

# SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE OF TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

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**ABSTRACT** *The purpose of the study was to find out the Social Intelligence of Tribal and Non-tribal Volleyball Players. The sample for the present study consisted of 100 Volleyball Players of 16-25 years. They were taken from the Surguja District of Chhattisgarh state during the summer training camp in which 50 were tribal and 50 were non-tribal.*

*Hindi version of Social Intelligence Scale (SIS-CG) developed by N. K. Chandra and Usha Ganeshan was administered to access Social Intelligence. It measures social intelligence through 66 items in eight areas - I. patience, II. Cooperativeness, III. Confidence level, IV. Sensitivity, V. recognition of social environment, VI. Tactfulness, VII. sense of humor and, VIII. Memory. It has been found that the tribal volleyball players show slight difference from non-tribal Volleyball player but that the difference between the scores of Tribal and Nontribal players is not significant in any level of significances. This is concluded that Volleyball players showed above average score. this is a good sign but here is a scope also to develop the social Intelligence on higher and excellent level.*

**Index terms:** Social Intelligence, Tribal, Non-tribal, and Volleyball players

## INTRODUCTION:

Volleyball is recognized as an international sport, widely played, popular even at the school level. Volleyball requires flexibility, agility, endurance and anthropometric characteristics to execute certain fundamental skills. It has also been reported that psychological characteristics have significant role as far as sports performance is concerned. Volleyball is a sport which requires many psychological qualities like self-concept, hardiness, adjustment, achievement motivation, intelligence and others. These variables play a significant role in determination of the performance in any sports. but emotional and social intelligence are foremost important at all levels of the participation- Emotional and mental preparedness can play an important role in making correct and timely decisions, proper performance implementation, increase morale and motivation of the athletes through effect on the quality of the relationship between the teammates and understanding the mutual emotions during competition. Sports psychology, the scientific study of athletes and their behaviors in the context of sports and the practical application of that knowledge deals with the increase of performance by the management of emotions and the minimization of psychological effects of injury and poor performance. The Scheduled Tribes (STs) is official designations given to various groups of historically disadvantaged people in India. The term is recognized in the Constitution of India. In modern literature Scheduled Tribes is used as an official term for Adivasis. Tribal people are physically sound and actively participate in sports but some hesitation being expressed by them in situation of interaction or gathering with non-tribal community.

Some players are not too successful even after being intelligent and hard-working. Such examples are often seen, which we wonder. Is it due to emotional intelligence? Sometime before people used to test the person's efficiency only on the basis of IQ. Then came the SQ (Spiritual Quotient) and now these has been replaced by the emotional cosine and Social Intelligence.

People's understanding about social intelligence is much common with emotional intelligence. however, there are keen differences between the two. The emotional intelligence focuses on individual awareness and expression of feelings while social intelligence emphasizes what happens between people the term referred the person's ability to understand and manage other people and to engage in adaptive social interactions. (Goleman 2007) social intelligence is "The ability to understand to act wisely in human relation" or "a facility dealing with human beings" It is the ability to define a given social situation in terms of behavior inputs to others present, rather than in terms of individual's feelings about the other. It is "the ability to accomplish interpersonal task". (Thorndike 1920, Wechsler 1958, Wedick 1947, Chapin's 1942, Weinstein 1969) It emphasizes three main elements which are: capacity of social towards society; social knowledge and individual's capacity for social adjustments.

Elias Jijish and Dr. M. Mirunalini (2017) studied the "Social Intelligence of Higher Secondary school Students with Reference to Their SNS Usage" and found that "Usage of Social Networking Sites (SNS) are very common among the adolescent students as the usage of smart phones increased and thus the access of the internet become cheaper and easier. In the Indian context, social intelligence is very much important while talking about the social values and norms. In this study, the investigator tried to correlate the SNS usage with social intelligence of higher secondary school students using an SNS usage inventory and Social intelligence test among 360 Higher Secondary School students in Palakkad district. The results show that there is no relation among SNS usage and their social intelligence".

Patel,H.(2017) investigated to find out the social intelligence among commerce and science college students. He selected two groups one was boys' and other was girls' college students, both groups had 200 students. In each group had 100 boys other

one groups had 100 girls college students. Data were collected from Anand and Vallabh vidhyanagar city. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet and social intelligence scale developed by Dr. N. K. Chadha and Usha Ganesan, 2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by 'F' test. Result shows, gender had significant impact on social intelligence among boys and girl's college students, stream had significant impact on social intelligence among commerce and science college students. Gender and steam had also significant interaction effect on social intelligence among college students.

Rathod Sangeeta K. (2017) Studied the Social Intelligence and Personality among Adolescence The aim of the study was to access social intelligence and personality among adolescence. The sample consist of 100, (50 boys and 50 girls) were randomly selected in the Rajkot city. The social intelligence scale created by Dr. S. Mathur, Gujarati translated Yogesh A. Jogsan, scale for personality of created by Johan, Donahue and Kentle was used to collect the reacquired data, t-test and correlation method, was used for analysis of data. The Result of the study evaluated that there is a no significant different between boys and girls on social intelligence and personality.

Bhat, Younis Illahi and Dr.Hemant Khandai (2016) investigated the social intelligence, study habits and academic achievement of college students of district pulwama (J and k).The sample for the study was 410 including 193 male and 217 female college students by using random sampling technique. Chadha and Ganesan Social Intelligence Scale (1986), Palsane and Sharma's study habits inventory (PSSHI) were administered for the collection of data.The result of the study highlights that the female college students have high social intelligence and academic achievement as compared to male college students. On the other hand, it has been found that 75% of the male and 72% of the female college students were having excellent study habits.

Nagra, Dr. Vipinder (2014) identified the social intelligence level and adjustment levels of secondary school students in relation to type of school and gender. Social intelligence scale and adjustment inventory were used for collecting data from a random sample of 200 secondary school students. Statistical techniques such as mean, standard deviations and t test were applied for analysis of data. The results revealed average levels of social intelligence and adjustment in these students. Insignificant differences were observed in social intelligence and adjustment in relation to type of school and gender.

Various investigators have developed conceptual model of social intelligence. The hierarchical model is a reflexion of three components: social sensitivity, social insight, and social communication (Greenspan 1979). Maslow's model comprised five domains: prosocial attitude, social performance skills, empathetic ability, emotional expressiveness and confidence. (Abraham Maslow 1986). Albrecht suggests five key dimensions (SPACE) as a descriptive framework for social intelligence. (Albrecht 2005). The Cognitive Performance Model of Social Intelligence (Weis & Sub 2005) consists Social Understanding, Social Intelligence, Social Memory, Social Perception, Social Creativity and Social Knowledge (knowledge about social world and operationalization reflect knowledge as good etiquette; Canton & Kihestrom, 1987; Vernon, 1993; Lee, Wong, Day, Maxwell and Thorpe, 2000) as major component of social intelligence. Goleman's Model includes the synergistic interplay of brain and biology. In this model, social intelligence is organized into two broad categories: social awareness and social faculty. (Goleman 2006).

A lot of researchers conducted their studies on emotional intelligence especially in the field of sports but the study on this parameter regarding tribal are rare thus present study is undertaken with the aim to study the

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To study the level of Social Intelligence of Tribal and Non-Tribal Volleyball Players.
- To Compare the mean score of Social Intelligence of Tribal and Non-Tribal Volleyball Players.

#### HYPOTHESIS:

1. Tribal Volleyball Players will score less on Social Intelligence scale as compared to Non-tribal Volleyball Players.
2. There will be significant difference between Tribal Volleyball Players and Non-tribal Volleyball Players

#### Methodology:

The sample for the present study consisted of 100 Volleyball Players of 16-21 years. They were taken from the Surguja District of Chhattisgarh state in which 50 were tribal and 50 were non-tribal. The purposive random sampling method was used to select the sample.

Hindi version of Social Intelligence Scale (SIS-CG) developed by N. K. Chandra and Usha Ganeshan was administered to access Social Intelligence. It measures social intelligence through 66 items in eight areas - I patience, II. Cooperativeness, III. Confidence level, IV. Sensitivity, V. recognition of social environment, VI, Tactfulness, VII. sense of humor and, VIII. Memory. It is meant for college students.

To test the proposed hypotheses, the obtained data were analyzed in terms of Mean, Standard Deviation and t-ratio to compare the emotional intelligence.

#### Limitations

1. The response of the subjects to the Tools may not be honest in all cases.
2. The hereditary and environmental factors, which would influence the criterion variables, are recognized as limitation.
3. Day to day activities, rest period, food habits and life style are not controlled.
4. The limitation of time to respond is considered another limitation of the study.
5. No sophisticated apparatus or equipment has been used.

### Delimitation

1. The study is delimited to the intercollegiate, interuniversity and state level Tribal and Non-Tribal volleyball players.
2. Further the study is delimited to men volleyball players only.

### Definition and Explanation of Terms

**Social intelligence:** The term referred the person's ability to understand and manage other people and to engage in adaptive social interactions. social intelligence can be defined as the intelligence that lies behind group interactions and behaviors.

**Tribal Volleyball Player:** The Scheduled Tribes (STs) is official designations given to various groups of historically disadvantaged people in India. The term is recognized in the Constitution of India. In modern literature Scheduled Tribes is used as an official term for Adivasis & the sports persons who are playing or participating in Volleyball tournaments, may be called Tribal Volleyball Player.

**Non- Tribal Volleyball players:** The sports persons who are playing or participating in Volleyball tournaments & are not representing tribal community are known as Non-Tribal Volleyball Player.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

In order to ascertain the acceptability of the hypothesis formulated for the present study, the obtained data were analyzed in different statistical terms. It has been found that the tribal volleyball plyers show slight difference with low mean score (106.24) from non-tribal Volleyball players (107.52) so the hypothesis 1- "Tribal Volleyball Players will score less on Social Intelligence scale as compared to Non-tribal Volleyball Players" is accepted. The tribal volleyball plyers show slight difference with low mean score (106.24) from non-tribal Volleyball players (107.52) but norm for interpretation of the level of Social Intelligence mentioned in manual for SIS-CG indicates that both are the groups are in equal category i.e. above average. As we can see in the table the t score shows that the difference between the scores of Tribal and Nontribal players is not significant in any level of significance, so, the hypothesis 2- "There will be significant difference between Tribal Volleyball Players and Non-tribal Volleyball Players" could not be accepted.

### Conclusion:

India with a population of 104.8 million (2011 census), has the single largest tribal population in the world. The Scheduled Tribes comprise about 8.6 percent, of India's population (according to the 2011 census). The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 lists 1,108 castes across 29 states in its First Schedule, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 lists 744 tribes across 22 states in its First Schedule. Majority of these tribes live in scattered and small habitations located in remote and inaccessible settlements in hilly and forest areas of the country. This study has examined the Social intelligence of tribal and non-tribal Volleyball players of Surguja district of Chhattisgarh. Volleyball players showed above average score. this is a good sign but here is a scope also to develop the social Intelligence on higher and excellent level.

**Table 1**  
**Comparison of mean score of Social intelligence of tribal and non-tribal Volleyball Players**

Variable	Category	N	Mean	SD	T-Score
Social Intelligence	Tribal Volleyball Players	50	106.24	10.3	0.526*
	Non-tribal Volleyball Players	50	107.52	9.38	

\*Not significant

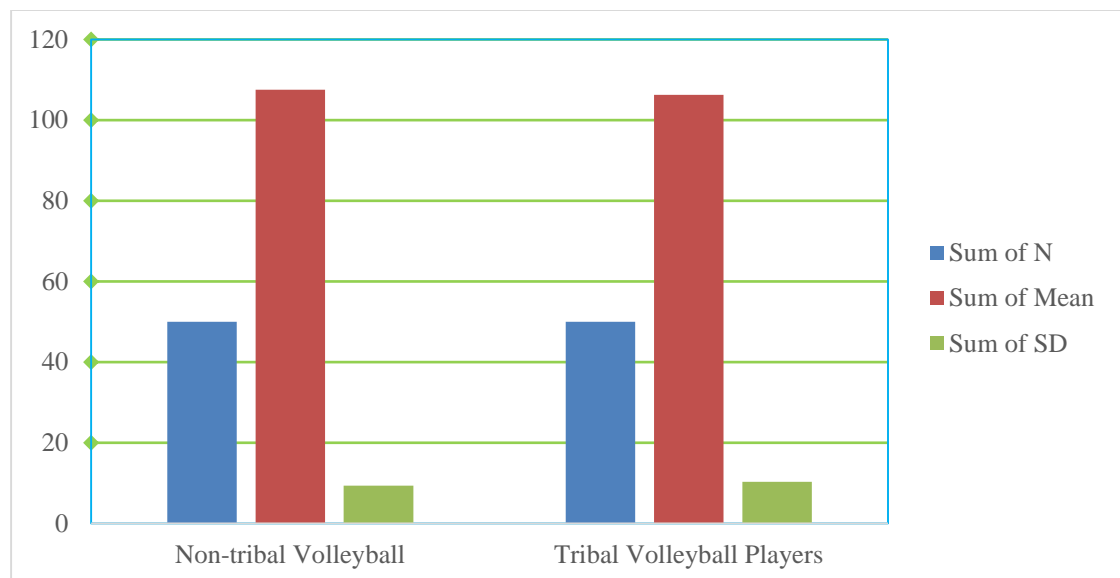


Figure no. 1

Comparison of mean scores of Social intelligences of tribal and non-tribal Volleyball Players

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