
SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING MOTHERS

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to study the social intelligence among secondary school adolescents of working and non-working mothers. A sample of 200 adolescents of working and non-working mothers of Fazilka district was taken for the present study. Random Sampling technique was employed for the selection of sample. "Social Intelligence Scale" by Dr. N. K. Chadha and Ms. Usha Ganesan (2009) was used by the investigator for present study. The data was analyzed by Descriptive method through Means, SD, t-test. Results of the study revealed that there exists a significant relation to social intelligence among secondary school adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

KEYWORDS: Social Intelligence, Working Mothers and non-working Mothers

INTRODUCTION

Family is the most immediate social environment to which a child is exposed and develops his basic values and attitudes. An individual is said to be socially intelligent when he or she handle the complex social relations and is able make contacts. Social intelligence is the individual's ability to recognize and manage other persons and to act in adaptive social intelligence. It is hard to live a successful life in a civilization without social values and morals. Social intelligence is the aptitude of an individual to recognize the sentiment and emotions of other and respond according to the circumstances. It enables them to state their perspectives firmly and make other agree upon it. It helps an individual to extend strong coexistence with other members. Socially gifted people act sensitively and prosper in life. A person is socially sound and adaptable only when he makes himself according to the needs of the people. While living in a society man should live with love, collaboration and kind-heartedness. It is necessity of every society man has definite customs, traditions, norms and values, the fulfillment of which is the prime responsibility of an individual so that he can live wealthy and prosperous life.

SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Social is related to society and intelligence means the capacity to adjust. So, social intelligence is the adjustmental ability of an individual to his society, environment, situations and problems of life. Life becomes truly worth only when we have happiness and fulfillment. Good quality relationships are one of the strongest source of feelings. Personal relationships are like emotional vitamins. In the 1920's Thorndike wrote about multiple intelligence out of which one was called "interpersonal intelligence also know as social intelligence. Social intelligence is a person's ability to interact maintain and building relationship with others.

Social awareness includes the primal empathy, attunement, empathic accuracy and social cognition. Social facility includes synchrony, self presentation, influence and concern. These components are defined by Goleman. Social or intelligence concerns the social "you" involves:

*Understanding Other

* Social Competence

INGREDIENTS OF SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Goleman (2006) said that the ingredients of social intelligence can be organized into two broad categories.

a) Social Awareness

b) Social Ability

A) Social Awareness:- Social awareness here refers to a spectrum that runs from instantaneously sensing another's inner state to understanding his feelings and thoughts to know complicated social situation. It includes:

1. Primary Empathy:- It is the ready ability to sensing the emotions of others. It is the ability of feeling with others and sensing non verbal emotional signals.

2. Attunement: It is the ability by which we offer our total attention, another person and listen him with full receptivity.

3. Empathic Accuracy: Empathic accuracy builds on primary empathy but add an explicit understanding of what someone else feels and thinks.

4. Social Cognition :- It is the knowledge of how the social world actually works.

B) Social ability: Social ability builds on social awareness to allow smooth and effective interactions. The spectrum of social ability include.

I. Synchrony-It means interacting smoothly at the non verbal level

II. Self Presentation-It is the ability to present oneself effectively

III. Influence-It means the shaping the outcome of social interaction.

IV Concern -It means caring about other's needs and acting accordingly.

Saxena and Jain (2013) in their work. "Social intelligence of undergraduate students in relation to their gender and subject stream" found that the female students possess more social intelligence than male students and analysis of stream indicates that arts students are having greater social intelligence than students of other stream. Rathore and Mishra (2015) revealed that female students have found more adjusted and have more social intelligence when compared to the male students. Kaur (2016) indicated that there exists significant relationship between social intelligence and family relationship among higher secondary school students. Bhat and Khandai (2016) revealed that female college students have found more social intelligence and academically better than male college students. Further, it was found that 75% male college students and 72% female college students were having better in study habits. Sharma and Sachdeva (2017) revealed that urban college students have found to higher on social intelligence and academic achievement when compared with rural college students. Rathod (2017) found that there was no significant difference on social intelligence and personality of male and female students. It was also found that positive correlation existed between social intelligence and personality.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM

A mother is the first school of child. She is dynamic force in the life of her child influencing her physical, emotional, social & moral development. Adolescence is the crucial period of child's life & as this period is period of preparation for adult life, the countries success in various fields of life depends upon proper guidance of adolescents. The fundamental change in the economy of the Indian families directing the past decade has been due to the employment of women. Working mothers spend the major portion of their time in travelling & in offices/institutions where they are employed. This diverts their attention from the children which in turn effects various aspects of the lives of the children

There was a paucity of research examining the effect of maternal employment on the adolescent children. Now, when the role of women is changing both within and outside the family, question has been raised regarding the impact of maternal employment on children, especially adolescent children & the various aspects of their lives like their social intelligence. It is apparent that maternal employment has profound implications for our changing social pattern. It is therefore, very much relevant to study the effect of maternal employment on adolescent children. Hence, the study will find out how far the absence or presence of mother at home determines the development of child with regard to Social Intelligence. The study is very important in order to cure and prevent the social problems of the adolescents. In this view the investigator is interested to examine the present research

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

Social Intelligence: The social intelligence in the present investigation referred to the scores obtained by sample subjects on Social Intelligence Scale developed by N. K Chadda and Usha Ganesan. It measures social intelligence in eight areas: (i) Patience (ii) Cooperativeness (iii) confidence level (iv) Sensitivity (v) Recognition of social environment (vi) Tactfulness (vii) Sense of Humour (viii) Memory.

Working mother. Working mother in the present study shall refer to educated women with educational qualification as graduation and above and is engaged in any government, semi-government or private salaried job.

Non-working mother: Non-working mother in the present study shall refer to educated women with educational qualification as graduation and above but not engaged in any government, semi- government or private salaried job.

OBJECTIVES

The following objectives have been formulated for the present investigation:

1. To study the social intelligence of secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers.
2. To study the gender wise social intelligence among secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers

HYPOTHESES

1. There exists no significant difference in social intelligence among secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers.
2. There exists no significant difference in social intelligence among male secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

3. There exists no significant difference in social intelligence among female secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

SAMPLE

A sample of 200 adolescents of working and non-working mothers of Fazilka district was taken for the present study. Random Sampling technique was employed for the selection of sample

TOOL USED

Social Intelligence Scale by Dr. N. K. Chadha and Ms. Usha Ganesan (2009) was used.

Statistical Analysis

For the analysis of data following statistical techniques were used for the present study 1. Mean 2. Standard Deviation 3. t -test

RESULTS

Table 1

t-ratio between Social Intelligence of adolescents of working and non-working mothers

Variable	N	M	SD	t	level of significance
Adolescents of working mothers	100	101.87	11.14	1.88	Not Significant at 0.05 level & 0.01 level
Adolescents of non-working mothers	100	105.02	13.17		

The results show that t-ratio between social intelligence of adolescents of working and non-working mothers is 1.88. The obtained t-value has no significance at both levels of significance. Hence **hypothesis-1** "There exists no significant difference in social intelligence among secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers is accepted

Table 2

t-ratio between Social Intelligence of male secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers

Variable	N	M	SD	t	level of significance
Male adolescents of working mothers	100	96.92	10.80	8.64	Significant at 0.05 level & 0.01 level
Male adolescents of non-working mothers	100	109.97	10.56		

The result shows that t-ratio between social intelligence among male secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers is 8.64. The t-value is significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level. The obtained t-value is greater than the results at both levels of significance. Hence hypothesis-2 "There exists no significant difference in social intelligence among male secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers." is not accepted.

Table 3

t-ratio between Social Intelligence of female secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers

Variable	N	M	SD	t	level of significance
Female adolescents of working mothers	100	101.02	11.80	3.62	Significant at 0.05 level & 0.01 level
Female adolescents of non-working mothers	100	105.52	13.16		

The result shows that t-ratio between social intelligence among female secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers is 3.62. The t-value is significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level. The obtained t-value is greater than the results at both levels of significance. Hence hypothesis-3 "There exists no significant difference in social intelligence among female secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers." is not accepted.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions were drawn on the basis of Analysis and interpretation of results:

1. There exists no significant difference in social intelligence among secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

2. There exists significant difference in social intelligence among male secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

3. There exists significant difference in social intelligence among female secondary School adolescents of working and non-working mothers.

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