



ISSN: 2456-4419

Impact Factor: (RJIF): 5.18

Yoga 2019; 4(2): 01-03

© 2019 Yoga

www.theyogicjournal.com

Received: 01-05-2018

Accepted: 05-06-2018

Manjit

Assistant Professor, Department
of Physical Education, CBLU,
Bhiwani, Haryana, India

Dr. Suresh Kumar

Associate Professor, Department
of Physical Education, CBLU,
Bhiwani, Haryana, India

A study of social intelligence among inter-collegiate players and inter-university players

Manjit and Dr. Suresh Kumar

Abstract

In the present study, an attempt has been made to compare Sociological component namely social intelligence between inter collegiate players and inter university players belonging to Haryana Universities. The study was carried out on 320 players (160 inter-collegiate players and 160 inter universities players who participated in different team games) for assessment of social intelligence. The data was collected by use of questionnaire of Social Intelligence Scale by Dr. Singh, D. and dr. Chadha, N.K. (1986). The data was analyzed and compared with the help of statistical procedures in which arithmetic mean, standard deviation (S.D.), t-test were employed. The mean and S.D. values of intercollegiate sports player and the Interuniversity sports player were found to be 110.89 ± 12.49 and 110.03 ± 9.40 . The intercollegiate player and inter university players Social Intelligence t-values were found to be 0.704. There are no significant difference between Interuniversity sports players and intercollegiate sports players.

Keywords: Social intelligence, inter-university players, inter-collegiate players

Introduction

Psychologists have been interested in social intelligence for a long time, dating all the way back to at least the 1920s. This interest is rooted in a powerful intuition that there are many educationally-relevant aspects of human abilities that are not accounted for by traditional conceptions of academic intelligence (Keating, 1978) [1].

Thorndike (1920), the term referred the person's ability to understand and manage other people, and to engage in adaptive social interactions. More recently, however, Cantor & Kihlstrom (1987) redefined social intelligence to refer to the individual's fund of knowledge about the social world.

Social intelligence is the art of building, sustaining and managing the costs of those relationships through 'vigilant trust'. This is not trust as a 'warm fuzzy' but trust set within a framework of mutual expectations and a shared understanding that each will keep an eye on the other.

Social intelligence refers to the ability to read other people and understand their intentions and motivations. People with this intelligence are usually clued in to the differences between what others say and what they really mean. As a result, socially intelligent types may sometimes be accused of being Mind readers. People who successfully use this type of intelligence can be masterful conversationalists. This can be due to a combination of excellent listening skills and the ability to meaningfully engage others. People who are socially intelligent can usually make the people around them feel comfortable and included. They also tend to enjoy interacting with a variety of people.

Objectives of the study

To assess the difference in social intelligence between the players of inter college and inter university level.

Correspondence

Manjit

Assistant Professor, Department
of Physical Education, CBLU,
Bhiwani, Haryana, India

Sample

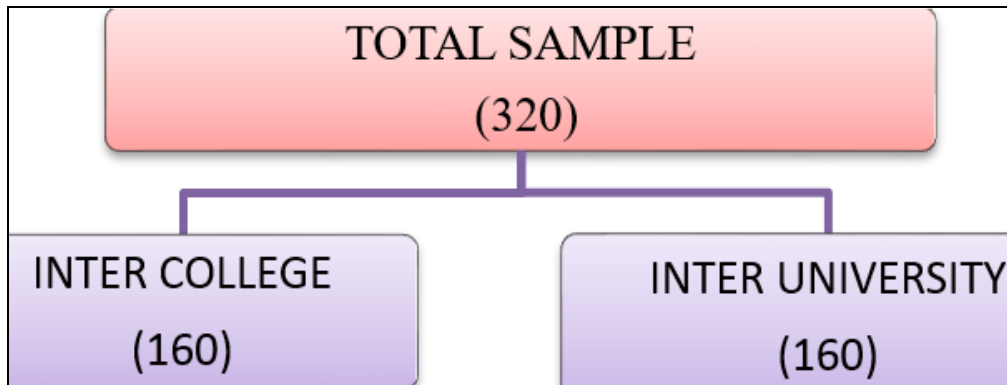


Fig 1: A total sample of 320 subjects would be selected randomly.

The sample would be subjected to the systematic purposive Sampling Technique. All the socio-demographic variables would be considered.

Tools to be used

Standardized test selected to measure social intelligence of the sample are as follows:

Table 1: Social Intelligence Scale by Dr. Singh, D. and Dr. Chadha, N.K. (1986)

Variable	Groups	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Social Intelligence	Intercollegiate	160	110.89	12.49	.98
	Interuniversity	160	110.03	9.40	.74

Table no 1 indicates the values of descriptive statistics of the Groups (Intercollegiate sports player and Interuniversity sports player) for social Intelligence variable, which shows that the mean and S.D. values of intercollegiate sports player and the Interuniversity sports player were found to be

110.89±12.49 and 110.03±9.40. Above table also indicates the S.E.D values of intercollegiate sports player and the Interuniversity sports player were found to be 0.98, 0.74 respectively.

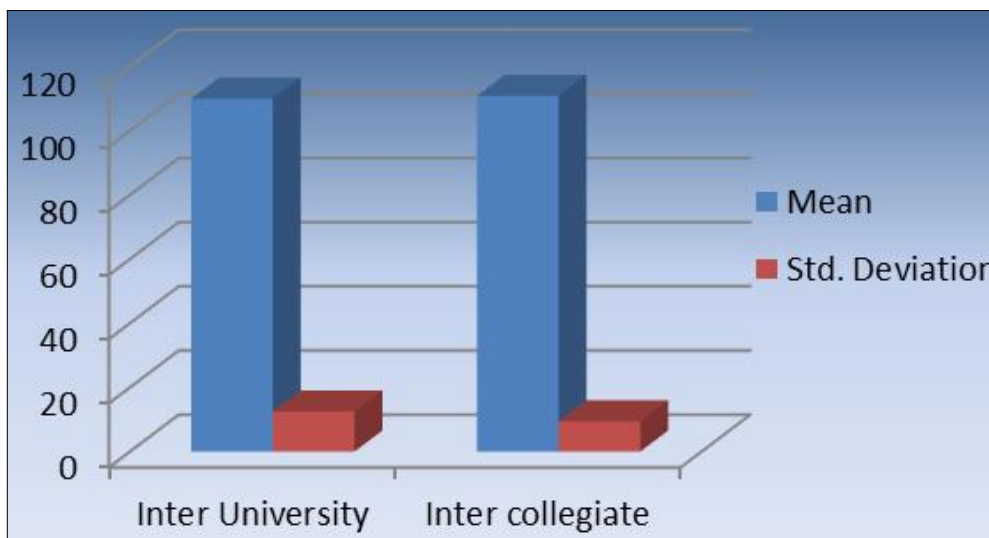


Fig 2: Graphical representation of Interuniversity players and intercollegiate Players social intelligence.

Table 2: The intercollegiate player and inter university players Social Intelligence

Group	N	t-value	Sig.(2-tailed)
Inter-college	160	0.704	0.48
Inter university	160		

Table no.2 indicates the social Intelligence t-test values of intercollegiate sports player and the Interuniversity sports player separately. The intercollegiate player and inter university players Social Intelligence t-values were found to be 0.704. As shown in the table (p>.05) There are no significant difference between Interuniversity sports players and intercollegiate sports players.

Conclusion

It was also concluded that no significant difference exists on the social intelligence i.e., inter personal awareness, intra personal management and inter personal management, intervarsity level had less score than inter-collegiate level players.

References

1. Keating DP. A search for social intelligence. Journal of Educational Psychology. 1978; 70:218-233.
2. Chadha NK, Ganesan U. Social Intelligence Scale. National Psychological Corporation, Agra (India), 1986.
3. McKee A, Boyatzis RE, Johnston F, Johnston F.

Becoming a resonant leader: Develop your emotional intelligence, renew your relationships, sustain your effectiveness. Harvard Business Press, 2008.

4. Kaukiainen A, Björkqvist K, Lagerspetz K, Österman K, Salmivalli C, Rothberg S *et al.* The relationships between social intelligence, empathy, and three types of aggression. *Aggressive Behavior: Official Journal of the International Society for Research on Aggression.* 1999; 25(2):81-89.