



A STUDY ON SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to find out the social intelligence of Arts and Science college students. The sample was collected from 250 Arts and Science college students studying UG and PG courses in Namakkal District of Tamilnadu, India. For data collection used the Social intelligence scale was constructed and Standardized by Dr.N.K. Chadda and Usha Ganesan. The study revealed that the Arts and Science college students are having high level of social intelligence and irrespective of sub samples of Arts and Science college students are having high level of social intelligence. The sub samples of gender and management shows not significant difference between in their social intelligence and the sub samples of locality and qualification shows significant difference in their social intelligence.

Keywords: *autism, teaching, autistic savants, savant skills.*



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Introduction:

Social intelligence : Social intelligence means ability of an individual to react to social situations of daily life. Social intelligence would not include the feelings or emotions aroused in us by other people, but merely our ability to understand others and to react in such a way towards them that the ends desired should be attained. High social intelligence is possessed by those who are able to handle people well. Adequate adjustment in social situations is the index of social intelligence.

Goleman's (2006) definition divides social intelligence into two broad categories: social awareness and social facility. He defined social awareness as "what we sense about others" and defined social facility as "what we then do with that awareness" (2006, p. 84).

Importance of social intelligence:

Social intelligence is at the heart of human happiness and emotional comfort. Explored further, the reason for unhappiness is the inability to maintain positive human relationships with the society. The result will be depression, fear, confusion and anger, created by the lack of positive human emotions that are critical to the happiness of us all. So social intelligence is very important in human's life that is created to bring the practical technology of skills-based training into the world of human interaction and relations.

Need for social intelligence:

Although anyone can benefit from social intelligence training, it has been especially successful with the following group.

1. People in high stress jobs.
2. Single or divorced men and women who would like to find and build a healthy relationship.
3. Senior - mid level managers.
4. Workers in a regular contact with public.

Factors of social intelligence:

The following factors are mostly including in the concept of social intelligence.

Patience, Co-cooperativeness, Confidence level, Sensitivity, Recognitions of social environment, Tactfulness, Sense of humours and memory.

1. **Patience:** Calm endurable under stressful situation.
2. **Co-cooperativeness:** Ability to interact with others in a pleasant way to be able to view matters from all angles.
3. **Confidence Level:** Form trust in one self and one's chances.
4. **Sensitivity:** To be acutely aware of and being responsive.
5. **Recognition of social environment:** Ability to perceive the nature and atmosphere of the existing situation.
6. **Tactfulness:** Delicate perception of the right thing to say or do.

7. **Sense of humours:** Capacity to feel and cause amusement; to be able to see the lighter side of life.

8. **Memory:** Ability to remember all relevant issues; names and faces of people.

Need for the study: A new concept social intelligence with its significance is more important for one's daily life. It may be defined as one's unitary ability to know, feel, judge, behave and cooperate with a person's thinking process for behaving in a proper way with the ultimate realization of happiness in him and in others. In view of its wide significance from the individual as well as social angles, it becomes quite imperative that serious efforts should be made for its proper development right from early child hood among human beings.

A person's social intelligence helps him much in all spheres of life. Social intelligence also helps a person to understand and give direction to live a very healthy life.

Social intelligence is important for survival, decision making, boundary setting, communication and making unity in society, which are very essential to makes ones life's happy. The investigator wants to study the social intelligence among Arts and Science college students. So the present study is need for the hour.

Review of related literature:

Flymin Xavier, J., (2003) attempted a study on social intelligence and academic achievement among higher secondary school students. The sample of 300 were taken from government, government aided and private higher secondary schools in Trivandram. The sample were tested by Rao's Social intelligence scale. Some of the major findings were (i) Gender has no influence on social intelligence (ii) Type of schools had no influence on social intelligence (iii) Social intelligence and academic achievement are positively correlated.

Mani, M., (2004) did his study on social intelligence and adherence to school regulation of higher secondary students. Taken the sample of 300 higher secondary school students studying in 5 different schools in Chennai. Rao's social intelligence scale was used for administration. Some of the major findings were (I) Gender has significant bearing on social intelligence (II) There is significant relationship between social intelligence and adherence to school regulations (III) There is significant relationship between social intelligence and academic achievement.

Saravanan, K. (2005) attempted a research on social intelligence on self-concept among higher secondary school students. The sample of 249 boys and girls who studied XI standard in various schools in Chennai was taken. Some of the major findings were (I) Social intelligence is found to be moderate. (II) Gender has no influence on social intelligence. (III) Type of school had no significant difference on social intelligence.

Lenin,R.(2005) conducted an investigation into emotional intelligence and social intelligence of teacher trainees, who were studying under University of Madras. The sample consists of 293 students from six teacher-training colleges in Chennai. It was found that the level of social intelligence and emotional intelligence of teacher trainees is moderate in nature and there is a significant relation between emotional intelligence and social intelligence.

Vootnoori Rajesh (2006) conducted the study, which was analysing the achievement in social science with related to emotional intelligence and social intelligence of 308 secondary school students in Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh. It was found that the level of emotional intelligence and social intelligence of secondary school students and level of achievement in social science of secondary school students is moderate in nature. It was found that there is significant association between emotional intelligence and social intelligence.

Sembiyan, R and Visvanathan, G (2012) A study on social intelligence of college students. The study was intended to find out the social intelligence of college students in Cuddalore, Villupuram, Nagapattinam, Thanjore, Vellore and Thiruvannamalai Districts of Tamil Nadu, India. Random Sampling Technique was used to compose a sample of 1050 college students. Mean, Standard Deviation and t value were calculated for the analysis of data. The result revealed that the locality, type of family and type of colleges had no significant difference but, gender and type of institution exhibited significant difference in respect of their social intelligence of college students.

Statement Of The Problem: The problem under taken by the investigator is stated as “**A STUDY ON SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE STUDENTS**”.

Objectives Of The Study : The investigator of the present study framed the following objectives:

1. To find out the social intelligence among Arts and Science college students in Namakkal district of TamilNadu.
2. To find out whether there is significant difference between the following sub samples with respect to social intelligence.
 1. Gender [Male / Female]
 2. Locality [Rural / Urban]
 3. Management [Government / Private]
 - and 4. Qualification [UG / PG]

Hypotheses of the study: The investigator of the present study framed the following hypotheses based on the objectives framed earlier:

1. There is no significant mean difference between male and female students with respect to social intelligence.
2. There is no significant mean difference between rural and urban area students with respect to social intelligence.
3. There is no significant mean difference between Government and Private college students with respect to social intelligence.
4. There is no significant mean difference between UG and PG students with respect to social intelligence.

Method of study : The steps of procedure in research are an element, common to all methods of research while, different methods of research have different distinguishing features. In this present study, the investigator applied normative survey as a method. The normative survey method studies, describes and interprets what exists at present.

Sample: A sample is a small proportion of a population selected for observation and analysis. By observing the characteristics of the sample, one can make certain inferences about the characteristics of the population from which it is drawn.

The present study consists of 250 students studying in Arts and Science Colleges situated in Namakkal District of Tamil Nadu. The sample was selected by using simple random sampling technique. The sample forms a representative sample of the entire population.

Tools : The data are necessary for carrying out research investigation. It must be collected with the help of special instruments or devices. The successful outcome of research mainly depends upon proper selection of the research tool. So the investigator used the social intelligence scale was constructed and Standardized by Dr.N.K. Chadda and Usha Ganesan.

Description Of Social Intelligence Scale : The social intelligence scale was constructed and validated by Dr.N.K. Chadda. This scale consists of 66 items in eight dimension i.e. Patience , Co-operativeness, Confidence, Sensitivity, Recognition of social environment, Tactfulness, Sense of Humour and Memory. The responses of the subjects are scored by assigning numerical values or arbitrary weights to the item.

Statistical Techniques Used: For the analysis of the data, the following statistical techniques have been used.

1. Descriptive analysis (Mean & S.D) and
2. Differential analysis ('t' test)

Testing Of Hypotheses

TABLE – 1: Showing the Mean And Standard Deviation Of Social Intelligence Scores Of Arts And Science College Students

Variable	Sample	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Significant at 0.05 level
Gender	Male	98	102.57	9.75	0.94	Not Significant
	Female	152	103.67	6.97		
Locality	Rural	157	103.23	8.08	4.87	Significant
	Urban	93	98.21	7.89		
Management	Government	100	104.27	6.79	1.69	Not Significant
	Private	150	102.54	9.52		
Qualification	UG	154	95.55	7.61	6.40	Significant
	PG	96	101.44	6.90		

Summary Of Findings: The following are the main findings of the present investigation.

The Arts and Science college students are having high level of social intelligence and irrespective of sub samples of the Arts and Science college students are having high level of social intelligence. Male and female students do not differ significantly in their social intelligence scores. Rural and urban area students differ significantly in their social intelligence scores. Government and Private students do not differ significantly in their social intelligence scores. UG and PG students differ significantly in their social intelligence scores.

Conclusion: The present study revealed that the Arts and Science college students are having high level of social intelligence and irrespective of sub samples of Arts and Science college students are having high level of social intelligence. The samples of gender and management shows not significant difference in their social intelligence and the sub samples of locality and qualification shows significant difference in their social intelligence.

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