Research Paper

To Find Out the Extend of Social Intelligence Among the Selected Sample

Alinta C Thomas[1]*, Jhonson W S[2]

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to find out the extend of Social Intelligence among the selected sample. Employing a sample of 357 adolescent students from Kerala and Karnataka where selected. The measures of assessment used was Social Intelligence Test developed by Moss and Hunt. The result was analyzed using Pearsons Product moment correlation, multiple regression and one-way Anova. Findings of the study shows that selected sample has moderate level of Social Intelligence. There is no significant difference in social intelligence according to the gender. Boys and girls do not show any significant variation in the levels of social intelligence. Education level of the sample group do not have a significant impact on social intelligence. There are different religion in the sample group such as Hindu, Islam, Christian. But there is no such significant difference in the level of social intelligence according to the difference in religion. Sample group differed in there residing area such as urban, rural and semi-rural. But there is no such significant difference of social intelligence based on the residing area of the sample group.

***Keywords:** Social Intelligence, Gender, adolescence, Religion, Course.*

Humans are perhaps the most social animals. Social intelligence is term originally coined by American psychologist Edward Thorndike in 1920, and defined as the ability of a person to understand others and act accordingly in human interactions. Theorists believe that social intelligence was one of the main driving forces of human brain evolution. In 1920, Thorndike proposed the term social intelligence. He suggested that intelligence could be broadly categorized in the following three ways:

Mechanical Intelligence - Mechanical intelligence provides a measure of a person's ability to manipulate objects and things, Abstract Intelligence - Abstract intelligence measures ones ability to conceive ideas and relationships, Social Intelligence - Social intelligence measures a person's ability to understand and manage people.

[1]M.Sc. Psychology, Department of Psychology, Christ College, Mysuru, India.
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Christ College Mysuru, India.
*Corresponding Author

METHODOLOGY

Statement of the problem
To study the extend of social intelligence among the selected sample.

Objectives
The aim of the research is to study the extend of social intelligence among the selected sample.

- To find out the extent of Social Intelligence among the selected sample.
- To find out influence of gender in Social Intelligence.
- To find out the influence of education/education level of Social Intelligence.
- To find out influence of religion on Social Intelligence.
- To point out influence of domicile on Social Intelligence.

Hypotheses
H01.Selected sample has moderate level of Social Intelligence.
H02.Boys and girls do not differ in their Social Intelligence.
H03.Education level of the sample do not have significant impact over Social Intelligence.
H04.Respondents belonging to different religion do not differ in their Social Intelligence.
H05.Respondents hailing from various areas do not differ in their Social Intelligence.

Sample
In the present study a random sampling of 360 adolescent students pursuing their under graduate courses in Karnataka and Kerala cities were selected. Their age varied from 13 to 21 years and they were pursuing one of the courses –Arts, Commerce or Science.

Instruments
Socio-demographic data sheet:
This tool is developed by the researcher to elicit the demographic information of the subjects employed in the study, which included age, gender and so on.

Social Intelligence Test Scale:
The tool was developed by Moss and Hunt.66 items was in the questionnaire which measured 12 dimensions. The initial selection of the dimensions that measure social intelligence were determined in the basis of the judgement of 25 experts in the field of behavioural sciences. In order to construct the scale, the dimensions of social intelligence were selected in a scientific manner. Accordingly, sixteen relevant and meaningful dimensions of social intelligence were selected and defined.

These were then given to a group of 25 experts and 13 of these dimensions were unanimously accepted. These were further given to 10 experts to be rated on a 5-point rating scale ranging from most relevant to least relevant. Following this a final list of 8 dimensions from most relevant to least relevant. Following this a final list of 8 dimensions was selected and retained for final inclusion in the scale.

Procedure of the study
The candidate personally visited few colleges in Mysuru and kerala, took the permission from the respective heads of the institution and administered the tool to 357 male and female students. Before administrating the questionnaire, they were assured of confidentiality. They were asked to answer all the questions. The instructions were read out and each item in the

questionnaire was explained in case of difficulty in understanding the item/s, in order to get good response. Once the data were collected, they were scored and fed to the computer. Once the data were collected, the response were successfully saved which was later used for scoring.

Ethical Consideration
- The consent was taken from each student.
- Participants had voluntarily participated in the study.
- Participants were given full freedom to quit at any point of the study if they felt uncomfortable.
- Adequate level of confidentiality of the data collected was assured to the participant.

Statistical techniques
The data collected was entered into the excel sheet. For further analysis of result the data was categorized and then the application Statistical package for the Social Science (SPSS) was used. The data entered in the excel sheet was analyzed in the SPSS table. The normality was checked. In the present study descriptive, and inferential statistics were employed for data analysis.

Descriptive statistics included- *Frequency, percent, mean and standard deviation*

Inferential statistics: One-way Anova, Multiple regression, Pearson product moment correlation was used.

RESULTS
The collected data was coded and analysed using SPSS

Table 1: Socio-demographic details of the participants

		N	Percentage
Age Range (18-25)			
Gender	Male	179	50.1%
	Female	178	49.9%
	Total	357	100%

A total of 357 students pursuing their under graduate, graduate and P.U.C courses were selected randomly from few colleges of Mysuru and Kerala. Gender wise comparison revealed that 50.1% of them were male,49.9% of them were female.

Table 2 Descriptive statistics

N=357	Variable	Frequency	percent
	Arts	87	24.4
	Science	122	34.2
	Commerce	115	32.2
	Technical	4	1.1
	Others	29	8.1
	Total		100
	357		

Table 2 shows total of 357 students pursuing their under graduate, graduate and P.U.C courses were selected randomly from few colleges of Mysuru and Kerala. Course wise analysis revealed that a majority of students 34.2% of them were studying in science stream, 32.2% of them were in commerce and management stream and 24.4%% of them were in arts stream and 1.1% them were in technical studies and the remaining 8.1% were in other streams of studies.

Table 3 Showing chi square results of the sample

N=357	Total si
Chi-Square	283.6
Difference	5
Sig.	.000

Table 3 shows that the person chi square test was conducted. The table indicates that the value obtained is 238.681 with a difference of 5. The assumption significance is .000.

Table 4

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Minimum	Maximum
PU	19	107.5263	10.85955	2.49135	84.00	124.00
Deg	279	100.1685	11.61076	.69512	65.00	127.00
PG	59	104.3051	9.41981	1.22636	80.00	119.00
Total	357	101.2437	11.41306	.60404	65.00	127.00

Table 4 shows the mean total of social intelligence scores of the students pursuing pu, degree, pg were calculated. The mean score of PU students is 107.52, for degree students it is 100.16, for PG students it is 104.30. The standard deviation of PU, degree, PG are 10.85,11.61,9.41 respectively. The maximum score is for pu students is 127 and the minimum score is 84.the maximum score for degree students is 127 and the minimum score is 65. The maximum score obtained for pg students are 119 and the minimum score is 80.

Table 5 Table showing the score of the sample for social intelligence within the group and between the group.

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1625.471	2	812.735	6.430	.002
Within Groups	44746.328	354	126.402		
Total	46371.798	356			

Table 5 shows the sum of squares between group score is 1625.47 and within group is 44746.32. One-way ANOVA revealed a significant difference between these mean scores (F= 6.430;). The mean square score between groups is 812.735 and within the group is 126. 402.The significant difference is .002.

Table 6 The score for social intelligence within the group and between the group.

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	108.610	2	54.305	.416	.660
Within Groups	46263.188	354	130.687		
Total	46371.798	356			

One-way ANOVA revealed a significant difference of .660 between these mean scores between groups and within the groups with the frequency of .416.The sum of squares between groups is 108.61 and within groups is 46263.18.The mean square between groups is 54.305 and within the groups is 130.68.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Summary
The study proves that there is a significant association between Social Intelligence and Instagram usage. Studies clearly shows that selected sample has moderate level of Social Intelligence. There is no significant difference in social intelligence according to the gender. Boys and girls do not show any significant variation in the levels of social intelligence. Education level of the sample group do not have a significant impact on social intelligence.

There are different religion in the sample group such as Hindu, Islam, Christian. But there is no such significant difference in the level of social intelligence according to the difference in religion. Sample group differed in there residing area such as urban, rural and semi-rural. But there is no such significant difference of social intelligence based on the residing area of the sample group.

CONCLUSION

In the current study, a great proportion of students met criteria for moderate social intelligence, and few of students in Instagram addiction. Instagram addiction and social intelligence may mediate a significant proportion of the indirect effect on depressive symptoms. Future longitudinal study, where the measurement of Instagram addiction or social intelligence those lead to psychopathology, are necessary to build upon our understanding of the development of psychopathological symptoms in students.

Some related factors of problematic Instagram use include health problems such as migraines, backache, overweight or obesity, inadequate rest and psychological aspects such as eating disorders, mental disorder, depression, family problems and discrimination. These results on Instagram addiction were worrying and show importance of creating an Instagram addiction prevention program that will emphasize on training of children or adolescents, parents and teachers.

Selected sample have moderate level of social intelligence. The study clearly indicates that the social intelligence does not have a significant impact on gender, domicile, religion, education level or from residential. The aim of the study was to assess the difference in social intelligence among a selected sample group of Instagram users and non- users. The sample of the study consists of 357 students of which 177 were Instagram non users and 180 were Instagram users. There were students who were studying P U C, Degree and PG from different streams. The sampling method used to select the samples was random sampling method.

Limitations of the study
- As the sample was taken from a particular state, Kerala and Karnataka it cannot be generalized to the whole population.
- The sample chosen was very small and there can be occurrence of sample fluctuations.

Suggestions for future studies
- In future this study can be implemented in a large population.
- Also, we can conduct a pre-test and post-test to students after giving some training program to young adults for decrease their Instagram usage and to increase social intelligence.
- Extending the study to young adults of various states of country can be done in future studies

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