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The Influence of Sports Participation on Social Intelligence of the Sportsperson and Non-Sportsperson

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Abstract

In the light of objectives of sports participation in mind, the researcher attempted to investigate “**The influence of sports participation on Social Intelligence of the sportsperson and non-sportsperson**” To measure social intelligence the scale developed by Chadda & Ganesan (1986) was used. The sample consisted of 25 physical education, sportsperson and non-sportsperson of 19-35 age range, the collected data was tested by applying ‘t’ scale and obtained ‘t’ score of emotional intelligence is 7.184, but seeing mean score of both group i.e. 100.00 and 94.4800 respectively, but this indicates that there slight difference in the score of Social intelligence Students with comparing to their counterpart i.e. non sportsperson, and calculated ‘t’ value is 7.184 it greater than table value 0.05 level, hence hypothesis sportsperson would have higher level of Social intelligence is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected.

Keywords: Social intelligence, sportsperson and Non-sportsperson

1. Introduction

In the present era, which is marked with social confrontations due to diminishing social norms, it is difficult to lead a successful life in a society without social intelligence. An individual's social intelligence can be known or measured only from his adjustability. To be well adjusted, an individual has to be intelligent so that he can think rationally, act purposefully and deal effectively with the environment. A person is socially intelligent and adjustable only when he moulds himself according to the needs of the society. While living in a society, man should live with love, co-operation and kindness. It is because every society has certain customs, traditions, norms and ideals, the fulfilment of which is the primary responsibility of man, so that he can reside well in the society. Thorndike (1920) has given three forms of intelligence as, abstract intelligence (pertaining to understanding & managing ideas), mechanical intelligence (dealing with concrete objects) and social intelligence (engaging with people).

Participation of sports leads to bring various changes in the dimensions of the personality, sports environment have different kinds of activities in their nature. Sports situation provide the opportunity to test and assess abilities of emotion, personality. Intelligence, capacity of sportsperson, Sports person most of the time spending with their co-actor and that result in cultivating and producing positive and negative qualities among the participants, stress level of competition and emotion makes sportsperson feel more competent and enough dare to challenging situation, people not involving in sports and physical activities they would deprived by challenging situation, stress managing opportunity, emotional control and thrilling movement of the task, sports activities.

Physical education and sports participation is an integral part of general education and curricular subject. Its participatory benefits to students in terms of socialization and social intelligence development are well documented. "Social intelligence is the ability to understand and manage men and women, boys and girls, to act wisely in human relations" (Thorandike 1920). Recently, however, Cantor & Kihlstrom (1987) redefined social intelligence as, 'the individual's fund of knowledge about the social world'. Social intelligence refers to the ability to read other people and understand their intentions and motivations. People with this intelligence are usually clued in to the differences between what others say and what they really mean. As a result, socially intelligent types may sometimes be accused of being mind readers. People who successfully use this type of intelligence can be masterful conversationalists. This can be due to a combination of excellent listening skills and the ability to meaningfully engage others.

People who are socially intelligent can usually make others around them feel comfortable and included. They also tend to enjoy interacting with a variety of people. Kaukiainen *et al.*, (1996) studied social intelligence and empathy as antecedents of different types of aggression and found a statistically significant correlation between indirect aggression and social intelligence. In the case of empathy, the correlations were negative, but not reaching the level of significance.

Statement of the Problem

Study is intended to assess the how the sports participation and physical education activities develop personality and attitudes of the participants, hence scholar is going to explore the “**The influence of sports participation on Social Intelligence of the sportsperson and non-sportsperson**”. The study was adopted ex-post research method to assess their influence on social intelligence variables.

The Variables

1. The Sports participation, Non participants are independent variables.
2. The dependent variables are,
 - a) Social I intelligence.

The Hypothesis of the Study

1. The sportsperson will have higher level of social I intelligence with their counter part

2. Methodology

This study aims to assess the influence of sex and sportsparatation on Social intelligence of women’s sportsperson and Non-sportsperson of karaantaka state women’s university, Vijayapur and Rani Channamma university,Belgum of Karnataka(India) between sportswomen and non-sportsperson e among physical education students whom engaged to all kinds of sport activities and and those are not participated and involve in any kind of physical activities, to fulfil the required data, 25 sportsperson and 25 non sportswrson students were selected by using the purposive sampling techniques, the scale developed by Chadda & Ganesan (1986) was administered on sportswom4n and non sportswomen students, of KSW University and Karnataka Rani Channamma university, Belgum.

The purpose of the study was to find out whether is there **Influence of sports participation and sex variables on Social Intelligence of the sportsperson and non-sportsperson**”.

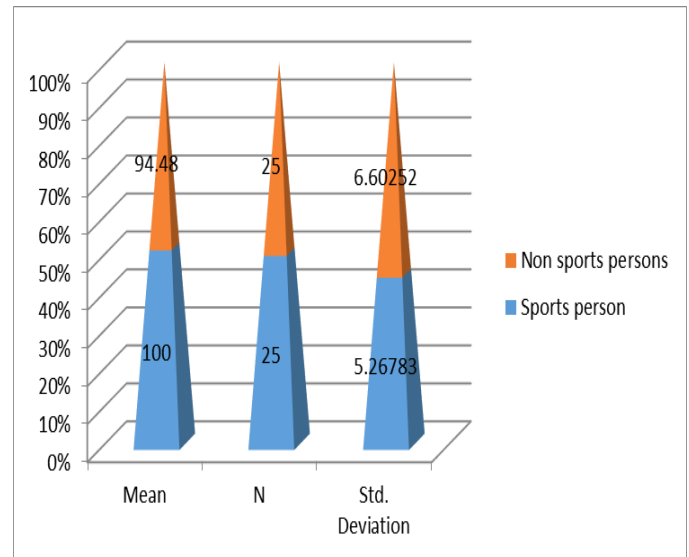
Analyses and Discussion of Result

The scholar carried the research to see the influence of sports **participation** condition on Social intelligence behaviour of sporterson and non-sportsperson, because sports participation plays important role in developing the personality of a person, it provides various opportunity to expose and have qualitative and scientific training and vast experience of the sports tournament, hence Social intelligence behaviour I scale has administered on the sportsperson and non-sportsperson of women’s university and Karnataka Ranichannmma university, Belgum,, and Hypothesises obtained data was calculated and hypothesis was tested, the results is as following.

Tables 1: Showing Mean, SD and t-values on different dimensions and social intelligence of the two groups.

Type of sports persons	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	t-value	p	remark
Sports person	100.0000	25	5.26783	7.184	.000	Sig
Non sports persons	94.4800	25	6.60252			

Table I Mean difference between the scores sportsperson and non-sportsperson in social intelligence From table 1, there is significant difference between the **sportsperson and non-sportsperson** students on the variable of Social Intelligence is seen, the calculated’ value 7,184 was found greater than tabulated value of 0.05 The formulated hypothesis there is positive influence of sportsparticipation on social intelligence was accepted.



The Graph showing the social Intelligence behaviour of sportsperson and non-sportsperson.

2. Discussion

After analyzing the data it was found that there is significant difference in social intelligence of the two groups. The sportsperson scored more on the social intelligence variable (M = 100.00) than Non-sportsperson students (M= 94.4800) in spite of the fact that subjects of both the groups were almost of same backgrounds of regional and culture as for as their games and sports activities participation and quality of education in are concerned. But the students of Non-Sportsperson. Were graduates in different subjects and seem to have faced varied atmospheres so it might have been the reason of the difference on the variable of social intelligence, sports might have positively influenced on social intelligence development comparing their counter group.

3. Conclusion

The regular physical activities programme should be the part of the college and university programme to see and develop harmonious development of the body and mind and cultivates the social and psychological values among the sportsperson.

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