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Abstract
The purpose of the study was to compare and assess the relationship of social intelligence and emotional intelligence among sportsperson and non-sportspersons. Fifty sportspersons and fifty non-sportspersons were selected as the sample of the study. Sportsperson consists of and non-sportsperson. The necessary data was collected through social intelligence scale by Dr. N.K. Chadda, Ms. Usha Ganesan and Emotional intelligence scale by Dr. Arun Kumar Singh, Dr. Shruti Narian. In order to analyze the score of selected psychological parameters descriptive analysis was used. Further to find out significant relationship between the scores of subjects on selected psychological parameters of Sportspersons and non-sportspersons, the Pearson product moment relationship coefficient was employed for test of the hypotheses; the level of significance be set at 0.05 level.

Keywords: Social intelligence, emotional intelligence, sports, non-sports person

Introduction
Numerous mentors and clinician all through the world accept that future records will be broken basically due to expanded thoughtfulness regarding the mental parameters of the human identity; comprehension of the mental and behavioral parts of the competitors will give helpful data and rules which may be useful to mentors and competitors. Games and sports make uncommon open doors for the investigation of the emotions of the competitors in games occasions. Intelligence is characterized as general intellectual critical thinking aptitudes. Along these lines, in light of this definition, researchers, Professionals and scientists contended that the knowledge is the capacity to find out about, gain from, comprehend, and collaborate with one’s surroundings. Social Intelligence is the principle human ability to utilize our huge brains to enough examines and organizes complex social affiliations and circumstances. Social researcher Ross Honey will trusts social data is a totaled measure of self-and social-care, pushed social sentiments and airs, and a limit and longing to direct complex social change. Authority Nicholas Humphrey accept that it is social knowledge, as opposed to quantitative data, that depicts people. The main definition by Edward Thorndike in 1920 is “the ability to grasp and manage men and women, young fellows and young women, to act commendably in human relations”. It is proportionate to interpersonal information, one of the sorts of insight recognized in Howard Gardner's speculation of different intelligences, and solidly related to theory of mind. A few makers have constrained the definition to deal just with data of social circumstances, possibly more properly called social recognition or social advancing information, as it identifies with floating socio-mental publicizing and promoting procedures and systems. As demonstrated via Sean Folen, social insight is a man's wellness to understand his or her surroundings in a perfect world and react legitimately for socially viable conduct.

Statement of the problem
The problem is stated as “Relationship of Social intelligence and Emotional intelligence among Sports and Non-Sports Person”.

Objective
To ascertain the relationship of social intelligence and emotional intelligence among sportspersons
To determine the relationship of social intelligence and emotional intelligence among non-sportspersons

Hypotheses
There exists a significant relationship of social intelligence and emotional intelligence among sports persons. There exists a significant relationship of social intelligence and emotional intelligence non-sports persons.

Delimitations
The study was delimited to 100 sports persons (50) and non-sports persons (50) only. The study was delimited to sports person and non-sports person from Lovely professional university Punjab. The study was delimited following tools and variables:

Social Intelligence: Social Intelligence scale by Dr. N.K. Chadha and Usha Ganesan (2009)
Emotional Intelligence: Emotional Intelligence scale by Dr. Arun Kumar Singh and Dr. Shruti Narain (2014)

Review of related literature
Rajkumar and Hadapad et al. (2015) directed a study on the impact of games interest on social intelligence of the sportsperson and non-sportsperson. To quantify social knowledge the scale created by Chadda and Ganesan (1986) was utilized. The example comprised of 25 physical instruction, sportsperson and non-sportsperson of 19-35 age run, the gathered information was tried by applying 't' scale and got "t" score of passionate intelligence is 7.184, yet seeing mean score of both gathering i.e. 100.00 and 94.4800 separately, yet this shows there slight contrast in the score of Social intelligence Students with contrasting with their partner i.e. non-sports person, and figured "t" worth is 7.184 it more noteworthy than table quality 0.05 level, subsequently theory sportsperson would have more elevated amount of Social knowledge is acknowledged and invalid speculation is rejected.

Parto et al. (2013) examined the relationship between social knowledge with viable impact among physical instruction aptitude in Isfahan training associations. For this reason, an aggregate of 48 physical training ability in Isfahan instruction associations took part in this exploration. There were 37 men and 11 ladies, and their ages extended from 35-46 years of age. To information accumulation, all subjects filled in the Silvera Social Intelligence Scale (2001) and the Survey of viable impact (SEI). The outcomes demonstrated that the connection between general social knowledge scores and general successful impact scores was huge at the level of P<0.001. Moreover, the connection between general social intelligence scores and viable impact sub-scales was noteworthy at the level of P<0.001. Taking into account comes about, the distinctions amongst social orientation and involvement with social knowledge and powerful impact were not critical but rather there was noteworthy distinction between scholarly level and social intelligence.

Design of the study
This research will be a descriptive survey with a field study. 100 subjects will be selected as a sample of the study with purposive sampling technique from Lovely professional university Punjab. The subjects will be from 18-28 years of age.

Tools
Social Intelligence scale by Dr. N.K. Chadha and Usha Ganesan (2009) reliability 0.92 validity 0.70. Emotional intelligence scale by Dr. Arun Kumar Singh and Dr. Shruti Narain, Patana (Bihar) (2014) reliability 0.86 and validity 0.86

Collection of data
Subjects were oriented with the need and value of the study. The researcher approached sports person from various games and the non-sports person had taken from various educational streams. Subjects were given information about the scales. Translation was done wherever required. They were instructed to fill the questionnaire patiently and truly.

Statistical analysis
To analyze the collected data descriptive analysis was done and Pearson Product Moment Correlation was be used with help of statistical package (SPSS Ver.20) and level of significance was be set at 0.05.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Social Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence among Sports person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social intelligence</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>92.08</td>
<td>9.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional intelligence</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>21.3800</td>
<td>2.89186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table shows calculated mean of social intelligence and emotional intelligence of sportsperson i.e. 92.08 and 21.38, and the standard deviation is 9.40 and 2.89 respectively.

Graph 1: Graphical representation of mean and standard deviation of Social Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence among Sports person

Table 2: Relationship of Social Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence among Sports person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correlations</th>
<th>SISP</th>
<th>EISP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SISP</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EISP</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 2 shows the calculated correlation value on social intelligence and emotional intelligence among sportspersons, where the correlation value was found within the group equal to 1 and between the groups the value was found equal to ‘r’= 0.210.
The table 3 shows calculated mean of social intelligence and emotional intelligence of Non-sportsman i.e. 88.28 and 20.48, and the standard deviation is 7.645 and 3.829 respectively.

![Graph 2: Graphical representation of mean and standard deviation of Social Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence among Non-Sports person](image)

The above table 4 shows the calculated correlation value on social intelligence and emotional intelligence among Non-sports person, where the correlation value was found within the group equal to 1 and between the groups the value was found equal to ‘r’= - 0.030.

The table 3 shows calculated mean of social intelligence and emotional intelligence of Non-sportsperson i.e. 88.28 and 20.48, and the standard deviation is 7.645 and 3.829 respectively.

Recommendations
1. Similar study can be conducted on different games separately.
2. Similar study can be carried out in the different level of participation.
3. Similar study can be conducted by involving psychological, sociological and functional variable components.
4. Similar study can be conducted on large number of subjects.

Reference
4. Dr. Zuzana Birknerová, Miroslav F. Social intelligence in the context of personality traits of, American international journal of contemporary research, 2013, 3(7).
