

INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS, SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND SELF-EFFICACY AMONG BOXERS



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Short Profile :

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ABSTRACT:

The present study was undertaken to assess the existing levels of interrelationship between socio-economic status, social intelligence and self-efficacy among boxers. Eighty boxers from different colleges of Himachal Pradesh University were randomly drawn to act as subjects. To measure the socio-economic status, the socio-economic status scale for rural and urban area developed by Rajiv Lochan Bhardwaj, Miss Shama Gupta and Narinder Singh Chauhan (1989) was used. Social intelligence was measured

by Social Intelligence Scale developed and standardized by N.K. Chandha and Ms. Usha Ganesan (1986).The Hindi version of general self-efficacy developed by S. Sud, Schwarzer and Jerusalem (1998) was used to collect data regarding self-efficacy. Co-efficient of correlation was used to find out relationship between variables. It is found that, there was a positive relationship between tactfulness and professional perspective. There was also positive relationship between sense of humor and family perspective. Negative relationship between memory and social perspective was found. Self- efficacy of boxers was positively correlated with social perspective and family perspective of socio-economic status.

KEYWORDS

Socio-Economic Status, Social Intelligence Self-Efficacy, Boxers.

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INTRODUCTION :

Sports have long been the integral part of the human life and used as the major tool to achieve physical and mental perfection. Sports activity is a social phenomenon of great magnitude and sports competition is recognized as an element of culture. The general cultural setting determines an individual's selection of physical activity or sports. Physical strength and skill are no more the only factors determining the outcome of any sports competition. Douglas(1971) stated that, there is relationship between specific sports activity and income brackets. Socio - economic factors do have their impact on the educational philosophy of school system and the population of schools. Coakley and White(1992) supported this notion as they suggest that, individual decisions to participate in physical activity are shaped by economic factors, class and gender, parental and peer influences, leadership and location interest. In competitive sports an athlete has to face many challenges in sports as well as outside the sports field .Social intelligence is the global capacity of an individual to think rationally, to act purposefully and deal effectively with the environment. As originally coined by Thorndike (1920), the term referred to the person's ability to understand and manage other people, and to engage in adaptive social interactions. Cantor and Kihlstrom (1989) have defined social intelligence as individual's knowledge about the social world. Self-efficacy has been defined by Bandura (1986) as "People's judgment of their capabilities to organize and execute course of action required to attain designed types of performance". It is concerned not with the skills one has but with judgments of what one can do with whatever skills one possesses. Those who have high levels of self-efficacy are more confident that they will be able to accomplish goals in certain areas than those with low self-efficacy. College athletes have a very different college experience from their counterparts. In addition to attending classes, doing homework, socializing with peers and faculty members, student players must also practice and learn game play books while training and performing in their respective playing endeavors (Watt and Moore III, 1993). Kamphuis et al. (2008) found that unfavorable perceived neighborhood factors (feeling unsafe, small social network), household factors (material and social deprivation), and individual physical activity cognitions (negative outcome expectancies, low self-efficacy) were significantly associated with doing no sports and were reported more frequently among lower socioeconomic groups. Kaur and Kalaramna (2004) found inter-relationship between home environment, social intelligence and socio-economic status across various age levels and two sexes. Socioeconomic status has an effect on social intelligence and home environment also showed positive impact on social intelligence.

Moritz et al. (2000) examined the relationship between self-efficacy and performance in sport. The correlation between self-efficacy and sport performance was observed. Results indicated that, the most important moderator was concordance, thereby highlighting the importance of matching the self-efficacy and performance measures.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

SAMPLE: For this study eighty boxers from different colleges of Himachal Pradesh University were randomly drawn to act as subjects. Only those boxers were selected who played upto inter college level.

TOOL USED: To establish the socio-economic status of the subjects, the socio-economic status scale for rural and urban area developed by Rajiv Lochan Bhardwaj, Miss Shama Gupta and Narinder Singh Chauhan (1989) was used . In order to measure social intelligence of subjects, Social Intelligence Scale developed

and standardized by N.K. Chandha and Ms. Usha Ganesan (1986). The Hindi version of general self-efficacy developed by S. Sud, Schwarzer and Jerusalem (1998) was used to collect data regarding self-efficacy. Co-efficient of correlation was also used to find out relationship between variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The coefficient of correlation (r-value) between different dimensions of socio-economic status (social, family, educational, professional and income perspectives), social intelligence (patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, sense of humor and memory) and self-efficacy among boxers has been presented table1.

Table 1

Interrelationship between Socio-Economic Status, Social Intelligence and Self-Efficacy among Boxers

Dimensions of Social Intelligence	Dimensions of Socio-Economic Status					Self-Efficacy
	Social Perspective	Family Perspective	Educational Perspective	Professional Perspective	Income Perspective	
Patience	.105	.078	.045	-.028	-.045	.130
Cooperativeness	-.0162	.006	.044	-00	-.062	-.039
Confidence	.145	-.072	.060	.031	.069	.017
Sensitivity	.057	.173	.041	-.28	.048	.089
Recognition of Social Environment	-.096	-.095	-.064	.104	.111	-.111
Tactfulness	-.064	.079	-.009	.238*	.099	.042
Sense of Humor	-.026	.245*	-.026	-.041	-.121	.148
Memory	-.222*	-.149	.121	.054	-.039	.090
Self- Efficacy	.233*	.241*	-.072	.089	.141	---

*.Correlation is significance at the 0.05 level.

** .Correlation is significance at the 0.01 level.

It is quite evident from table 1 that,there is significant relationship between tactfulness and professional perspective of socio-economic status (r =.238*) and found significant .05 level. It is also evident that, there is a positive relationship between tactfulness and professional perspective. The positively significant coefficient highlighted that tactfulness led to increase the professional perspective. Similar results are found in case of sense of humor and family perspective. There is also significant relationship between sense of humor and family perspective (r =.245*). The positive relationship was found between sense of humor and family perspective. It is presumed that if an increase is made in family perspective there would be increase in sense of humor. The social perspective of boxers is significantly correlated with the memory (r =-.222*) and found significant at 0.05 level. There is a negative interrelationship between memory and social perspective (r =-.222*) which reveals that, with the increase of social perspective there would be decrease in memory. It is also evident from the table 1 that, there is also significant relationship between self-efficacy and social perspective (r=.233*) and found significant at

0.05 level of confidence. Self- efficacy of boxers is positively correlated with social perspective of socio-economic status. It is presumed that, if an increase was made in self-efficacy there would be increase in social perspective. It is also observed that, there is also positive correlation between self-efficacy and family perspective ($r=.241^*$) and found significant at 0.05 level of confidence. It is presumed that, if an increase is made in self-efficacy there would be increase in family perspective of socio-economic status. The table 1 also reveals that, there is insignificant relationship between all dimensions of social intelligence (patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, sense of humor and memory) and educational and income perspectives.

It is also evident from table 1 that, patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, sense of humor and memory are also insignificantly correlated with self-efficacy. The patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, and sense of humor also insignificantly correlated with social perspective.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that, there was a positive relationship between tactfulness and professional perspective. The positively significant coefficient highlighted that tactfulness led to increase in the professional perspective. Similar conclusion was drawn in case of sense of humor and family perspective. There was also significant relationship between sense of humor and family perspective. There was positive relationship between sense of humor and family perspective. It was presumed that if an increase was made in sense of humor there would be increase in family perspective. The memory of boxers was significantly correlated with the social perspective. There was a negative relationship between memory and social perspective which revealed that, with the increase of social perspective there would be decrease in memory. It is also concluded from the investigation that there was also significant relationship between self-efficacy and social perspective. Self- efficacy of boxers was positively correlated with social perspective of socio-economic status. It was presumed that, if an increase was made in self-efficacy there would be increase in social perspective. It is also concluded that, there was also positive correlation between self-efficacy and family perspective. If an increase was made self efficacy there would be increase in family perspective of socio-economic status. It is also concluded from present study that, patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, sense of humor and memory were also insignificantly correlated with self-efficacy. The patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, and sense of humor were also insignificantly correlated with social perspective.

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