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Relationship of social intelligence and emotional intelligence among sports and non-sports person

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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 analyse 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 Foleno, 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

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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 person.
 There exists a significant relationship of social intelligence and emotional intelligence non-sports person.

Delimitations

The study was be 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) [9] 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) [13] 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 sexual 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.

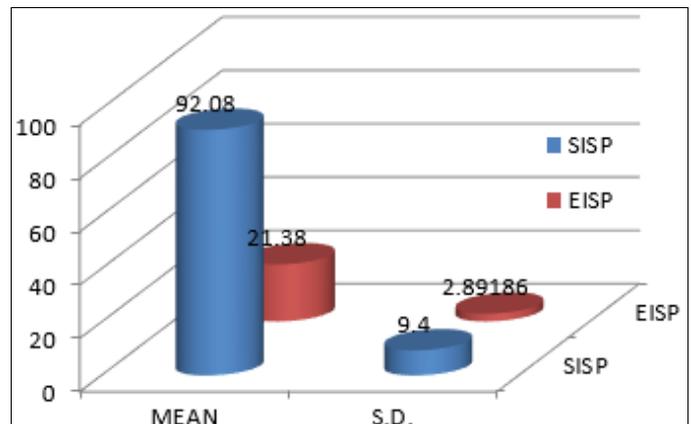
Statistical analysis

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

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.
Social intelligence	50	92.08	9.40
Emotional intelligence	50	21.3800	2.89186

Tables 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

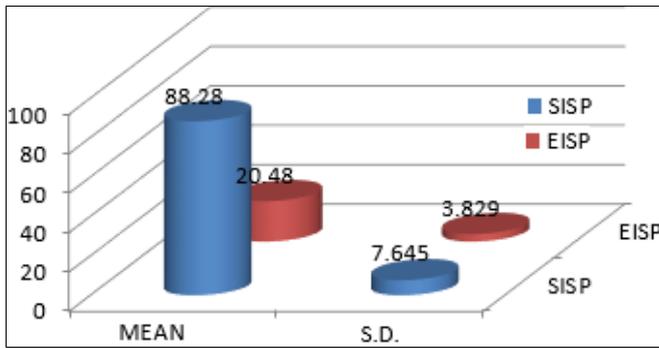
Correlations			
		SISP	EISP
SISP	Pearson Correlation	1	.210
	N	50	50
EISP	Pearson Correlation	.210	1
	N	50	50

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.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics of Social Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence among Non-Sports person

Group	Number	Mean	S. D.
Social intelligence Non-sportsman	50	88.28	7.645
Emotional intelligence Non-sportsman	50	20.4800	3.829

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.



Graph 2: Graphical representation of mean and standard deviation of Social Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence among Non-Sports person

Table 4: Relationship of Social Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence among Non-Sports person

Correlations			
		SISP	EISP
SINS	Pearson Correlation	1	-.030
EINS	Pearson Correlation	-.030	1

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

Discussion

On the basis of findings it was found that there was a positive relation between social intelligence and Emotional Intelligence among the sports person ('r' = 0.210) which means the formulated hypothesis i.e. there exists a significant relation between Social Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence among sports person is accepted.

It was also observed that there was an insignificant relation between Social Intelligence and emotional intelligence among non-sports person. ('r' = - 0.03) on the basis of the findings, the formulated hypotheses i.e. There exists a significant relationship of social intelligence and emotional intelligence non-sports was not accepted.

Sports persons play around so many states, districts and other countries so they had chance to learn different kind of behaviour, culture, tradition, trend, environmental conditions which directly related to the social intelligence and emotional intelligence ability of the individual so this is main reason for positive relationship among sports persons. They have also more emotionally intelligent because they face win and loss condition during match. Games and sports teach how to patient, co-operation in difficult situation in different stage of the game. Whereas non-sports person they had not get more

exposure to interact with different kind of people they had only study in his schools, college and university so they were limited in one region which show less relationship among social intelligence and emotional intelligence thus it is suggested that non-sports person also we exposure some kind of social connect so that they can also social intelligence and emotional intelligence amongst themselves.

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.

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