

A Study of Relationship between Social Intelligence and Altruism of the Students Studying In Higher Secondary Level



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Abstract

This research paper aims at exploring the relationship between different dimensions of Social Intelligence and Altruism. The present study has been conducted on a sample of 50 students studying at Higher Secondary level in Saharanpur District through Random Sampling technique. Considering the nature of the study Normative Survey Method has been used. It was found that there is no significant relationship between Altruism and Social Intelligence but among different dimensions of social intelligence such as co-operation, patience, confidence and memory have positive significant relationship and sensitivity, recognition of social environment and sense of humour have negative significant relationship. Only one dimension i.e. Tactfulness has non-significant relationship.

Keywords: Social Intelligence, Altruism, Higher Secondary Level.

Introduction

Social intelligence can be defined as an aggregated measure of self- and social-awareness, evolved social beliefs and attitudes, and a capacity and appetite to manage complex social change.

The original definition by Edward Thorndike in 1920 is "the ability to understand and manage men and women and boys and girls, to act wisely in human relations". It is equivalent to interpersonal intelligence. One can understand Social intelligence as a person's competence to optimally understand one's environment and react appropriately for socially successful conduct.

J. P. Guilford (1967) was the first researcher to approach the problem of social intelligence from the measurement viewpoint. He had developed a test of social intelligence, and suggested that the social intelligence is a unit, that does not depend on common intellectual factor, but related with the comprehension of behavioural information

Persons with high social intelligence are usually good in recognizing subtle facial, verbal and behavioural clues in other people that can indicate their emotions and intentions. By increasing Social Intelligence people will be able to process and comprehend social information properly and correctly. These social skills are required to maintain healthy social relationships. On the other side, Altruism can be defined as the principle and moral practice of concern for happiness of other human beings and/or animals, resulting in a quality of life both material and spiritual. It is a traditional virtue in many cultures and a core aspect of various cultures and religions. In an extreme case, altruism may become a synonym of selflessness which is the opposite of selfishness.

The word "altruism" was coined by the French philosopher Auguste Comte in French, as *altruisme*, for an antonym of egoism. He derived it from the Italian *altrui*, which in turn was derived from Latin *alteri*, meaning "other people" or "somebody else".

It can be understood as the intentional and voluntary actions that aim to enhance the welfare of another person in the absence of any quid pro quo external rewards.

Review of Literature

Recent literature contains many studies pertaining to social intelligence, many of which focus on the benefits of social intelligence or the problem associated with a lack of social intelligence. Among a sample

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The growing field of neuroscience has prompted researchers to look at social intelligence from a new perspective and offer empirical explanations not available to their predecessors. Goleman and Boyatzis (2008) explain social intelligence's relationship to leadership by looking at specific structures in the brain found to be associated with empathy, which is a key part of social intelligence. According to Goleman (2007), neuroscience does offer support to the idea that humans are "wired" to connect and that neuroscience tells us that the brain is designed¹ to be social. Regarding culture and social intelligence, most of the literature in this area recognizes that specific behaviors that might contribute to social intelligence in one culture can detract from one's perceived social intelligence in another culture (Habib, Saleem, & Mahmood, 2013), although the general concept of social intelligence remains fairly stable across cultures. Social intelligence is one of many different types of intelligences that have been studied in the last several decades. Others are:

- (a) general intelligence;
 - (b) emotional intelligence (Goleman, 2007);
 - (c) socialemotional intelligence (Arghode, 2013; Bar-On, 1985; Emmerling & Boyatzis, 2012; Seal, Boyatzis, & Bailey, 2006);
 - (d) cultural intelligence (Earley & Ang, 2003);
 - (e) "multiple" intelligences (Gardner, 2011); and "successful" intelligence (Sternberg, 1999).
- While some of these intelligences are related to social intelligence, and some comprise social intelligence, researchers have concluded that social intelligence is different enough from other intelligences to stand as a valid construct on its own (Crowne, 2013; Ford & Tisak, 1983; Goleman, 2007; Sternberg, 1999).

M.Y Ganaie, Hafiz Mudasir studied Social Intelligence & Academic Achievement of College Students of District Srinagar, J&K, India. *J Am Sci* 2015;11(3):23-27 and found that social science college students have higher social intelligence than science college students. It has also been found that on academic achievement, two groups- Science and Social Science College students differ significantly. The study further revealed that Science college students have better academic achievement than Social Science College Students. The problem under study is a humble attempt to assess the relationship of social intelligence and Altruism of secondary school students. Psychologists developed interest in understanding, promoting and utilizing the individual differences for the development and prosperity of the

society. The investigator has reviewed the literature and found it feasible to work on the topic.

This research paper aims at exploring the relationship between Different Dimensions of Social Intelligence and Altruism

Objectives of the study

1. To study the relationship between Altruism and Social Intelligence.
2. To study the relationship between Altruism and Patience.
3. To study the relationship between Altruism and Cooperation.
4. To study the relationship between Altruism and Confidence.
5. To study the relationship between Altruism and sensitivity.
6. To study the relationship between Altruism and Recognition of Social Environment.
7. To study the relationship between Altruism and Tactfulness.
8. To study the relationship between Altruism and Sense of humour.
9. To study the relationship between Altruism and Memory.

Hypothesis of the Study

1. There is no significant relationship between Altruism and Social Intelligence.
2. There is no significant relationship between Altruism and Patience.
3. There is no significant relationship between Altruism and Cooperation.
4. There is no significant relationship between Altruism and Confidence.
5. There is no significant relationship between Altruism and sensitivity.
6. There is no significant relationship between Altruism and Recognition of social Environment.
7. There is no significant relationship between Altruism and Tactfulness.
8. There is no significant relationship between Altruism and Sense of humour.
9. There is no significant relationship between Altruism and Memory.

Methodology

The present study has been conducted on a sample of 50 students studying at Higher Secondary level in Saharanpur District through Random Sampling technique. Considering the nature of the study Normative Survey Method has been used. The tools used are Social Intelligence test by Dr N K Chadha & Usha Ganesan and Altruism Scale by Dr S N Rai & Dr Sanwat Singh. Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation has been used to find out the relationship between the variables.

Result and Discussion

In the present piece of research, an attempt has been made to study the relationship between Altruism and different Dimensions of Social Intelligence i.e. Patience, Cooperation, Confidence, Sensivity, Recognition of Social Environment, Tactfulness, Sense of humour, and Memory.

Hypothesis I

It was hypothesized that there exists no significant relationship between Altruism and Patience (First dimension of Social Intelligence tool)

Variable	Value of r	Result
Altruism & Patience	0.34	Significant at .05 level

Table indicates that the obtained r value is 0.34 which is significant at 0.05 levels. It shows that a positive relationship exists between the Altruism and Patience although the magnitude of r is low.

Hence, it can be analysed from above result that there is moderate positive relationship between Altruism and Patience.

Hypothesis II

It was hypothesized that there exists no significant relationship between Altruism and Co-operation (Second dimension of Social Intelligence tool)

Variable	Value of r	Result
Altruism & Co-operation	0.63	Significant at .01 level

Table indicates that the obtained r value is 0.63 which is significant at 0.01 levels. It shows that a positive relationship exists between the Altruism and Co-operation.

Hence, it can be analysed from above result that there is good positive relationship between Altruism and Co-operation.

Hypothesis III

It was hypothesized that there exists no significant relationship between Altruism and Confidence (Third dimension of Social Intelligence tool)

Variable	Value of r	Result
Altruism & Patience	0.33	Significant at .05 level

Table indicates that the obtained r value is 0.33 which is significant at 0.05 level. It shows that a positive relationship exists between the Altruism and Confidence. Although the magnitude of r is low.

Hence, it can be analysed from above result that there is moderate positive relationship between Altruism and Confidence.

Hypothesis IV

It was hypothesized that there exists no significant relationship between Altruism and Sensitivity (Forth dimension of Social Intelligence tool)

Variable	Value of r	Result
Altruism & Sensitivity	-0.45	Significant at .01 level

Table indicates that the obtained r value is 0.45 which is significant at 0.01 levels. It shows that a negative relationship exists between the Altruism and Sensitivity.

Hence, it can be analysed from above result that there is good negative relationship between Altruism and Sensitivity.

Hypothesis V

It was hypothesized that there exists no significant relationship between Altruism and Recognition of social Environment (Fifth dimension of Social Intelligence tool)

Variable	Value of r	Result
Altruism & Recognition of Social Environment	-0.5	Significant at .01 level

Table indicates that the obtained r value is 0.5 which is significant at 0.01 levels. It shows that a negative relationship exists between the Altruism and Recognition of Social Environment.

Hence, it can be analysed from above result that there is high negative relationship between Altruism and Recognition of Social Environment.

Hypothesis VI

It was hypothesized that there exists no significant relationship between Altruism and Tactfulness (Sixth dimension of Social Intelligence tool)

Variable	Value of r	Result
Altruism & Tactfulness	0.15	Non-Significant

Table indicates that the obtained r value is 0.15 which is non-significant. It shows that no significant relationship exists between the Altruism and Tactfulness.

Hence, it can be analysed from above result that there is no significant relationship between Altruism and Tactfulness.

Hypothesis VII

It was hypothesized that there exists no significant relationship between Altruism and Sense of humour (Seventh dimension of Social Intelligence tool)

Variable	Value of r	Result
Altruism & Sense of Humour	-0.614	Significant at .01 level

Table indicates that the obtained r value is -0.614 which is significant at 0.01 levels. It shows that a negative relationship exists between the Altruism and sense of humour.

Hence, it can be analysed from above result that there is high negative relationship between Altruism and Sense of humour.

Hypothesis VIII

It was hypothesized that there exists no significant relationship between Altruism and Memory (Eighth dimension of Social Intelligence tool)

Variable	Value of r	Result
Altruism & Memory	0.46	Significant at .01 level

Table indicates that the obtained r value is 0.46 which is significant at 0.01 levels. It shows that a positive relationship exists between the Altruism and Patience.

Hence, it can be analysed from above result that there is good positive relationship between Altruism and Memory.

Hypothesis IX

It was hypothesized that there exists no significant relationship between Altruism and Social Intelligence.

Variable	Value of r	Result
Altruism & Social Intelligence	0.05	Non-Significant

Table indicates that the obtained r value is 0.05 which is non-significant. It shows that no relationship exists between the Altruism and Social Intelligence

Hence, it can be analysed from above result that there is no significant relationship between Altruism and Social Intelligence.

Conclusion

It can be concluded from above discussion that although there is no significant relationship between Altruism and Social Intelligence but among different dimensions of social intelligence such as co-operation, patience, confidence and memory have positive significant relationship and sensitivity, recognition of social environment and sense of humour have negative significant relationship. Only one dimension i.e. Tactfulness has non -significant relationship. The study shall be guideline for teachers, educationists and practitioners, researchers as well as curriculum planners, in order to imbibe feeling of altruism and develop social intelligence among the secondary students 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.

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