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A STUDY ON THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS REGIONALISM OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT:

The present study attempts to find out the relationship between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence of high school students. The investigator used normative survey method for collection of data by using Attitude towards regionalism scale (2016) and Social intelligence scale by Chadha and Usha Ganesan (1986). The investigator adapted random sampling technique for selecting the sample. The sample consisted of 400 high school students. The data collected from the respondent were analysed using mean, standard deviation, 't' value and co-efficient of correlation. The study revealed that there is no significant relationship between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence of high school students. But, there is no significant difference in the mean scores of attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence with regards to gender, locality, religion, community and type of school management.

Key Words: regionalism and social intelligence , random sampling technique .



INTRODUCTION

Regionalism is a feeling or an ideology among a section of people residing in a particular geographical space characterized by unique language, culture etc. that they are the sons of the soil and every opportunity that exists in their land must be accorded to them first. Regionalism is an ideology and political movement that seeks to advance the causes of regions. As a process it plays role within the nation as well as outside the nation i.e. at international level. Both types of regionalism have different meaning and have positive as well as negative impact on society, polity, diplomacy, economy, security, culture, development, negotiations, etc. Regionalism has often led to the demand by states for greater autonomy from the centre. Increasing interference by the Centre in the affairs of the states has led to regional feelings. Demand for autonomy has also been raised by regions within some states of the Indian federation. According to Russett (1967), a region is based on geographic closeness, social and cultural similarity, shared political attitudes and political institutions, and financial interdependence. Deutsch et al. (1957) stated that high levels of interdependence across multiple dimensions that include economic transactions, communications, and political values as determining whether a group of countries constitutes a region. Thompson (1973) debated that regions comprises of states that are geographically close to each other, interact extensively, and share numerous facts, behaviours and culture. Regionalism is an arguable concept among scholars, sociologists and theorists. Regionalism is a national phenomenon and took shape of organized agitations and campaigns. Regionalism has widely spread in Indian politics since the independence of

India. It has the major basis of various regional political parties. In Indian scenario, regionalism has increased in close identification with the regions.

Social intelligence means ability of an individual to react to social situations in daily life. Social intelligence would not include the feelings or emotions aroused in us by other people, but merely our ability to understand others and to react in such a way towards them that the end desired should be attained. High social intelligence is possessed by those who are able to handle people well. Adequate adjustment in social situations is the index of social intelligence. The human capacity to understand what is happening in the world and responding to that understands in a personally and socially effective manner. The successful diplomat, salesman, and minister must be socially intelligent, and in many other occupations one's success will depend as much on social sense as on formal training. The socially intelligent person has the knack of getting along well with people. He makes friends easily and is tactful and understanding in human relationship.

Regionalism is considered as significant facet of Indian political system. Sometimes, it poses threat to the harmony of the nation. Therefore, it is imperative to take immediate steps to curb such feeling among Indian populace. Social scholars have recommended numerous measures to reduce the propensity of regionalism. First major step is to promote uniform development of the hitherto abandoned areas so that people feel a part of the national mainstream. Secondly, the central government must not interfere in the matters of the State unless it is unescapable for national interest. Another remedy for reducing regionalism is to resolve Problems of people in a peaceful and constitutional manner.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The research problem is entitled as "A STUDY ON THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS REGIONALISM OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE"

OBJECTIVES

1.To find out the relationship if any between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence of high school students.

HYPOTHESES

There exists significant relationship between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence of the high school students

METHOD OF STUDY

Normative survey method was used for this study.

SAMPLE

The study was conducted on a sample of 400 high School students in Kanyakumari District.

TOOLS

1. Attitude towards regionalism scale constructed and validated by Investigator.
2. Social intelligence scale by Chadha and Usha Ganesan (1986).

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

Correlation analysis- Pearson Product Moment Method of Correlation

Relationship between Attitude towards Regionalism and Social intelligence of high School students

Background characteristics		Pearson Correlation	P	Significance at 5% level
Total		0.079	0.115	Ns
Gender	Male	0.028	0.759	Ns
	Female	0.100	0.096	Ns
Locality	Rural	0.074	0.238	Ns
	Urban	0.073	0.385	Ns
	Married	0.065	0.543	Ns
Religion	Hindu	0.074	0.355	Ns
	Christian	0.06	0.386	Ns
	Muslim	0.155	0.405	Ns
Community	OC	0.236	0.123	Ns
	BC	0.115	0.054	Ns
	MBC	-0.041	0.802	Ns
	SC/ST	-0.018	0.918	Ns
Type of Management	Aided	0.156	0.156	Ns
	private	0.047	0.405	Ns

Based on the above table following interpretations are derived.

- 1.The correlation coefficient between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence of the total sample 0.079 and is not significant at 5% level. There is no significant correlation between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence of high School students.
- 2.The correlation coefficient between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence for the male high School students is 0.028 and is not significant at 5%level.
- 3.The correlation confidant between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence for the female high School students is 0.100 and is significant at 5% level.
- 4.The correlation coefficient between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence for the rural high School students is 0.074 and is significant at 5% level.
- 5.The correlation coefficient between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence for the urban high School students is 0.073 and is significant at 5% level.
- 6.The correlation coefficient between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence for the Hindu high School students is 0.074 is not significant at 5% level.
- 7.The correlation coefficient between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence for the Christian high School students is 0.06 and is significant at 5% level.
- 8.The correction coefficient between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence for the Muslim high School students is 0.155 and is nor significant at 5% level.
- 9.The correlation coefficient between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence for the OC high School students is 0.236 and is not significant at 5% level.
- 10.The correlation coefficient between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence for the BC high School students is 0.115 and is significant at 5% level.
- 11.The Correlation coefficient between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence for the MBC high School students is - 0.04 and is not significant of 5% level.
- 12.The Correlation coefficient between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence for the SC/ST high School students is -0.018 and is not significant at 5% level.
- 13.The correlation coefficient between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence for the Aided high School students is 0.156 and is significant at 5% level.
- 14.The correlation coefficient attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence for the private high School students 0.047 and is not significant at 5% level.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, the following are important conclusions arrived in the light of the present investigation; there is no significant relationship between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence of high school students. But, there is no significant difference in the mean scores of attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence with regards to gender, locality, religion, community and type of school management. The following recommendations based on the findings of the investigations are offered for the development of the attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence. In order to achieve the acceptable level of social intelligence, the students must be empowered with essential knowledge and information especially in developing countries like India

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