. The result was analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Bar diagram was also prepared for clear perception of the data. Quantitative results indicate significant negative co-efficient of correlation ($r = -0.223$ significant at 0.01 level) between the scores of modernization and superstition among female adolescents which proves the first hypothesis. The significant t -values (3.789, 4.037 significant at 0.01 level) are also going in the favour of hypothesis no.2 and 3 respectively. On the basis of qualitative analysis of the data it was found that the sample who were ‘Highly Superstitious’ and ‘Superstitious’ were having low modern beliefs. The sample who were ‘Highly Non Superstitious’ and ‘Non superstitious’ were having high modern beliefs. Secondly the views of the sample were also analyzed and it was found that sample having good financial condition gave positive views regarding modern beliefs and expressed negative views regarding superstitious beliefs whereas the sample whose financial condition was not good talked in the favour of superstition. The researchers suggested that female adolescents should be encouraged to develop logical and rational thinking over superstition. Parents should not ignorantly pass on their superstition from one generation to another.

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