

SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG RURAL AND URBAN SECONDARY SCHOOL GIRLS

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ABSTRACT

Social intelligence is an inclusive term that embraces a wide range of skills and personal characteristics and usually refers to those interpersonal and intrapersonal skills that transcend specific areas of the previous knowledge such as intelligence and technical or professional skills. Present study aims to find out the social intelligence among rural and urban secondary school girls. Using random sampling technique 120 (60 rural and 60 urban) secondary school girls were taken. An exploratory design was used for the study. Social intelligence test developed by Dr.S.Mathur (2007), is used to measure social intelligence. The obtained result of the study revealed there is significant difference among rural and urban secondary school girls on social intelligence.

KEY WORDS: Social Intelligence, Rural and Urban Girls.

INTRODUCTION

With the growing complexities in the present life style demands our effective interpersonal skills to adjust and understands each other which can also be termed as Social Intelligence (SI). Buzan (2002) defines social intelligence "It is simply a degree to which we get along with and relate to other people around us". Social Intelligence according to Thorndike (1920) is an ability to understand and manage other people and to engage in adaptive social interactions. Social intelligence shows the quality of good adjustment with other persons, situations and environment (Mathur, 2007). Thus, SI may be defined as the ability to get along well with others, and to get them to cooperate with us.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Babu (2007) conducted a research on "Social Intelligence and Aggression among Senior Secondary School Students: A comparative Sketch". He found that (i) Social intelligence of senior secondary school students was of average, (ii) Aggression was high among senior secondary school students in high, (iii) Social Intelligence have insignificant relationship with aggression of senior secondary school students, (iv) Gender based comparison of social intelligence was found to be significant, and (v) social intelligence based groups differed significantly in their aggression.

Study Dr.Sumanlata Saxena (2013) was conducted to know the social intelligence of male and female undergraduate students of science and Arts subject streams studying in various degree colleges of Bhilai city, Chhattisgarh. 60 male and 60 female undergraduate students were selected, for the sample by adopting stratified disproportionate random sampling technique. The data was collected by using Social Intelligence Scale (SIS) constructed and standardized by Chadda and Ganesan (2009). The data was analyzed by using 't' test. The findings of gender analysis indicates that female student's possess more social intelligence than male students and analysis of stream indicates that arts students are having greater social intelligence than students of other streams.

METHOD

Problem:

Social Intelligence among rural and urban secondary school girls

Aim:

The aim of the study is to explore the rural and urban secondary school girls on Social intelligence.

Objectives:

1. To study the social intelligence of rural and urban secondary school girls.
2. Compare rural and urban secondary school girls on social intelligence.

Hypotheses:

“There is a significant difference among rural and urban secondary school girls on social intelligence.

Research Design:

The present research study is exploratory in nature.

Variables:

Independent Variable: Rural and Urban Girls

Dependant Variable: social intelligence

Sample:

A total of 120 secondary school girls (60 rural and 60 urban girls) belonging to the age group of 13-17 years were included in the study. All the participants were selected geographically. The samples were selected using simple random sampling.

Material:

Social Intelligence Scale – developed by Dr.S.Mathur (2007), there are 50 statements in the scale, 25 positive statements show high social intelligence while other 25 negative statements show low social intelligence. Allot 2 marks on yes, 1 mark on indefinite, and 0 mark on No on positive statements and just reverse marking on negative statements. High score indicates high social intelligence and low score indicates low social intelligence. Correlation coefficient was found 0.87 and validity coefficient was found 0.78.

Procedure:

Subjects were personally contacted to get the consent to be part of the study. The purpose of the study was briefed and rapport was established. The demographic details were collected using information schedule.

Social Intelligence Scale – developed by Dr.S.Mathur (2007), was administered according to the instruction given in the respective manuals. Before administering the test, the participants were allowed to clarify their doubts, if any. After the completion of responses, the questionnaire were collected and analysed using suitable statistical method.

Analysis of results and discussion:

Objective of the study is to assess the social intelligence of secondary school girls, and to find out the difference between rural and urban school girls on social intelligence. To find out the difference ‘t’ test was calculated, the obtained results has been shown in the Table 1:

Table 1: Shows the Mean, SD and ‘t’ value of rural and urban secondary school girls on social intelligence.

	Variables	Mean	SD	t'-value
Social intelligence	Rural girls	69.38	6.50	4.26 ^S
	Urban Girls	74.20	5.85	

S – Significant

An observation of Table 1 reveals the Mean, SD and ‘t’ value rural and urban secondary school girls on social intelligence

The mean scores of rural Girls is 69.38 which is average social intelligence, with an SD of 6.50, The mean scores of urban girls is 74.20 which is high social intelligence, with an SD of 5.85. The obtained ‘t’-value is 4.26 which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence the hypotheses which states that “There is a significant difference among adolescent boys and girls on social intelligence” is accepted.

Limitations:

- Sample size was small when compared with population, so it is difficult to generalize.
- Different Geographical area not considered

Suggestion:

- More sample size can be taken.
- Different Geographical area and age group can be considered for study.

Discussion and Conclusion:

By looking at the scores urban Girls have obtained higher mean values than rural girls. Traditionally, emotional intelligence has been considered a feminine trait, while men's brains are perceived as more suited to practical or creative tasks. Taken at face value, such a perception may seem complimentary and respectful towards women, positioning them as more socially astute and emotionally aware when compared to their male counterparts. Study conducted by Vandana, K., Bhatt, N. & Sinha, S. N. (2012) the main purpose of this study was to compare the different personality factors and intelligence between urban and rural adolescents. For this purpose 80 adolescent (40 rural and 40 urban) were selected as a sample. In this study statistical technique method correlation and 't' test was used. The results revealed that a significant difference among various factors of personality and social intelligence from urban and rural background. It was found that urban adolescents were. Significantly higher on various factors of personality and social intelligence than rural adolescents.

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