



A Study on Social Intelligence of Post-Graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam.

Bibek Gope

Research Scholar, Dept. of Education, Kumar Bhaskar Varma Sankrit and Ancient Studies
University

Rashmita Roy

Guest Faculty, Dept. of Education, Anandaram Dhekial Phookan College

Abstract

Social Intelligence is more crucial in today's life style . It helps us to manage our life, relations with others and achieving success in our life. The present study was conducted to know the social intelligence of male and female post-graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam. For this purpose, descriptive survey method was used. 11 male and 19 female post-graduate students were selected for the sample by adopting stratified disproportionate random sampling technique. The data was analyzed by using 't' test. The result found that 1) the post-graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam have scored high level of social intelligence. 2) there is no significant difference in social intelligence between male and female post-graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam and for third objective it was found that 3) significant difference in social intelligence between 1st semester and 3rd semester post-graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam and so on.

Keywords: Social Intelligence, Post-Graduate Students etc.

1.1 Introduction

Social Intelligence is very much needed in every human beings life to live in society. It also needs to develop the skills of managing difficult situation in different social environments. Social Intelligence refers to the ability to read other people and understand their intentions and motivations. In essence, it is the ability to navigate challenging social situations and circumstances with effectiveness. Social experience and learning from mistakes made in social situations are the main sources of social intelligence.

. Social Intelligence is “the ability to control feelings and emotions; therefore it can aid mental activities, decision making and communication”. Social scientist Ross Honeywell (2015), believes social Intelligence is an aggregated measure of self and social-awareness, evolved social beliefs and attitudes and a capacity and appetite to manage complex social change. The concept of social intelligence was given very early in 1920 by Thorndike. The original definition by



Edward Thorndike in 1920 is “the ability to understand and manage men and women, boys and girls, to act wisely in human relations”. It is equivalent to interpersonal intelligence, one of the types of intelligence identified in Howard Gardner’s theory of multiple intelligence and is closely related to theory of mind. According to Sean Foleno, Social Intelligence is a person’s competence to understand his or her environment optimally and react appropriately for socially successful conduct. The development of the brain depends critically on social intelligence, as social and cognitive complexity coevolve. Emotional and cognitive intelligence are closely associated with social intelligence. Numerous principles underlying the functioning of human social intelligence have been identified by research psychologists investigating social cognition and social neuroscience. M Babu (2013) defines Social Intelligence as “the ability to deal efficiently and thoughtfully, keeping one’s own identity, employing apposite social inputs with a wider understanding of social environment; considering empathetic co-operation as a base of social acquaintance.” Social Intelligence shows what kind of ability managers have, such as social support, evidence-based treatment, social awareness and social attractiveness. Social Intelligence is capability to know person in general, as a part to speak with or talk to any person to know something presented to mind.

1.2 Need and significance of the study

Students play an important role in the society and we know that the future of the country is dependent on the students who are the builders of the nation. A student enjoys a pivotal position in the educational system. From child to university students in all situations where students live and work together, intelligence is constantly under scrutiny and being evaluated. The problem under study is a humble attempt to assess the social intelligence of students of MSSV. Psychologists were interested in appreciating, fostering, and using individual diversity for societal advancement. The study shall be guideline for teachers, educationists and practitioners, researchers as well as curriculum planners in order to imbibe coherence and develop social intelligence among the students of MSSV , so that the students will be able to acquire basic understanding regarding themselves so that they can tackle with the day to day situations more efficiently and tactfully. The investigators also find that no studies have been done in MSSV to measure the social intelligence of the post graduate students.

Hence the investigators are interested in measuring the social intelligence of post graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Hence, the present study is entitled as “A Study on Social Intelligence of Post-Graduate Students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam”.



1.4 Operational Definitions of Terms Used

a. Social Intelligence

Social Intelligence is the human capacity to use our brains to effectively navigate through complex emotional situations and negotiate different social relationships. It is an ability that helps us adjust according to different working environments.

b. Post-Graduate Students of MSSV

The Post-graduate students studying in the Two Year Post-Graduate Degree Course in MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam considerate as Post-Graduate students of MSSV.

c. Nagaon Town

Nagaon (previously Nowgong), is a city and a municipal board in Nagaon district in the Indian state of Assam. It is situated 121 kilometers (75 mi) east of Guwahati.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

1.5.1 To study the Levels of Social Intelligence of postgraduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam.

1.5.2 To study the difference in Social Intelligence between male and female postgraduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam.

1.5.3 To study the difference in Social Intelligence between 1st semester and 3rd semester post-graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam.

1.6 Hypotheses of the Study

1.6.1 There is no significant difference in Social Intelligence of post-graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam on the basis of their gender.

1.6.2 There is no significant difference in Social Intelligence of post-graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam on the basis of their semester system.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study



The present study has been delimited only to the post-graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam.

2.1 Review of related Literature

Authors	Topics	Findings
1)Sembion,R andVisvanathan, G(2012)	A Study on Social Intelligence of College Students.	In this study, the researcher found that there is a significant difference in the mean of social intelligence of male and female college students and it is inferred that the female students have more high level of social intelligence than the male students.
2)Dr. Sumonlata Saxena and Dr. Rajat Kumar Jain.(2013)	A Study on Social intelligence of undergraduate Students in relation to their gender and subject stream	In this study, the researcher found that female students are more socially intelligent than males. Also females have more patience and sensitivity, better cooperativeness and recognition of social environment than their counterparts. Arts stream undergraduate students are more socially intelligent than science stream students.
3)Vikash Kumar(2014)	A Study on Gender Differences among Adolescents on Social Intelligence.	The result of this study revealed that boy's students have better social intelligence in comparison to girl's students.
4) Lavania,S.& Singh,R.(2014)	A Comparative Study of Social Intelligence among Male and Female College Students.	The result of the study shows that there was significant difference between the social intelligence of male and female college students.



5)Jogsan,Y.A, &Vadoliya,N. M(2014)	A Study on Social Intelligence and Family Relationship among Student.	Results revealed that there was no significant difference in social intelligence and family relationship among boys and girls. The co-relation between social intelligence and family relationship was 0.39 which was positive.
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From the table it is clear that Sembion.R and Visvanathan,G(2012), Dr. Sumonlata Saxena and Dr. Rajat Kumar Jain(2013), Vikash Kumar(2014) and Lavania, S. & Singh, R.(2014) found that there is significant difference between male and female students. But Jogsan, Y.A. & Vadoliya, N.M(2014) found that there is no significant difference between male and female students.

3.1 Methodology

Methodology is most important for research work. It describes the various steps of the plan research which is adopted to solve the particular study and its problems. Research methodology is a procedure which is helpful for researcher in the identification, selection, comparison, analysis and interpretation process of data.

3.2 Method

The investigators have used ‘Descriptive Survey Method’ for this study to find out the Social Intelligence of post-graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam.

3.3 Population and Sample

All the post-graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam consider as a population of the study. For this study a sample of 30 students were purposively selected from MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam as per the convenience of time of the researcher.

Table-1

Name of the Institution	No. of students taken as Sample	
Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankaradeva Viswavidyalaya	Male	Female
	11	19
	Total=30	



3.4 Types of Variables

To investigate the research entitled “A Study on Social Intelligence of Post-Graduate Students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam”, the investigators adopted post-graduate students of MSSV. Nagaon Town of Assam as independent variable and Social Intelligence as the dependent variable.

3.5 Location of the Study

Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankaradeva Viswavidyalaya, Haladhar Bhuyan Path, Kalongpar, AT Road, Nagaon Town of Assam 782001.

3.6 Tools Used

For collection of primary data, the investigators have used make their own scale. The inventory consists of 20 items of 4 Social Intelligence Areas, Empathy, Social Skills, Sense of Humor and Social Awareness.

Table No-2

Sl. No.	Areas	Sl.No. of Items in the Inventory	Total Items
1	Empathy	1,7,10,15,19	20
2	Social Skills	2,5,8,12,16	
3	Sense of Humor	3,6,11,14,17	
4	Social Awareness	4,9,13,18,20	

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

With prior permission from the students had been established with the target group. It was explained to the students that data collected would be used only for academic purposes. Personal discussion had been carried out with the students. In case of post-Graduate students, they were asked to seat with proper seating arrangement and it had been made clear about the purpose of the test. After distributing the test booklet investigators explained all the items clearly so that they can fill up questionnaire easily. Like respondents also filled the questionnaire independently after satisfying required doubts.



3.8 Statistical Techniques Used

Collected data were tabulated and analyzed to realize certain inferences by applying some statistical techniques that were

- (1) Mean
- (2) Median
- (3) Mode
- (4) Standard Deviation
- (5) Kurtosis
- (6) Skewness
- (7) T Test

4.1 Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data. The data after collection has to be processed and analyzed according to the outline laid down for the purpose at the time of developing the research plan. In the process of analysis, relationships and differences supporting or collecting with original or new hypotheses should be subjected to statistical test of significance to determine with what validity data can be save to indicate our conclusions. Data collected in the present study were gathered and analyzed in the light of the objectives by using different statistical techniques and methods. According to the need of the study the investigators used mean, median, mode, skewness, kurtosis, standard deviation and t test for different objectives.

4.2 Objectives wise Analysis

In order to analyze the objectives, the investigators analyzed in the following way-

4.2.1 Objective 1

To Study the Level of Social Intelligence of Post-Graduate Students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam



To study the level of Social Intelligence among the male and female, the variable classified into two categories are high and low level of Social Intelligence by adopting the procedure of meant SD. The Social Intelligence level of male and female in showed the following Table No-3.

Table No-3

Sl. No.	Range of Scores	No. of Students	Qualitative Description
1	Above 70	18	High level of Social Intelligence
2	Below 70	12	Low level of Social Intelligence

Source: Based on data obtained from field survey, 2019

From the Table No-3, it is clear that the post graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam; is High Level of Social Intelligence.

Level of Social Intelligence of Post-Graduate Students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam.

Table No-4

Mean	Median	Mode	S.D	Kurtosis	Skewness
70	70	66	8.71	0.49	0.17

From the Table No-4, the calculated value of Mean, Median, Mode is found to be 70, 70 and 66. The Standard Deviation is 8.71.

It indicates equal level of social intelligence of the post-graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam. Further positive skewness indicates the score has been messed at the higher end of scale. The value of kurtosis has been found to be 0.49 and the value of Skewness has been found to be 0.17.

4.2.2 Objective 2

To study the difference in Social Intelligence between male and female post-Graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam

Ho- There is no significant difference in social intelligence of post-Graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam on the basis of their gender.



In order to analyze the second objective Mean, Standard Deviation, T test were used to study the difference in Social Intelligence of the students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam as shown in the Table 5

Table 5 difference in Social Intelligence between male and female Post-Graduate Students of MSSV, Nagaon.

Table No-5

Gender	N	Mean	SD	Df	t value	Critical Value (5%)	Critical Value (1%)	Significance
Male	11	68	10.90	15	0.85	1.75	2.13	Not Significant
Female	19	71.16	7.24					

Source: Based on data obtained from field survey, 2019

From the Table No-5, it is found that the Mean score of Social Intelligence of male students of MSSV Nagaon Town of Assam is 68 and Standard deviation is 10.90. On the other hand, the Mean scores of social Intelligence of female students of MSSV, Nagaon Town is 71.16 and Standard Deviation is 7.24. The difference between means is 15. The computation of 'T' value is 0.85. The critical ratio at 1% level is 1.75 and 5% level is 2.13.

From the above table, it is clear that the value of 'T' value is smaller than the critical ration of both at 1% and 5% level. Therefore, it proves that there is no significant difference in Social Intelligence of students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam. Therefore, the formulated hypothesis is accepted.

4.2.3 Objective 3

To Study the difference in Social intelligence between 1st semester and 3rd semester post-Graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam.

Ho- There is no significant difference in Social intelligence of post-Graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam on the basis of their semester system.



In order to analyze the third objective Mean, Standard Deviation and T test were used to study the difference in Social Intelligence of the post-Graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam as shown in the Table No-6

Table No-6 Difference in Social Intelligence between 1st semester and 3rd semester Post-Graduate Students of MSSV, Nagaon.

Table No-6

Semester system	N	Mean	SD	Df	T value	Critical value (5%)	Critical value (1%)	result
1 st semester	16	73.06	9.04	28	2.22	1.70	2.04	Significant
3 rd semester	14	66.5	7.09					

From the Table No-6, it is found that the mean score of Social Intelligence of 1st semester post-Graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town is 73.06 and the standard deviation is 9.04. On the other hand, the mean score of Social Intelligence of 3rd semester post-Graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon is 66.5 and the standard deviation is 7.09. Here, the difference between mean is 28. The computation of 'T' value is 2.22. The critical ratio at 1% level is 1.70 and at 5% level is 2.04.

From the above table, it is clear that the value of 'T' is larger than the critical ration of both at 1% and 5% level. Therefore, it proves that there is significant difference in Social Intelligence of the 1st semester post-Graduate students and 3rd semester students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam. Therefore, the formulated hypothesis is rejected.

5.1 Major Findings

After analysis and interpretation of data, the major findings of the study according to the objectives as follows



5.1.1 Objective-1

To Study the Level of Social Intelligence of Post-Graduate Students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam.

- The findings indicate that the post-graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam have scored that high level of social intelligence.
- Further positive skewness indicates the score has been massed at the higher end of scale.

5.1.2 Objective-2

To Study the difference in Social Intelligence between Male and Female Post-Graduate Students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam.

- The findings indicate that there is no significant difference in Social Intelligence of post-Graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam on the basis of their gender.
- Therefore, the formulated hypothesis is accepted.

5.1.3 Objective-3

To Study the difference in Social Intelligence between 1st Semester and 3rd Semester Post-Graduate Students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam.

- The findings indicate that there is significant difference in Social Intelligence between 1st semester and 3rd semester post-Graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam on the basis of their semester system.
- Therefore, the formulated hypothesis is rejected.

6.1 Conclusion

From the findings the results clearly show that the post-graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam have scored high level of social intelligence. The accepted of the null hypothesis proves that there is no significant difference in Social Intelligence between the male and female post-Graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam and therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. But the rejected of the null hypothesis proves that there is significant differences in Social Intelligence between 1st semester and 3rd semester post-Graduate students of MSSV, Nagaon Town of Assam.

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