



## A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE BETWEEN NATIONAL, STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL MALE KABADDI PLAYERS

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### ABSTRACT

A comparative evaluation of social intelligence of national, state and district level male Kabaddi players has been carried out in the present study. To serve the purpose of the present study, 25 national male Kabaddi players (Average age 27.09 yrs), 25 state level male Kabaddi players (Average age 22.09 years) and 25 district level male Kabaddi players (Average age 20.91 years) were chosen as sample. SIS constructed and standardized by Chadha and Ganeshan (1986) was used to evaluate social intelligence of selected male Kabaddi players. One Way ANOVA indicate that social intelligence of national male Kabaddi players was superior as compared to state and district level male Kabaddi players. It was concluded that in team sport such as Kabaddi, social intelligence is the key for unified effort to achieve success.

**KEYWORDS:** Social intelligence, Kabaddi.

### INTRODUCTION

Kabaddi is a team sports in which players combine to achieve a common goal. In a team sport like Kabaddi it is mandatory for players to work together towards a common goal i.e. defeating the opponent team. In order to achieve optimum performance level it is essential that every member of a team understands each other. While preparing for a competition, all the members of Kabaddi team need to prepare collectively. Hence team success is dependent on teamwork, team cohesion apart from individual brilliance so as to achieve good on-field performance. The above facts are well embedded in social intelligence as Moss and Hunt (1927) suggested in defining it. According to Moss and Hunt (1927) ability to get along with other people is known as social intelligence. Thorndike (1920) defined social intelligence as engaging with people in his theory. According to Albrecht (2006), social intelligence is the ability to get meaningful cooperation from others by making rational relation with others. He also defined social intelligence as social radar. Another definition of social intelligence given by Gardner (1983) incorporated the identification of one's own strength and weaknesses in his theory. Chadha and Ganeshan (1986) incorporated factors like patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, sense of humour and memory respectively in their definition of social intelligence.

Being one of the most popular traditional sport in India, sports psychologists have paid attention to psychological, cognitive, physiological and allied factors associated with performance in Kabaddi. Researchers have identified quite a few psycho-cognitive factors which were essential for performance in Kabaddi. The major contributors in the area of research on Kabaddi in sports psychology are Karad (2010), Bhavesh and Singh (2012), Sharma, Kavita (2014), Biswas et al. (2015), Sana and Shrivastava (2016), Durge and Bhagwati Chandra (2017). Despite extensive research, social intelligence of national, state and district

level male Kabaddi players has not been evaluated comparatively. Keeping this research gap in mind, the present study was planned.

### HYPOTHESIS

It was hypothesized that national male Kabaddi players will show significantly more magnitude of social intelligence as compared to state and district level male Kabaddi players.

### METHODOLOGY:-

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

### Sample:-

To serve the purpose of the present study, 25 national male Kabaddi players (Average age 27.09 yrs), 25 state level male Kabaddi players (Average age 22.09 years) and 25 district level male Kabaddi players (Average age 20.91 years) were chosen as sample. Purposive sampling method was used for selection of sample.

### Tools:

#### Social Intelligence Scale:

To evaluate social intelligence SIS (Social Intelligence Scale) of Chadha and Ganeshan (1986) was preferred. This 64 item scale has validity coefficient of 0.70 while the reliability coefficient was also above the significance level.

### Procedure:

75 male Kabaddi players representing three groups i.e. national, state and district level respectively were chosen purposively with equal subjects in each group. Proper ethical approval was taken to conduct the study. Social intelligence scale prepared by Chadha and Ganeshan (1986) was administered as per the convenience of each subject. Tabulation of data was done according to study groups. One Way ANOVA was used for evaluation of social intelligence between study groups. Results given in table 1.

### DATA ANALYSIS

**Table 1**  
**One Way ANOVA: Comparison of Social Intelligence between National, State and District Level Male Kabaddi Players**

Groups	N	Social Intelligence	
		Mean	S.D.
District Level Male Kabaddi Players	25	106.28	7.21
State Level Male Kabaddi Players	25	102.56	12.43
National Level Male Kabaddi Players	25	112.96	6.71
F=8.27, p<.01			

The descriptive statistics and F ratio shown in table 1 indicate significant difference in social intelligence of national, state and district level male Kabaddi players. The calculated F=8.27 was found to be statistically significant at .01 level thereby showing difference in mean score on social intelligence scale as computed for national level (M=112.96), state level (M=102.56) and district level male Kabaddi players (M=106.28).

Least Significance Difference test was also conducted to find out the significance of mean difference between three study groups. The same are shown in table 2.

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

Mean (I)	Mean (J)	Mean Difference (I-J)
District Level Male Kabaddi Players	State Level Male Kabaddi Players	3.72
	National Level Male Kabaddi Players	-6.68*
State Level Male Kabaddi Players	National Level Male Kabaddi Players	-10.40*

\* Significant at .05 level

Least Significant Difference Test indicate that social intelligence in national male Kabaddi players was significantly superior as compared to state and district level male Kabaddi players. The mean difference of 6.68 and 10.40 were found to be statistically significant at .01 level.

Statistically non significant difference was observed in social intelligence of state and district level male Kabaddi players. The mean difference of 3.72 also confirms the above statement.

### RESULTS:

- Significantly more magnitude of social intelligence was observed in national male Kabaddi players as compared to state and district level male Kabaddi players.
- Magnitude of social intelligence did not differ significantly between state and district level male Kabaddi players.

### DISCUSSION:

Social intelligence refers to patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, sense of humour and memory respectively. In a team game success is dependent on team cohesion apart from individual brilliance. In order to have better communication and rapport with coaches and other team members, a Kabaddi player needs to possess social intelligence. Since team cohesion is dependent upon social intelligence of players, there is no surprise that national level male Kabaddi players have more magnitude of social intelligence as compared to state and district level male Kabaddi players.

### CONCLUSION

On the basis of results, it was concluded that superior social intelligence permits national level male Kabaddi players to perform at their optimum level collectively.

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