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Research Papers

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## A study on the attitude towards regionalism of college students in relation to social intelligence

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### Abstract

*The study was intended to find out the attitude towards regionalism of college students in relation to social intelligence of college students in Cuddalore, Villupuram, Nagapattinam, Thanjore, vellore and Thiruvannamalai Districts of Tamil Nadu, India. Random Sampling Technique was used to compose a sample of 1050 college students Mean, Standard Deviation, t value and r value were calculated for the analysis of data. The result revealed that there is no significant relationship between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence of the college students.*

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#### Statement of the problem

The problem selected for the present study may be stated as follows,

“The problem selected for the present study is stated as: “A study on the attitude towards regionalism of college students in relation to social intelligence”

#### Significance of the study

The feeling of regionalism is very important in the present state as the political environment makes the people to have the regionalism and the researcher feels that it's the right time to make a study on it. Social intelligence means the ability to judge, comprehend and reason well, together with good sense, the faculty to adapt and use initiative. The suggestion here is that intelligence comprises several components, and that there are several fundamental abilities inherent in it.

#### Scope and Limitations

The following are the few suggestions for the future research. Similar study may be

undertaken for all the Higher Secondary students. Similar study may be conducted at University levels. Survey and Project work may also be undertaken for college lecturers and research scholars.

Due to lack of time and resources available to the investigator, the study has been constrained with the following limitations.

1. The present study is confined only to a few districts of Tamilnadu.
2. The sample selected for the present study is confined to Arts, Science and Education college students.

#### Method of the study

Normative survey method (Kothari, 1985) was employed. The tool is administered to the samples of 1050 students.

The data was collected and subjected to statistical analysis to arrive at a conclusion.

#### Objectives of the study

The following are the objectives

- formulated for the present study. To study,
1. The significant difference between the sub-samples of them in respect of their attitude towards regionalism.
  2. The significant difference between the sub-samples of them in respect of their social intelligence.
  3. The nature of the relationship existing between their attitude towards regionalism and their social intelligence belonging to different sub-samples.

Hypotheses of the study

1. There is no significant difference in the attitude towards regionalism between,
  - a. male and female students,
  - b. urban and rural area students,
  - c. nuclear and joint family students.
2. There is no significant difference in the social intelligence between,
  - a. male and female students,
  - b. urban and rural area students,
  - c. nuclear and joint family students.
3. There is no significant relationship between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence belonging to
  - a. male and female students,
  - b. urban and rural area students,
  - c. nuclear and joint family students.

Tools used

- The following tools were used in the present investigation.
1. Attitude towards regionalism scale by Investigator
  2. Social Intelligence scale by Chadha N.K and Usha Ganesan (1986)

Sample of the study

In this present study, 1050 students studying the B.A/B.SC and B.Ed.,courses were taken as sample. The random sampling technique (kothari, 1985) has been used in the selection of the sample. The samples were collected from the colleges situated in Cuddalore, Villupuram, Nagapattinam, Thanjore, vellore and Thiruvannamalai Districts of Tamil Nadu.

Statistical techniques used

- The following statistical techniques have been used in the present study for the analysis of collected data.
1. Differential Analysis
  2. Correlation analysis

Table – 1  
t – test values for the attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence  
Scores of the sub – samples

VARIABLE	Sub-sample	NUMBER	MEAN	S.D	't'	Signifi cant value
Attitude towards regionalism	Male	628	245.24	30.50	2.39	S
	Female	422	250.09	34.71		
	Urban	464	250.13	36.27	2.63	S
	Rural	586	244.86	28.65		
	nuclear	518	246.75	32.41	0.43	NS
	joint	532	247.62	32.28		
Social Intelligence	Male	628	82.50	10.90	2.83	S
	Female	422	84.44	10.76		
	Urban	464	83.08	12.14	0.53	NS
	Rural	586	83.44	09.78		
	nuclear	518	82.90	10.97	1.12	NS
	joint	532	83.65	10.79		

Table – 2  
CORRELATION BETWEEN REGIONALISM AND SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE OF  
COLLEGE STUDENTS BELONGING TO DIFFERENT SUB SAMPLES

VARIABLE	Sub-sample	Number	r	Significance at 0.05 level
Attitude towards regionalism and Social Intelligence	Male	628	0.003	NS
	Female	422	0.069	NS
	Urban	464	0.026	NS
	Rural	586	0.055	NS
	Nuclear	518	0.025	NS
	joint	532	0.049	NS

Important Findings

- The following are the important findings of the present investigation:
1. There is significant difference between the male and female students in respect of their attitude towards regionalism. Moreover the female students (Mean =250.09) are found to be better than their male counter parts (Mean =245.24) in their attitude towards regionalism.
  2. There is significant difference between the urban and rural area students in respect of their attitude towards regionalism. Moreover the urban area students (Mean =250.13) are found to be better than their rural counter parts (Mean =244.86) in their attitude towards regionalism.
  3. There is no significant difference between the nuclear and joint family students in respect of their attitude towards regionalism.
  4. There is significant difference between the male and female students in respect of their social intelligence. Moreover the female students (Mean =84.44) are found to be better than their male counter parts (Mean =82.50) in their social intelligence.
  5. There is no significant difference between the urban and rural area students in respect of their social intelligence.

6. There is no significant difference between the nuclear and joint family students in respect of their social intelligence.

7. There is no significant relationship between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence belonging to male and female students, urban and rural area students and nuclear and joint family students.

#### **Conclusion**

Thus the present study has shown that the male and female, urban and rural area students differ significantly in their attitude towards regionalism but, nuclear and joint family students do not differ significantly in their attitude towards regionalism. The male and female students differ significantly in their social intelligence but, urban and rural area students, nuclear and joint family students do not differ significantly in their social intelligence. There is no significant relationship between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence.

#### **Recommendations**

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.

#### **References**

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