CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

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5.1 Introduction

The major purpose of the present investigation was to undertake the effect of religious groups on Modernization, Religiosity and Locus of control. This chapter contains a summary of the total investigation activities, the problem, objectives, hypotheses, sample as well as tools used in the study. This chapter also includes the main findings of the study, and suggestions for further research in this area.

5.2. Statement of the problem

The purpose of the present research work is to study the modernization, religiosity and locus of control among various religious groups.

5.3. Objectives of the Study:-

Considering the variables measured in the study, the single factor design used for analysing the data. Following objectives were formed.

1) To study the attitude towards modernization in different religious groups (i.e. Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christians).

2) To compare the attitude towards modernization among different religious groups. (i.e. Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christians).

3) To study the level of religiosity among different religious groups. (i.e. Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christians).

4) To compare the level of religiosity among different religious groups. (i.e. Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christians).

5) To study the internal and external locus of control among different religious groups. (i.e. Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christians).

6) To study the correlation between modernization and religiosity.

7) To study the correlation between modernization and locus of control.

8) To study the correlation between religiosity and locus of control.
5.4. **Hypotheses tested in the study**

In the light of the objectives of the study and the general direction of the findings of earlier research following hypotheses were formulated.

1) There will be significant difference between the attitudes towards modernization of Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christian religious groups.

2) There will be significant difference of religiosity level among Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christian religious groups.

3) There will be significant difference in locus of control among Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christian religious groups.

4) There will be negative correlation between modernization and religiosity.

5) There will be negative correlation between modernization and external locus of control.

6) There will be positive correlation between religiosity and external locus of control.

5.5. **Methodology**

5.5.1. **Sample**

Total sample consists of 400 subjects, simple randomly selected from Marathwada region (100 Hindu, 100 Buddhists, 100 Muslim and 100 Christian). The age level and educational status of the subjects were controlled to a certain extent i.e., age ranges between 18-30 years, all graduate students was selected form urban population.
5.5.1.2 Sample Distribution:

Table 5.1
The distribution of the effective sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELIGIOUS GROUPS</th>
<th>HINDU</th>
<th>BUDDHIST</th>
<th>MUSLIM</th>
<th>CHRISTIAN</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>N= 400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5.1.3 Variables:-

I) Independent Variables

A) Religious groups

  A1) Hindu Religious Group
  A2) Buddhist Religious Group
  A3) Muslim Religious Group

II) Dependent variables:

  ➢ Modernization
  ➢ Religiosity
  ➢ Locus of control
5.6. Tools Used for Data Collection

Following tools were used for the collection of data:

5.6.1. The Modernization Scale (MS):

Constructed by R.S. Singh, A.N. Tripathi and Ramji Lal.

5.6.2. Religiosity Scale (RS):

Constructed by Dr. L. S. Bhushan.

5.6.3. Rotter’s Locus of Control Scale:

Hindi adaptation by Dr. Anand Kumar and Dr. S.N. Srivastava.

5.7. Analysis of Data

The data were analysed with the help of descriptive statistics i.e. Means and SDs, for different variables i.e. Modernization, religiosity and locus of control. The above Statistics are reported religion wise, as well as for the entire sample.

To evaluate religion wise differences in the various variables employed in this research, One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) has been carried out with religious groups as the independent variable and Modernization, Religiosity and Locus of control as the dependent variables. And to evaluate religion wise differences in the various variables employed in this research, One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) has been carried out with religious group as the independent variable and modernization, religiosity and locus of control as the dependent variables.
5.8. Results of the present study

- Results indicate that the mean score of Hindu religious group (M= 139.72) is comparatively higher than mean score of Buddhist, Muslim and Christian religious groups on Modernization. Results reveals that the F value (F= 54.58, (3, 396) P < 0.01) is significant at 0.01 level. Thus results support to the hypothesis no. 1 stating that, “There will be significant difference between the attitudes towards modernization of Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christian religious groups.

- Results depicts that the religiosity mean score of Christian religious group (M= 144.40) is comparatively higher than religiosity mean score of Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist religious groups. A glance of the results shows the F value of religiosity and religious groups is (F = 79.27, (3, 396) P < 0.01) significant at 0.01 level. Thus results support to the hypothesis no.2 stating that, “There will be significant difference between religiosity level of Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christian religious groups.”

- Results reveals that the external locus of control mean score of Christian religious group (M=13.59) is comparatively higher than Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist, religious groups. The internal locus of control mean score of Christian religious groups (M=8.16) is comparatively higher than Hindu Muslim and Buddhist religious groups. A glance of the results shows the F value of external locus of control and religious groups is (F = 2.65, (3, 78) P < 0.01) significant at 0.01 level. And the F value of internal locus of control and religious groups is (F=9.94 (3, 314) P< 0.05) significant at 0.01 level. Thus results support to the hypothesis no. 4 stating that, “There will be significant
difference in locus of control among Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christian religious groups.”

- The results indicate that the correlation coefficient of modernization and religiosity \((r=-0.33**)\) is significant at the 0.01 level. Thus results support to the hypothesis no 8 stating that, “There will be negative correlation between modernization and religiosity.”

- A glance of the results shows the correlation coefficient of modernization and external locus of control \((r= -0.15)\) is not significant at the 0.05 level. Thus results support to the hypothesis no 9 stating that, ‘There will be negative correlation between modernization and external locus of control.”

- Results indicate that the correlation coefficient of religiosity and external locus of control \((r= -0.10)\) is not significant, there is no correlation. Thus results not support to the hypothesis no.5 stating that, “There will be positive correlation between religiosity and external locus of control.”

### 5.9. Conclusions:

On the basis of data and discussion of results, the hypotheses were tested and verified. Some of them were retained and some were rejected. Following Conclusions were drawn:

1. Hindu religious group had found positive attitudes towards modernization where as the other religious group shows neutral. Significant differences were found amongst the Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christian religious groups towards modernization.

2. The religiosity level of Christian religious group had found high as compared to Muslim, Hindu, and Buddhist religious groups. Significant differences were
found Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christian religious groups towards religiosity.

3. Christian religious group have high external locus of control than Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist religious groups while Buddhist religious group have high internal locus of control than Muslim, Hindu and Christian religious groups. Significant differences were found amongst Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christian religious groups in relation to locus of control.

4. Low negative correlation was found between modernization and religiosity.

5. Negligible negative correlation was found between modernization and external locus of control.

6. Negligible positive correlation was found between religiosity and internal locus of control.

5.10. Limitations of the study:

Some limitations inherent in this study are;

1. The present research do not considered gender as independent variables though other than these variables also influences on modernization, religiosity and locus of control.

2. The present research do not considered socio-economic status as independent variables though other than these variables influences on modernization, religiosity and locus of control.

3. This research covers only the subject from urban area. Research in future can include subjects from rural area as well to support the findings, making the research more supportive as the general statement can be formed by including urban and rural population.
4. This study is restricted to Marathwada only. The other area apart from Marathwada is not included in the study.

5. The tools used in this investigation were self-reporting instruments; it is therefore, noted that the accuracy of data reported is limited to the ability & willingness of the respondents to give truthful responses.

5.10 Suggestions for further study

1. Sample size taken is small because of time limitation but large sample can be taken into consideration so that generalization quality of research can be increased.

2. Studies should be conducted in this area by controlling Socio Economic Status of the respondents.

3. Studies should be carried out using other standardized tools to validate the results of the study.

4. The study may be conducted using factorial design in order to study the main and interactive effects.

5. The same study may be replicated on another population including rural areas to get wider generalization of results.

6. More studies are needed in the modernization, religiosity, locus of control and religion; since there is little research work in these areas. More studies using large samples and more colleges from different parts of the country may be conducted.