Social intelligence: The human capacity to understand what is happening in the world and responding to it in a socially effective manner. The socially intelligent person has the knack of getting along well with people. He makes friends easily and is tactful and understanding in human relationship. This study is mainly focused on the social intelligence among the undergraduate students of science and arts subject streams studying in various degree colleges of Bhilai city, Chhattisgarh. Social intelligence can be defined as the intelligence that works behind group interactions and behaviours.

Al Makahleh & Ziadat (2012) investigated a relationship between social intelligence and the behavioural characteristics of talented students in a middle school from the perspective of their teachers. Results showed that the degree of response of the sample on the social intelligence scale was high on both parts of the scale. The results indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the average degree of response of the study sample due to the sex variable on both the social intelligence and behavioral characteristic scales for each of the total score or on the sub-dimensions.

Dureja (2012) compared the study of social intelligence among National Level Baseball players from different regions of India and revealed that North baseball players have greater social intelligence as compared to West baseball players. It includes an awareness of situations and the social dynamics that govern them and knowledge of interaction styles and strategies that can help a person achieve his or her objectives in dealing with others. It also involves a certain amount of self-insight and a consciousness of one’s own perceptions and reaction patterns. From the standpoint of interpersonal skills, Albrecht (2005) classified behaviour toward others as falling somewhere on a spectrum between “toxic” effect and “nourishing” effect. Toxic behaviour makes people feel devalued, angry, frustrated, guilty or otherwise inadequate. Nourishing behaviour makes people feel valued, respected, affirmed, encouraged or competent. A continued pattern of toxic behaviour indicates a low level of social intelligence - the inability to connect with people and influence them effectively. A continued pattern of nourishing behaviour tends to make a person much more effective in dealing with others; nourishing behaviours are the indicators of high social intelligence.

Adjustment: The harmonious relationship between individual and his or her human environment are taken as “Adjustment”. It is a very important factor, for better academic achievement and effective educational procedure. Gehlawat (2011) conducted a study on Adjustment among high school students In Relation to Their Gender. In result, no significant difference was found in the emotional adjustment, social adjustment and educational adjustment of boys and girls. No significant differences were found in the total adjustment of students with respect to their gender.

Adjustment for every living organism is a continuous process. Every change in the physical environment evokes the need for adjustment. Srividhya V. (2007) conducted a study on mental health and adjustment problems of students of navodhaya, central and state schools. Study observed that students of Navodhaya had better positive self evaluation, while the students of Central school had better skill of autonomy, group oriented attitude, perception of reality and integration of personality. Students of State schools were poor in all the dimensions.

Significance of the Study: A socially intelligent person is able to understand his social situation and form his approach according to requirements of the situation. Adjustment develops an ability in a person to work skillfully, maintains a balance between him and environment and develops his personality in all directions. In our day to day life we need the adjustment for living a stress free life, this adjustment
may be anywhere for example: in the family, in the school, in the peer groups, in the society, in the job, etc. This is necessary for the survival of an individual to adjust. The aim of this study is to gain Social Intelligence and adjustment in social relationship. This means to establish good relations with family, neighbours, friends, teachers and other members of society. The field of Social Intelligence is rather new and only a few studies have been carried in this field. Keeping in view the importance of Social Intelligence for students this study has been undertaken by investigator.

**Objectives of the Study:**
- To study and compare the level of social intelligence among boys and girls under graduate students.
- To study and compare the level of social intelligence among Hostlers and day-scholar under graduate students.
- To find out the relationship between social intelligence and adjustment of under graduate students.

**Hypotheses of the Study:**
- There was no significant difference between the level of social intelligence among boys and girls under graduate students.
- There was significant no difference between the level of social intelligence among Hostlers and Day-scholar under graduate students.
- There was no significant relationship between social intelligence and adjustment of under graduate students.

**Research Methodology and sample:**
**Descriptive** method of research will be employed for the present study. A sample of 200 Under Graduate students will be selected by **purposive** sampling method from Rohtak District. The sample consisted of male and female under graduate students.

**Tool Used:**
The following tools were used for the collection of data in the given study:
- Social Intelligence Scale (SIS) by N.K.Chadha and Usha Ganesan(2009)
- Adjustment Inventory For College Students (AICS) by Prof. A.K.P.Sinha and Prof. R.P. Singh(2012)

**Analysis and Interpretation of Data**

**SECTION I (O):** To Study and Compare The Level of Social Intelligence Among Boys and Girls Under Graduate Students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t-Value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>85.76</td>
<td>12.83</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>0.05 level of Significance</td>
<td>Not Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>83.66</td>
<td>9.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1**

**Interpretation:** Table 2 revealed that the calculated t-value is 1.34, which is less than the table value. So, the hypothesis "**There will be no significant difference between the level of social intelligence among boys and girls under graduate students.**" is accepted. It shows that the boys and girls having equal level of social intelligence.

**SECTION II (O):** To Study and Compare The Level of Social Intelligence Among Hostler and Day-Scholar Under Graduate Students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t-Value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hostler</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>82.34</td>
<td>15.48</td>
<td>3.714</td>
<td>0.01 level of Significance</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day-Scholar</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>9.46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2**

**Interpretation:** From the table 3, it is observed that the mean score of Day- Scholar and Hostler are 82.34 and 75.6. The calculated t value is 3.714, which is greater than the table value 2.60, this shows that there is a significant difference between the level of social intelligence among Day Scholar and Hostler under graduate students. So the hypothesis "**There will be no significant difference between the level of social intelligence among Hostlers and day-scholar under graduate students**" is rejected. It means Day-Scholars students are having greater level of social intelligence in the comparison of Hostlers students.

**SECTION III (O):** To Find Out the Relationship Between Social Intelligence and Adjustment of Under Graduate Students.

**Table: 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>r-Value</th>
<th>Degree of Correlation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Intelligence</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>83.28</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>35.28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 3**

**Interpretation:** The result of table 4 shows that mean score of social intelligence is significantly correlated with the mean score of Adjustment. The obtained correlation between the two variables is 0.95, which means that the two concerned variables are correlated to each other. So the hypothesis "**There will be no significant relationship between social intelligence and adjustment of under graduate students**" is rejected. The result indicates that the social intelligence and adjustment are influenced by each other. Both are highly positively correlated. If one will increases than other also increased.

**Conclusion:**
When investigator compares level of social intelligence on the bases of gender it was found that both gender have same level of social intelligence. When the comparison was done for the hostellers and day scholars then it was found that day scholar have more social intelligence then hostellers. When investigator sees the correlation between social intelligence and adjustment it was found that both term are highly positively correlated. If social intelligence increases then adjustment will increase and vise-versa.

**References:**