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 Throndeke (1920) 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) 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) 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), Bari (2013), Neha et al. (2014), Sahu (2016), Boora (2016), Ashraf (2016) 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.

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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).

Results
- National level male cricket players possesses significantly more magnitude of social intelligence 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, \(p > .05\))

Discussion
Goudarzi (2005) \(^6\) and Hasankhoei (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.

Data analysis

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean (I)</th>
<th>Mean (J)</th>
<th>Mean Difference (I-J)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Male Cricket Players</td>
<td>State Level Male Cricket Players</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Level Male Cricket Players</td>
<td>District Level Male Cricket Players</td>
<td>5.41*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Level Male Cricket Players</td>
<td>District Level Male Cricket Players</td>
<td>5.12*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level

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.

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

References
6. Goudarzi AM. The Role of Intelligence in the Enhancement of the Performance of the Athletes Motion