



P-ISSN: 2394-1685
E-ISSN: 2394-1693
Impact Factor (ISRA): 5.38
IJPESH 2019; 6(1): 168-170
© 2019 IJPESH
www.kheljournal.com
Received: 12-11-2018
Accepted: 15-12-2018

Dr. Durgeshnandini Titarmare
L.A.D. and Smt. R.P. College for
Women, Nagpur, Maharashtra,
India

A comparative evaluation of social intelligence among male cricket players on the basis of their competitive achievement

Dr. Durgeshnandini Titarmare

Abstract

Social intelligence in male cricket players was evaluated in this study based on competitive achievement. To conduct the study, 50 national/interuniversity male cricket players (Ave. age 26.11 years), 49 state-level male cricket players (Average age 27.11 years) and 40 district level male cricket players were selected as sample. To assess the social intelligence of selected male cricket players, social intelligence scale prepared by Chadha and Ganeshan (1986) was used. The statistical tool One Way ANOVA was used for the analysis of data. Results reveal a significant difference in the social intelligence of male cricket players based on their competitive achievement. Least Significant Difference method of analysis also reveals that social intelligence in national male cricket players was significantly superior as compared to district-level male cricket players. The social intelligence of state-level male cricket players was significantly better as compared to district-level male cricket players. It was also found that social intelligence of national and state-level male cricket players was somewhat equal. It was concluded that modern cricket requires male cricket players to be socially intelligent for competitive achievement.

Keywords: Social intelligence, cricket, competitive achievement

Introduction

Social intelligence as described by Thordike (1920) ^[12] refers to an individual's capacity to carry out social interactions with other people with ease. The term social intelligence is used in situations demanding adjustment to the social environment. It is believed that the lack of adaptation to the social environment often leads to stress and health-related complications. Social intelligence is required to manage burnout. Social intelligence allows people to learn from social circumstances continuously during their life span. A definition given by Moss and Hunt (1927) ^[9] emphasized the capacity of an individual to develop a meaningful relationship with others as the main component of social intelligence. Wechsler linked intelligence with social intelligence and stated that intelligence used to solve problems in socially demanding circumstances is nothing but social intelligence. Guilford included 30 behavioural tendencies while defining social intelligence. Chadha and Ganeshan (1986) ^[4] included sub-factors such as patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, sense of humour and memory to assess social intelligence. Hence socially intelligent person remain calm under adverse situations, explore the problem and views of other people from all perspectives, have trust in own abilities, ability to speak as and when required, try to imagine the lighter side of a tough situation and specific ability to gauge the social environment at that particular moment.

The qualities embedded in the framework of social intelligence may also be useful in a team sport like cricket. The game of cricket requires certain psycho-social and emotional qualities because of the nature of this sport. Since cricket is a team sport social intelligence may be a factor that is useful for competitive achievement. Being one of the most popular sport in India plenty of research literature is available. Researchers like Kanaujia *et al.* (2012) ^[8], Bari (2013) ^[2], Neha *et al.* (2014) ^[10], Sahu (2016) ^[11], Boora (2016) ^[3], Ashraf (2016) ^[1] have pinpointed the psychological characteristics of cricket players. So far social intelligence of male cricket players has not been evaluated in the light of competitive achievement. Hence the present study was planned.

Correspondence

Dr. Durgeshnandini Titarmare
L.A.D. and Smt. R.P. College for
Women, Nagpur, Maharashtra,
India

Objectives

The main objective of the present study was to carry out a comparative evaluation of social intelligence among male cricket players based on their competitive achievement.

Hypothesis

It was hypothesized that social intelligence among male cricket player will vary significantly based on their competitive achievement.

Methodology

The following methodological steps were taken to conduct the present study.

Sample

To conduct the study, 50 national/interuniversity male cricket players (Ave. age 26.11 years), 49 state-level male cricket players (Average age 27.11 years) and 40 district level male cricket players were selected as sample. Purposive sampling method was used for the selection of sample.

Tools

Social Intelligence Scale

To evaluate the social intelligence of selected male cricket players SIS (Social Intelligence Scale) standardized by Chadha and Ganeshan (1986) [4] was used. This scale has eight dimensions namely patience (08 items), cooperativeness (11 items), confidence level (08 items), sensitivity (09 items), recognition of social environment (03 items), tactfulness (07 items), sense of humour (08 items), and memory (12 items).

Test-retest reliability coefficients for various dimensions of this scale is: Patience 0.94, Cooperativeness 0.91, Confidence 0.90, Sensitivity 0.92, Recognition and social environment 0.95, Tactfulness 0.84, Sense of humour 0.92 and Memory 0.97 respectively. The validity coefficient of this scale is 0.70.

Procedure

139 male cricket players with different level of competitive achievement were selected as sample. SIS was administered and the response on it was scored off. After tabulation One Way ANOVA was employed for analysis of data.

Data analysis

Table 1: One Way ANOVA Comparative Evaluation of Social Intelligence among Male Cricket Players on the Basis of their Competitive Achievement

| Groups | N | Social Intelligence | |
|-------------------------------------|----|---------------------|-------|
| | | Mean | S.D. |
| National Male Cricket Players | 50 | 105.84 | 7.32 |
| State Level Male Cricket Players | 49 | 105.55 | 7.53 |
| District Level Male Cricket Players | 40 | 100.42 | 12.95 |
| | | F=4.53** | |

The F statistics as shown in table 1 indicate a significant impact of competitive achievement on the social intelligence of male cricket players. (F=4.53, $p < .01$) Since the F ratio was found to be statistically significant, the Least Significant Difference Test was used for further analysis of the difference between study groups.

Table 2: Least Significant Difference Test with Significance Level .05

| Mean (I) | Mean (J) | Mean Difference (I-J) |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| National Male Cricket Players | State Level Male Cricket Players | 0.28 |
| | District Level Male Cricket Players | 5.41* |
| State Level Male Cricket Players | District Level Male Cricket Players | 5.12* |

* Significant at .05 level

Least Significant Difference method of analysis reveals that social intelligence in national male cricket players was significantly superior as compared to district level male cricket players (Mean difference = 5.41, $p < .05$)

The social intelligence of state level male cricket players was significantly better as compared to district level male cricket players. (Mean difference = 5.12, $p < .05$)

It was also found that social intelligence of national and state level male cricket players was somewhat equal. (Mean difference = 0.28, $p > .05$)

Results

- National level male cricket players possesses significantly more magnitude of social intelligence as compared to district level male cricket players but at par with state level male cricket players.
- State level male cricket players possess significantly more magnitude of social intelligence as compared to district level male cricket players.

Discussion

Goudarzi (2005) [6] and Hasankhoie (2006) [7] reported that social intelligence is the key to sporting achievement. They stated that in a team sport a player needs to use all his physical and mental power to maintain harmonious relations with other team members. Hence the results once again reiterate the importance of social intelligence in the

competitive achievement of male cricket players.

Conclusion

Based on results, it was concluded that modern cricket requires male cricket players to social intelligent for competitive achievement.

References

1. Ashraf KM. Comparative study of psychological parameters between rural and urban areas boys of inter-college cricket players. International Research Journal of Physical Education and Sports Sciences 2016;III(I):1-3.
2. Bari MA. A Comparative Study of Achievement Motivation among Athletes and Cricketers of Aurangabad in India. International Journal of Health, Physical Education and Computer Science in Sports 2013;(9):121-123.
3. Boora R. Neuroticism of cricket players in relation to their sports achievement. International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health 2016;3(1):179-182.
4. Chadha NK, Usha Ganeshan. Social Intelligence Scale. National Psychological Corporation 1986.
5. Gardner H. Frames of mind: The theory of multiple intelligences. New York: Basic Books 1983.
6. Goudarzi AM. The Role of Intelligence in the Enhancement of the Performance of the Athletes Motion

Journal 2005;1(5):45-65.

7. Hasankhoie A. The Relations between Social Intelligence and Sporting Skills of Saloon Football Players. The Olympic Quarterly 2006;5(6):66-81.
8. Kanaujia S, Mishra OP, Choudhary V. A Study of psychological Variables of East Zone University Cricket Players in Relation to Specific Categories in Team. Indian Journal of Movement Education and Exercises Sciences (IJMEES), Bi-annual Refereed Journal 2012;II:2.
9. Moss FA, Hunt T. Are you socially intelligent? Scientific American 1927;137:108-110.
10. Neha S, Annu, Vijay Kumar, Sharma DP. Personality Assessment of the Elite Indian Women Cricket Players. Indian Journal of Applied Research 2014;4(5):559-560.
11. Sahu DP. A comparative study of precompetitive anxiety between club levels batsman and bowlers. International Journal of Physiology, Nutrition and Physical Education 2016;1(2):09-11.
12. Thorndike EL. Intelligence and its use. Harper's Magazine 1920;140:227-235.