

Comparison of Social Intelligence between old age In-migrant women and Local women of Thangmeiband Assembly Constituency

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Abstract

Background: The current research problem was to compare the Social Intelligence between age old In-Migrants women and Local women of Thangmeiband A/C, Imphal West District of Manipur.

Objectives and hypotheses: The Objectives was to study the difference in Social Intelligence between In migrants women and Local women as measured by the Social Intelligence Scale developed by N.K Chadha and Usha Ganesan.

Hypotheses were: H0: There will be no significant difference between in-migrants women and local women depending upon their Social Intelligence as measured by the Social Intelligence test, in contrast to alternative hypotheses stated as; Ha: There will be a significant difference between lo in-migrants women and local women depending upon their Social Intelligence as measured by the Social Intelligence Scale.

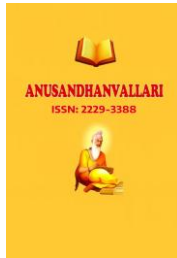
Methodology: The participants of the study were 120 women aged 60 to 70 years old, randomly chosen from Thangmeiband A/C in the Imphal West District of Manipur. They were further divided into 60 local women (mean age 67.94) and 60 in-migrants women (mean age 66.46). Their Social Intelligence was measured by Social Intelligence test. The data was analysed by IBM SPSS statistics version 22.

Results: The results indicated that there is no significant differences occurred between In-migrants women and local women of Thangmeiband A/C for Cooperativeness, Confidence, Sensitivity, Recognition, Tactfulness and Sense of Humor but for Patience and Memory there is a significant difference between in-migrant women and local women of Thangmeiband A/C.

Key words: Geriatric Fitness, In-Migrants and Local People, Social Intelligence test.

Introduction:

Social intelligence (SI), sometimes known as social intelligence quotient or SQ, is the capacity to comprehend one's own and other people's behavior. Experience with others and learning from social success and failure are the two main ways that social intelligence is acquired and grown. It is a crucial social ability that people need to thrive in all facets of their lives (Adler, Ronald 2022). Social intelligence in older women is a multifaceted topic that has yielded varied results in research. However, the general consensus is that it is a well-maintained or even increasing capacity, with positive correlations between age and socio-emotional intelligence levels. The socio-affective route is still strong, and older persons frequently exhibit more empathy and compassion, even while some socio-cognitive abilities, such as theory of mind, may deteriorate. Positive mental health, improved retirement adjustment, and increased life satisfaction are all associated with high social intelligence in later life. Social isolation, strained interpersonal interactions, communication problems, and difficulties establishing and sustaining social bonds are all consequences of poor mental health that can lead to stress, loneliness, and family dissolution. Maladaptive emotional reactions, such as trouble regulating emotions and a diminished



capacity to read social cues, can cause this impairment in social functioning (Andrea M.F. Reiter, Philipp Kanske, ... Shu-Chen Li 2017).

Objective of the study:

To objective of the study is to find if there is any difference in Social Intelligence between In migrants women and Local women of Thangmeiband A/C as measured by Social Intelligence Scale.

Hypotheses

H0: There will be no significant difference between in-migrants women and local women depending upon their Social Intelligence as measured by Social Intelligence Scale.

Ha: There will be a significant difference between local and in-migrants women depending upon their Social Intelligence as measured by Social Intelligence Scale.

Research Design

Methodology

The present study is a comparative study under descriptive type of research. The investigator will assess and compare the Social Intelligence between the In migrants and Local people of Thangmeiband AC.

Selection of Subject

For this study 60 In migrants women and 60 local women from Thangmeiband A/C are analyzed. While selecting the In-migrants, only the In migrants who came from outside the state (Manipur) and exercise voting rights are considered.

Social Domain:

Social Intelligence test (N.K. Chadha and Usha Ganesan)

One of the most widely used screening instruments for the detection of Social Intelligence and most suited to our environment was Social Intelligence test by N.K. Cahdha & Usha Ganesan is used for the study.

Collection of Data

The data was taken from 60 In migrants women and 60 Local women of Thangmeiband AC. The selected test for social intelligence was administered and their respective score were collected.

Administration of Social Intelligence Scale

It consist of patience, cooperativeness, confidence, sensitivity, recognition of social environment, tactfulness, sense of humor and memory.

These social intelligence scale will be administered to the 60 in-migrants women and 60 local women of Thangmeiband AC one by one. The investigator made administration of the test himself.

Distribution of the Questionnaire and Answer sheets:

After ensuring that the subjects are properly seated, a questionnaire along with information sheet and answer sheet will be supplied to them and will ask the subjects to fill up the necessary information asked in the information sheet, ie, name, age, caste, marital status, educational qualification, etc.

Instructions relating to the test:

After getting the required information on the information sheet from each subjects, the instruction as to how to give the answer of the questionnaire is to be read out by the investigator. These instructions are "In this booklet there are some questions regarding the way in which we behave, fell and act, went your first response. Please try to make your best possible answer honestly and sincerely. Read and understand each question properly and then put your mark on any cell against every question on the answer sheet by making the sign of cross (x). Please do not omit any question. Your answer will be depth strictly confidential. We need your full co-operation.

Investigation made by the investigator during data collection.

After ensuring that the subjects have understood the instructions clearly, they were asked to write answers on the booklet. The subjects were requested to ask the tester, if there is any difficulty. However, there is no time limit for the test, but the investigator requested to the subjects to complete the test within 30 minutes

Collection of test booklet and Answer sheets.

At the end of 30 minutes, the respondents were asked to complete soon. Then the investigator collected the test booklet and thanked the subjects for their co-operation

Scoring: The scoring will be done on eight independent dimensions named- Patience, Cooperativeness, Confidence, Sensitivity, Recognition of Social Environment, Tactfulness, Sense of Humor and Memory. There are 66 questions altogether with Max score of 3 point and Min. score of 0 point.

Data Analysis

Difference in Social Intelligence between in-migrant women and local women

Table 1: Group Statistics and Independent Sample 't' test.

Variables	N	Group	Mean	SD	MD	SED	t-value	df	Sig. (p-value)
Patience	60	Local women	17.91	2.05	.983	.412	2.38	118	0.19
		In-migrant women	16.93	2.44					
Cooperativeness	60	Local women	24.93	2.72	.116	.487	.239	118	.811
		In-migrant women	24.81	2.61					
Confidence	60	Local women	17.51	2.11	.283	.383	.739	118	.461
		In-migrant women	17.23	2.08					
Sensitivity	60	Local women	16.91	3.47	-.450	.514	.875	118	.383
		In-migrant women	17.36	1.95					
Recognition	60	Local women	1.63	.662	.033	.114	.291	118	.771
		In-migrant women	1.60	.588					
Tactfulness	60	Local women	4.13	1.17	.050	.201	.248	118	.804
		In-migrant women	4.08	1.02					
Sense of Humor	60	Local women	3.45	.998	.050	.183	.272	118	.786
		In-migrant women	3.40	1.01					
Memory	60	Local women	5.80	1.97	-.883	.343	-2.575	118	.011
		In-migrant women	6.68	1.78					

Table 1 shows the mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Patience as 17.91 and 16.93 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (.983) has been found to be significant difference when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .019, which is smaller than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative was accepted. It implies that there is significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Patience as measured by Social Intelligence test.

Table 1 shows the mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Cooperativeness as 24.93 and 24.81 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (.116) has been found to be insignificant when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .811, which is greater than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative was rejected. It implies that there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Cooperativeness as measured by Social Intelligence test.

Table 1 shows the mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Confidence as 17.51 and 17.23 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (.283) has been found to be insignificant when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .461, which is greater than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative was rejected. It implies that there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Confidence as measured by Social Intelligence test.

Table 1 shows the mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Sensitivity as 16.91 and 17.36 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (-0.45) has been found to be insignificant when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .383, which is greater than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative was rejected. It implies that there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Sensitivity as measured by Social Intelligence test.

Table 1 shows the mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Recognition as 1.63 and 1.60 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (.033) has been found to be insignificant when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .771, which is greater than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative was rejected. It implies that there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Recognition as measured by Social Intelligence test.

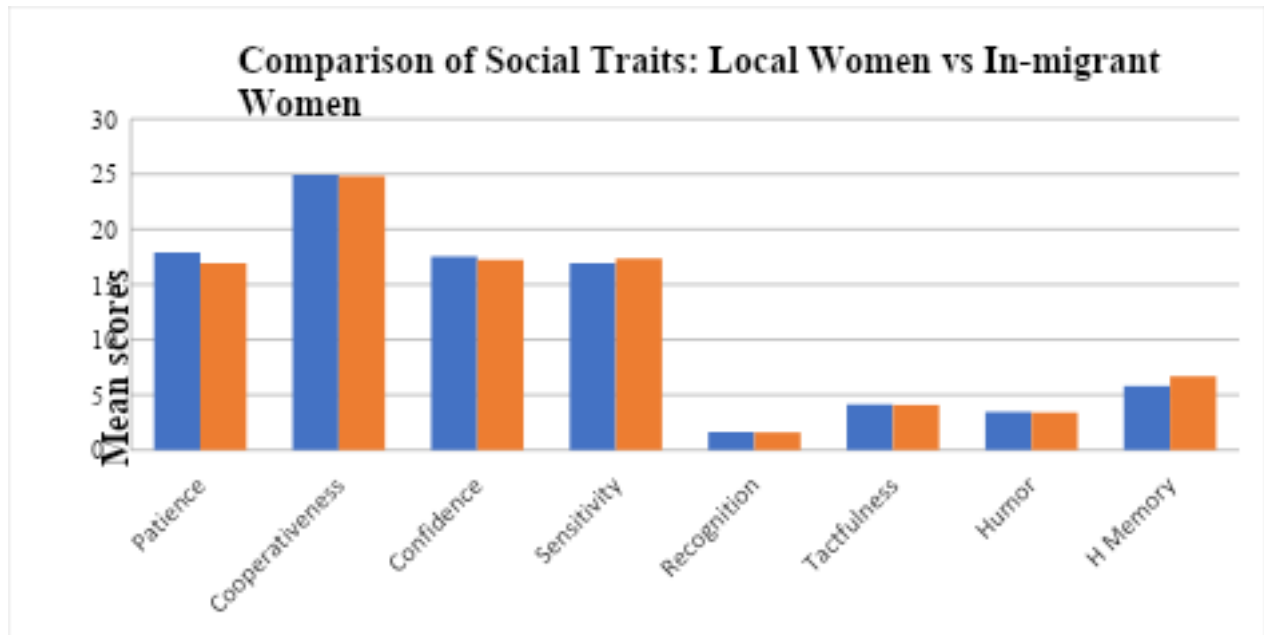
Table 1 shows the mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Tactfulness as 4.13 and 4.08 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (.050) has been found to be insignificant when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .804, which is greater than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative was rejected. It implies that there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Tactfulness as measured by Social Intelligence test.

Table 1 shows the mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Sense of Humor, as 3.45 and 3.40 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (.050) has been found to be insignificant when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .786, which is greater than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative was rejected. It implies that there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Sense of Humor as measured by Social Intelligence test.

Table 1 shows the mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Memory as 5.80 and 6.68 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (-.883) has been found to be significant difference when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .011, which is smaller than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative was accepted. It implies that there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Memory as measured by Social Intelligence test.

Figure: The difference in mean of In-migrant women and Local women in Social Intelligence.

Variable	Local Women (Mean)	In-migrant Women (Mean)
Patience	17.91	16.93
Cooperativeness	24.93	24.81
Confidence	17.51	17.23
Sensitivity	16.91	17.36
Recognition	1.63	1.6
Tactfulness	4.13	4.08
Sense of Humor	3.45	3.4
Memory	5.8	6.68



Discussion Of Finding

Patience

For Patience, local women's mean (M) and standard deviation (SD) were 17.91 ± 2.05 , whereas non-local women's were 16.93 ± 2.44 . The independent t-test revealed a statistically significant difference ($t = 2.38$, $p = 0.019$), and the mean difference (MD = 0.98) favored local women. This suggests that in the Thangmeiband Assembly Constituency, local women demonstrated greater patience than non-local women. The notable variation in patience levels indicates that emotional control and tolerance are significantly shaped by social and cultural familiarity. Local women may have higher emotional stability and social comfort due to their increased integration into their community and cultural surroundings, which can improve their capacity for patience in day-to-day circumstances.

Cooperativeness

In the case of Cooperativeness, the mean (M) and standard deviation (SD) of local women were 24.93 ± 2.72 , while those of non-local women were 24.81 ± 2.61 . The mean difference (MD = 0.12) was negligible, and the independent t-test result confirmed no significant difference ($t = 0.239$, $p = 0.811$). This demonstrates that both groups exhibit nearly equal levels of cooperativeness.

Cooperativeness, as an element of social intelligence, reflects the ability to collaborate, support others, and maintain interpersonal harmony (Thorndike, 1920). The near-identical means suggest that both local and non-local women have internalized similar cooperative tendencies through shared social participation in educational, familial, and community settings. In a collectivist society such as Manipur, where group welfare and community bonds are valued, cooperative behavior is a culturally reinforced norm. Thus, both groups exhibit a comparable degree of cooperative disposition, rooted in similar cultural expectations and social

Confidence

The mean (M) and standard deviation (SD) for confidence were 17.51 ± 2.11 for local women and 17.23 ± 2.08 for non-local women. There was no significant difference between the two groups, according to the independent t-test ($t = 0.739$, $p = 0.461$). This implies that the degree of self-confidence in both groups is almost the same.

Instead of being impacted by immediate social situations, confidence is influenced by long-term elements like education, upbringing, and personal experiences (Stankov, 2013). It is anticipated that the confidence levels of local and non-local women in Thangmeiband will converge since they have comparable access to education, social interaction, and self-expression chances. At first, migration may cause confidence issues, but equilibrium is restored via effective adaption and social integration. As a result, both groups display similar degrees of confidence and self-efficacy in the same sociocultural

Sensitivity

Local women's mean (M) and standard deviation (SD) in the Sensitivity example were 16.91 ± 3.47 , but non-local women's were 17.36 ± 1.95 . The independent t-test showed no significant difference ($t = 0.875$, $p = 0.383$), and the mean difference (MD = -0.45) was insignificant. This result suggests that the emotional sensitivity of the two groups is almost equal.

According to Decety and Jackson (2004), sensitivity is a reflection of empathy and understanding of others' feelings, which are universal aspects of social intelligence. One possible explanation for the similarities between the two groups is that they share cultural values that foster interpersonal awareness and emotional empathy. Because they live in the same social setting, local and non-local women have comparable experiences with one another, which strengthens their compassion and empathy. Therefore, in this context, migratory background does not seem to affect emotional sensitivity.

Recognition

Local women's mean (M) and standard deviation (SD) for the Recognition of Social Environment were 1.63 ± 0.66 , but non-local women's were 1.60 ± 0.59 . There was no significant difference between the two groups, as confirmed by the independent t-test ($t = 0.291$, $p = 0.771$). This indicates that both groups exhibit comparable degrees of environmental awareness and social awareness. In terms of social intelligence, recognition is the capacity to recognize and react suitably to social cues and standards. The findings' similarity suggests that local and non-local women are equally conscious of interpersonal behavior and social expectations. Both groups' perceptions of social structure, values, and standards are inherently similar since they live in the same cultural and communal setting. In Thangmeiband, women's awareness of the social surroundings thus becomes a common characteristic.

Tactfulness

The mean (M) and standard deviation (SD) of Tactfulness were 4.13 ± 1.17 for local women and 4.08 ± 1.02 for non-local women. The independent t-test revealed no significant difference ($t = 0.248$, $p = 0.804$), and the mean difference (MD = 0.05) was negligible. This finding suggests that the degree of tactfulness exhibited by local and non-local women is almost equal. According to Gudykunst (2003), tactfulness is the capacity for delicate communication, conflict avoidance, and upholding civility in social situations. Due to their common exposure to the same language, traditions, and social conventions, the identical results imply that both groups are similarly adept at handling interpersonal contact. Both local and non-local women appear to have incorporated the Manipuri society's emphasis on deference and nuanced discourse into their social interactions.

Sense of humor

Local women's mean (M) and standard deviation (SD) for Sense of Humor were 3.45 ± 0.99 , but non-local women's were 3.40 ± 1.01 . The independent t-test showed no significant difference ($t = 0.272$, $p = 0.786$), and the mean difference (MD = 0.05) was negligible. This implies that the two groups exhibit similar degrees of humor enjoyment. According to Martin (2007), humor serves as a social tool that promotes group affiliation, eases tension, and builds relationships. Since there is no difference between the groups, humor is likely a universal

component of social intelligence in this community. Through shared media, relationships, and cultural participation, non-local women may easily adjust to local humor styles, aligning with local humor expression patterns.

Memory

Regarding Memory, local women's mean (M) and standard deviation (SD) were 5.80 ± 1.97 , whereas non-local women's were 6.68 ± 1.78 . The independent t-test showed a statistically significant difference ($t = -2.575$, $p = 0.011$), and the mean difference (MD = -0.88) favored non-local women. This suggests that non-local women outperformed local women in terms of memory. This finding raises the possibility that non-local women are more mentally agile or attentive when it comes to remembering social and environmental details. Despite the initial hardship, migration frequently necessitates ongoing education, social adjustment, and observation. Given that migrants must successfully integrate into their new surroundings by remembering new faces, locations, and cultural customs, such cognitive involvement may naturally

Testing of the Hypothesis:

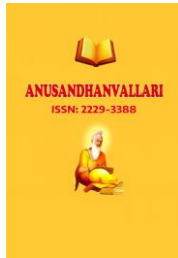
To testing the hypothesis, the levels of significance by 0.05 level of confidence was considered adequate for the purpose of this study. The calculated 't' variables i.e. Cooperativeness, Confidence, Sensitivity, Recognition, Tactfulness and Sense of Humor were found less than the tabulated value at degree of freedom 118, there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women of Thangmeiband A/C but for Patience and Memory were found greater than the tabulated value at degree of freedom 118, so there is a significant difference between in-migrant women and local women of Thangmeiband A/C.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, there is no significant differences occurred between In-migrants women and local women of Thangmeiband A/C for Cooperativeness, Confidence, Sensitivity, Recognition, Tactfulness and Sense of Humor but for Patience and Memory there is a significant difference between in-migrant women and local women of Thangmeiband A/C. For this purpose, 60 In-migrants women and 60 local women of Thangmeiband A/C were selected randomly as subjects and the age of the subjects was ranged between 60 -70 years.

Comparison of Patience as measured by Social Intelligence Scale between in-migrant women and local women was found significant difference. Mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Patience as 17.91 and 16.93 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (.983) has been found to be significant difference when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .019, which is smaller than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative was accepted. It implies that there is significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Patience as measured by Social Intelligence test.

Comparison of Cooperativeness between in-migrant women and local women as measured by Social Intelligence Scale was found no significant difference. Mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Cooperativeness as 24.93 and 24.81 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (.116) has been found to be insignificant when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .811, which is greater than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative was rejected. It implies that there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Cooperativeness as measured by Social Intelligence test.



Comparison of Confidence between in-migrant women and local women as measured by Social Intelligence Scale was found no significant difference. Mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Confidence as 17.51 and 17.23 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (.283) has been found to be insignificant when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .461, which is greater than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative was rejected. It implies that there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Confidence as measured by Social Intelligence test.

Comparison of Sensitivity between in-migrant women and local women as measured by Social Intelligence Scale was found no significant difference. Mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Sensitivity as 16.91 and 17.36 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (-0.45) has been found to be insignificant when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .383, which is greater than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative was rejected. It implies that there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Sensitivity as measured by Social Intelligence test.

Comparison of Recognition between in-migrant women and local women as measured by Social Intelligence Scale was found no significant difference. Mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Recognition as 1.63 and 1.60 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (.033) has been found to be insignificant when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .771, which is greater than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative was rejected. It implies that there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Recognition as measured by Social Intelligence test.

Comparison of Tactfulness between in-migrant women and local women as measured by Social Intelligence Scale was found no significant difference. Mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Tactfulness as 4.13 and 4.08 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (.050) has been found to be insignificant when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .804, which is greater than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative was rejected. It implies that there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Tactfulness as measured by Social Intelligence test.

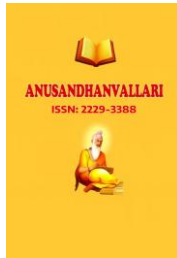
Comparison of Sense of Humor between in-migrant women and local women as measured by Social Intelligence Scale was found no significant difference. Mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Sense of Humor, as 3.45 and 3.40 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (.050) has been found to be insignificant when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .786, which is greater than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was accepted and the alternative was rejected. It implies that there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Sense of Humor as measured by Social Intelligence test.

Comparison of Memory between in-migrant women and local women as measured by Social Intelligence Scale was found no significant difference. Mean scores of in-migrants women and local women in Memory as 5.80 and 6.68 respectively. The variation in the mean scores (-.883) has been found to be significant difference when applying an independent sample t-test, as evident by a p-value of .011, which is smaller than the 0.05 alpha level. The null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative was accepted. It implies that there is no significant difference between in-migrant women and local women in Memory as measured by Social Intelligence test.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusion of the study, the following recommendation have been derived:

1. Similar studies can be conducted on opposite sex rather than those employed in the present study.



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2. It is recommended that similar study can be repeated on other region of the State, rather than the present study.
 3. To make the study more authentic and valid, the study can be repeated on larger samples.

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