

Education and its Impact on Regionalism in District Farrukhabad of U.P

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Abstract: Regionalism involves the delegation of substantial political and legal powers to regional authorities that would be less than sovereignty but more than mere administrative functions. Regionalism is a tremendous tool for the development of a region, but at the same time it is a serious threat to the unity, peace and progress of the nation. The current piece of work tries to endeavor the role of education in minimizing the evil impacts of regionalism. For this purpose a well drafted interview schedule was administered for collecting the necessary data keeping the objectives of the study in mind. After the analysis of data it was found that education has the significant impact on regionalism and the two blocks of district Farrukhabad of UP do not differ significantly with respect to impact of Education of Regionalism.

Keywords: Regionalism, Education, Development

1. Introduction

Regionalism means love of a particular region or state in preference to the country as a whole. Whereas communalism means the love of the community in preference to the nation, regionalism means the love of a particular region in preference to the country and in certain cases, in preference to the state of which the region was a part. This feeling may arise either due to the continuous neglect of a particular area or region by the ruling authorities or it may spring as a result of increasing political awareness of the henceforth backward people that they have been discriminated against (Fadia, 2011).

Regionalism is derived from the word region (Avasthi, 2007). "A region is homogeneous area with physical and cultural characteristics distinct from those of neighboring area. As part of a national domain, a region is sufficiently unified to have a consciousness of its customs and ideals and thus possesses a sense of identity distinct from the rest of the country. The term "Regionalism" properly represents the regional idea in action as an ideology or as a social movement or as the theoretical basis for the regional planning. The Article (1) of our constitution says "India, that is Baharat, shall be union of states" but Indian Federal System is different with American, Swiss and Australian Federal System (Basu, 1999).

2. Review of Literature

A large volume of literature on the different aspects of regionalism and other literature related to it has been efficiently studied at length. A brief review on regionalism is listed as under:

(Akram, 2016), in his research paper entitled "Perception of Regionalism among the masses of District Farrukhabad" the author tries to determine the perceptions of people of District Farrukhabad of Uttar Pradesh about the regionalism and the causes giving rise to regionalism in the area. The analysis of the paper reveals that Linguistics, Parochialism, Caste system and the like are responsible for regionalism.

(Vayrynen, 2003), in this paper entitled "Regionalism: Old and New" the author tries to argue that major political and

economic changes have altered the relationship among various layers of the international system and that these changes had different effects on the political-military and functional spheres.

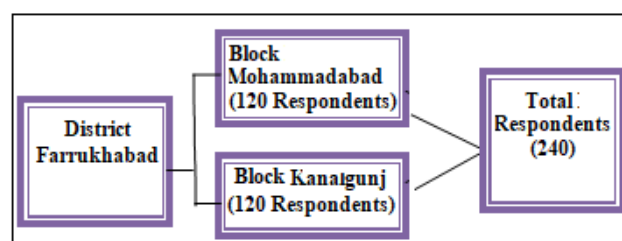
(Haggard, 1997), in this study the author argues that the possibility of regionalization may prevent regionalization by stating "despite--- and arguably because of--- the extremely rapid growth of trade and investment there has not been strong demand within asia for greater policy coordination"

(Reddy & Sharma, 1979), the study entitled "Regionalism in India: A study of Telangana" provides the overview of regionalism with respect to Telangana state. In their study the authors argued that Regionalism is something that is anti-National, anti-system, anti federal and against the basic interest of the well integrated and well developed polity.

3. Research Design

Universe of the study: All the masses of district Farrukhabad form the universe of the study.

Sample size: Two blocks viz Block Mohammadabad and Block Kannulgunj were chosen on convenient sampling basis and from each block 120 respondents were selected on simple random sampling basis. The following table clearly reveals the above fact:



Objectives of the Study

- 1) To analyze the demographic profile of respondents
- 2) To analyze the impact of education on regionalism in the referenced area.

Hypothesis of the Study

Ho1: The block Mohammadabad and block Kannulgunj do not differ significantly with respect to demographic variables.

Ho2: The two blocks do not differ significantly with respect to impact of education on regionalism.

Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data was used, but the hypotheses were tested on the basis of primary data. Primary data was collected by a well drafted questionnaire. Besides, the secondary data was also used and was collected from journals, periodicals, books, websites and the like.

Tools and Techniques Used

In order to test the hypotheses viz The two blocks do not differ significantly with respect to socio economic profile of respondents and the two blocks do not differ significantly

with respect to impact of education on regionalism chi square test has been made use of. The whole analysis of data was done in the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and the hypotheses were tested at 5% level of Significance ($\alpha=0.5$).

4. Discussion and Results

The Cronbach's Alpha is used to determine the reliability of data. The reliability of socio-economic variables as shown by the below reliability statistics table is 93.7% which is a symbol of good reliability

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.937	6

Analysis of Demographic Variables

Variables	Block Mohammadabad		Block Kanalgunj		REMARKS
	No.	%age	No.	%age	
Gender	Male	70 (58)	90 (75)		The difference is significant as P value (.006) is less than alpha value (.05)
	Female	50 (42)	30 (25)		
Age Group	Upto 30 years	52 (43)	48 (40)		The difference is significant as P value (.003) is less than alpha value (.05)
	30-40 years	38 (32)	22 (18)		
	40-60 Years	22 (18)	24 (20)		
	Above 60 Years	8 (7)	26 (22)		
Annual Income	Upto 2 lakh	44 (37)	48 (40)		The difference is insignificant as P value (.422) is more than alpha value (.05)
	2 lakh to 5 lakh	36 (30)	42 (35)		
	5 lakh to 10 lakh	28 (23)	18 (15)		
	Above 10 lakh	12 (10)	12 (10)		
Qualification	Illiterate	24 (20)	18 (15)		The difference is insignificant as P value (.123) is more than alpha value (.05)
	12 th	42 (35)	36 (30)		
	Graduation	36 (30)	42 (35)		
	P. G.	16 (13)	14 (12)		
	Any other	2 (2)	10 (8)		
Marital Status	Married	84 (70)	82 (68)		The difference is insignificant as P value (.922) is more than alpha value (.05)
	Unmarried	33 (27)	36 (30)		
	Widow/widower	2 (2)	1 (1)		
	Divorce	1 (1)	1 (1)		
Social Status	General	97 (81)	98 (81)		The difference is insignificant as P value (.805) is more than alpha value (.05)
	ST	1 (1)	2 (2)		
	OBC	22 (18)	20 (17)		

Hypothesis Testing

Our first hypothesis "The block Mohammadabad and block Kannulgunj do not differ significantly with respect to demographic variables" is accepted, because majority of the hypotheses with respect to Social status, Marital status, Qualification and Income gets accepted, whereas hypotheses with respect to gender and age group gets rejected. As majority of the hypothesis gets accepted, hence we can generalize that Block Mohammadabad and Block Kanalgunj do not differ significantly with respect to Demographic variables.

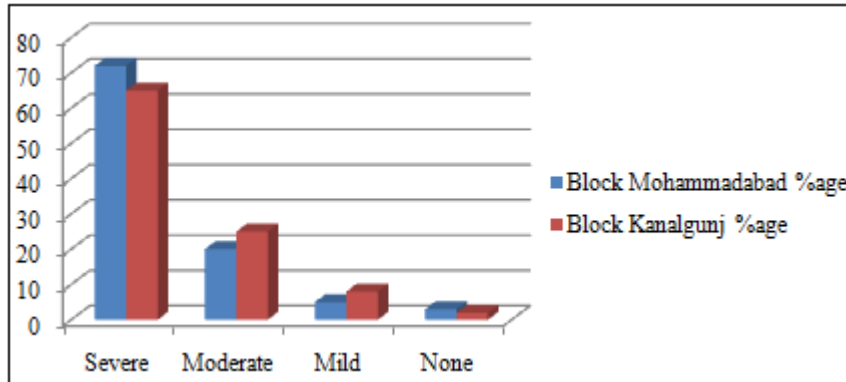
Impact of Education on Regionalism

Q1. Do you agree regionalism is a serious threat to the unity of nation?

Response	Block Mohammadabad		Block Kanalgunj	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Severe	84	(70)	78	(65)
Moderate	24	(20)	21	(17)
Mild	6	(5)	12	(10)
None	6	(5)	9	(8)

Source: Primary Survey

Table value of χ^2 df=3, $\alpha=.05$	Calculated value of χ^2	P value	Alpha Value
7.815	3.022	.388	.05
Result: The difference is insignificant			



There is insignificant difference between the two districts with respect to opinion of respondents towards the question number 1, as is clearly indicated by the P value (.388) which is more than the alpha value (.05). We can also test the significance by comparing the calculated χ^2 value with the table value and when calculated value is less than the table value we accept the null hypothesis and can generalize that the difference is insignificant or vice versa. Here, in this case we can conclude that the difference is not significant.

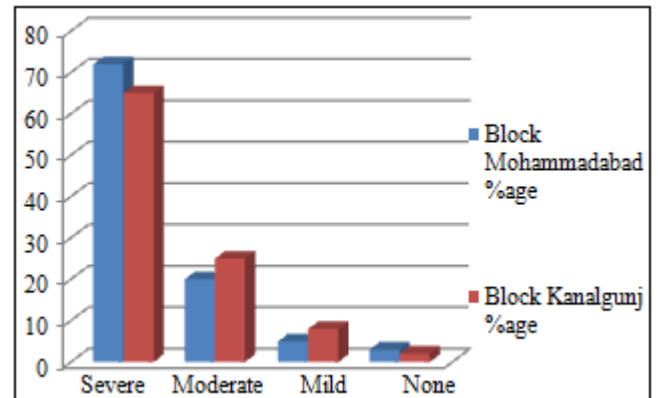
Moreover, 70% and 65% of the respondents of block Mohammadabad and block Kanalgunj said severe respectively, whereas 5% and 10% of the respondents of block Mohammadabad and block Kanalgunj said mild respectively.

Q2. Do you agree regionalism arises due to the neglecting of area by the Government?

Response	Block Mohammadabad		Block Kanalgunj	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Severe	87	(72)	78	(65)
Moderate	24	(20)	30	(25)
Mild	6	(5)	10	(8)
None	3	(3)	2	(2)

Source: Primary Survey

Table value of χ^2 df=3, $\alpha=.05$	Calculated value of χ^2	P value	Alpha Value
7.815	2.358	.502	.05
Results: There is insignificant difference between the two above mentioned blocks.			



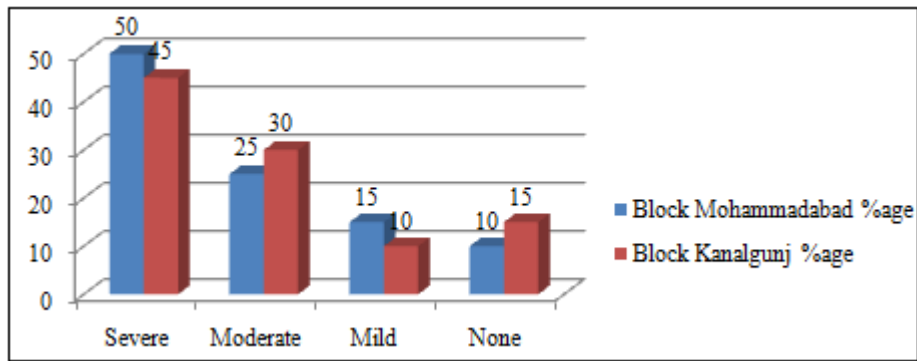
There is insignificant difference between the two districts with respect to opinion of respondents towards the question number 2, as is clearly indicated by the P value (.502) which is more than the alpha value (.05). We can also test the significance by comparing the calculated χ^2 value with the table value and when calculated value is less than the table value we accept the null hypothesis and can generalize that the difference is insignificant or vice versa. Here, in this case we can conclude that the difference is not significant.

Q3. Do you agree education can minimize the evil impacts of regionalism?

Response	Block Mohammadabad		Block Kanalgunj	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Severe	72	(60)	66	(55)
Moderate	36	(30)	38	(32)
Mild	8	(7)	12	(10)
None	4	(3)	4	(3)

Source: Primary Survey

Table value of χ^2 df=3, $\alpha=.05$	Calculated value of χ^2	P value	Alpha Value
7.815	1.115	.773	.05
Result: The difference between the two Blocks is not significant.			



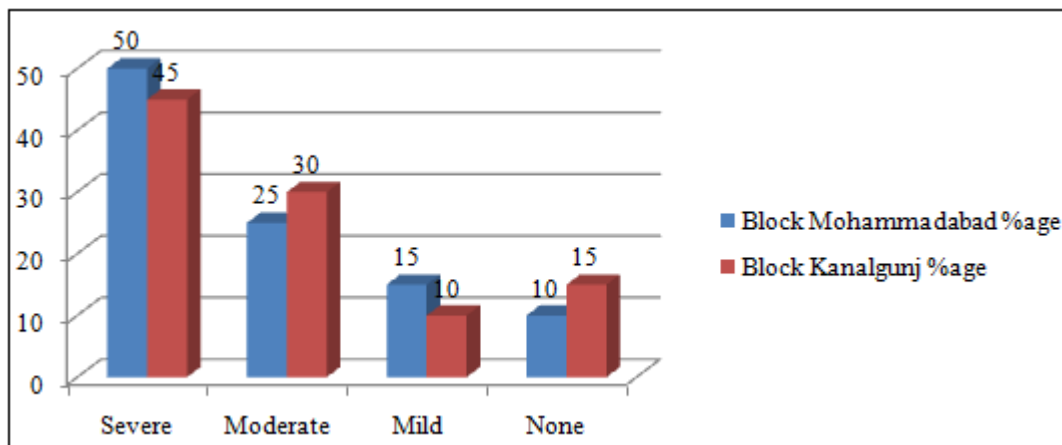
In Block Mohammadabad and Kanalgunj, 60% and 55% of the respondents severely agree that education can minimize the evil impacts of regionalism respectively and only 3% of each block said none.

There is insignificant difference between the two districts with respect to opinion of respondents towards the question number 3, as is clearly indicated by the P value (.773) which is more than the alpha value (0.05). We can also test the significance by comparing the calculated χ^2 value with the table value and when calculated value is less than the table value we accept the null hypothesis and can generalize that the difference is insignificant or vice versa. Here, in this case we have calculated value 1.115 which is less than the table value 7.815 and hence we have enough grounds to conclude that the difference is not significant.

Q4. Do you agree education has a favorable impact on Government and Regional parties?

Response	Block Mohammadabad		Block Kanalgunj	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Severe	60	(50)	54	(45)
Moderate	30	(25)	36	(30)
Mild	18	(15)	12	(10)
None	12	(10)	18	(15)

Table value of χ^2 df=3, $\alpha=.05$	Calculated value of χ^2	P value	Alpha Value
7.815	2.358	.502	.05
<i>Result: The difference is not significant</i>			



In block Mohammadabad 50%, 25%, 15% and 10% of the respondents severely agree, moderately agree, mildly agree and not at all agree with does education has a favorable impact on government and Regional parties respectively. In the same way, 45%, 30%, 10% and 15% of block Kanalgunj severely agree, moderately agree, mildly agree and not at all agree respectively.

There is no significant difference between the two districts with respect to opinion of respondents towards the question number 4, as is clearly indicated by the P value (.353) which is more than the alpha value (.05). We can also test the significance by comparing the calculated χ^2 value with the table value and if calculated value is less than the table value we accept the null hypothesis and can generalize that the difference is insignificant or vice versa. Here, in this case we have calculated value 3.261 which is less than the table

value 7.815 and hence we have enough grounds to conclude that the difference is not significant.

Hypothesis Testing

The hypothesis second, “The two Blocks do not differ significantly with respect to impact of education on Regionalism” gets accepted as the P value in all the above four cases is more than the level of significance or alpha value and when it is so we can generalize that the difference is insignificant. Moreover, the calculated value of Chi Square in all the above cases is less than the Table value and hence we have the enough grounds to accept the null hypothesis and we can conclude that the two Blocks do not differ significantly with respect to Impact of Education on Regionalism.

5. Conclusion

India naturally faces the problem of regional identities. To certain reasonable limits, regionalism is considered tolerable as it helps the people to take initiative for the all round progress of the region. But many a times the extreme regionalism harms national unity and interest. According to this study education can be powerful mean through which evil effects of regionalism can be limited. Education can make the Government and Regional parties to realize their drawbacks and downsides so that accurate decisions can be taken for unity of nation and progress of the region.

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