

Exploring the Relations Between Selected Emotional Intelligence Scale Among Three Different Combat Sports: A Correlation Analysis

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Abstract: Background: The research scholar selected this present research study to explore the relationship between selected emotional intelligence variables among sportspersons of selected three different games and sports. Objective; To determine the coefficient of correlation between selected Emotional intelligence variables among boxing, wrestling, and taekwondo players Measure; According to the supervisor's and research experts' guidance, the research scholar used the emotional intelligence scale (EIS; Anukool Hyde et, al. 1971) based on 5 items Likert scale. The above-mentioned Questionnaire had high reliability and acceptable construct validity ($r = 0.88$, $V = 0.93$). Therefore, the scales were found to have adequate properties and to be applicable in research and practice. Hypothesis; It was hypothesized that a statistically significant positive strong correlation would be found between selected Emotional intelligence variables among selected sportspersons. Statistics; To calculate the mean and correlation the research scholar used descriptive statistics (M, SD), and Pearson product-moment correlation in the IBM® SPSS Statistics analysis package. Results: In the present research study, revealed that there was a statistically significant coefficient correlation found between selected Emotional intelligence variables among boxing, wrestling, and taekwondo players, Boxing ($M = 135.66$, $\pm SD = 54.83$), Wrestling ($M = 123.11$, $\pm SD = 50.21$), and Taekwondo ($M = 144.66$, $\pm SD = 60.72$), and Pearson product-moment correlation was found between cumulative score among boxing and wrestling ($r = 986^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$), boxing and taekwondo ($r = 994^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$), and the wrestling and taekwondo ($r = 989^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$). The result indicated that a statistically significant very positive correlation was found between the selected psychological variables among boxing, wrestling and taekwondo players at significance level 0.01.

Keywords: Psychology, Coefficient of Correlation Analysis, Emotional Intelligence, Boxing, Wrestling, Taekwondo

1. Introduction

1.1. Psychology

The scientific study of the mind and behavior is called psychology. Psychologists are actively engaged in the investigation of and understanding of mental, neurological, and behavioral processes. Psychology is regarded as a "hub science" having strong ties to social science, education, and medicine. Psychology is the scientific study of both human

and non-human behavior and the mind. Psychology is the study of feelings, ideas, and other conscious and unconscious events [1]. The Greek words psyche (mind, soul, or spirit) and logos (knowledge, discourse, or study) are the roots of the English word psychology. The 'study of the mind' is what psychology essentially is. The first psychological laboratory was established in 1879 by Wilhelm Wundt at the University of Leipzig in Germany, marking the beginning of psychology as a distinct field of study. Introspection, or the observation and examination of one's conscious mental processes, is a

method Wundt and his colleagues use to study the "mind." [2] Psychology studies the connections between brain activity and behavior as well as the environment and behavior, using what they discover to further our understanding and make the world a better place [3]. This view of psychology's historical, ontological, and epistemological attachment to the positivist method of natural research may have reached the limits of its applicability and, after enhancing science's reputation, has now turned into a barrier [4].

1.2. Sports Psychology

Sports psychology is a specialty that employs psychological knowledge and abilities to solve issues such as systemic problems in sports environments and organizations, social and developmental elements of sports participation, and optimal performance and well-being of athletes. A doctorate in one of the major branches of psychology and a license as a psychologist are prerequisites for the APA to recognize sport psychology as a skill. [5] Sports psychology is a fairly new branch of sports science that has just recently started to take off in India. Despite the sports industry's rapid expansion, sports psychology is still a relatively young field. Examining the current state of sport psychology, as well as the seriousness and necessity of psychological intervention in sports, is the goal of this review [6]. This essay aims to provide a summary of the numerous methods sports psychologists use to mentally prepare players for their best efforts. To perform at their very best during sporting events, coaches and players should combine both the mental and physical aspects of performance into their training programs [7].

1.3. Emotional Intelligence Scale

Emotional intelligence is the single most significant factor impacting personal performance, job success, leadership, and life satisfaction, the experience-based learning process is necessary to develop emotional intelligence. Self-directed coaching, mentoring, and visualization are all necessary components of an intentional, active, learner-centered approach to developing emotional knowledge and abilities. The development of students' personal fulfillment, academic success, and career effectiveness can be facilitated by teaching them certain emotional intelligence abilities, behaviors, and attitudes [8].

A similar study found; Given the significance of emotions in daily life and the need to manage them, this research project gave a group of undergraduate students an 18-week course on emotional management, looked at differences in emotional intelligence (EI) levels before and after the course, and evaluated the impact of EI on several subjective wellness and psychological distress variables. The major findings confirm that formal education can be used to improve EI knowledge, skills, and competencies. Understanding EI in particular could assist educators and other helping professionals in determining people's EI levels, developing pertinent curricula, and enhancing the influence of EI on both general well-being and psychiatric suffering [9].

In another similar research found; In this study, five dimensions of organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) and in-role behavior (IRB) were used as criterion factors and four dimensions of emotional intelligence (EI) were used as predictor variables. To identify the distinct variance in the prediction of criteria factors, demographic variables have been controlled. $R_c = 0.569$ indicates a significant correlation between the emotional intelligence dimensions and the outcome variables. [10]. Another similar research was found; The current study's objective was to examine, among graduate and postgraduate students, the association between emotional intelligence and the big five personality traits of extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, openness to experience, and neuroticism Indian version (Thingujam, N. K. S., & Ram, U., 2000). The findings indicated that among graduate and postgraduate students, there is a strong relationship between emotional intelligence and extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness to experience. Graduate and postgraduate students show no discernible relationship between emotional intelligence and neuroticism (Ashokbhai et al.). Another similar research, found; The capacity to recognize and control both your own emotions and other people's emotions is known as emotional intelligence. Sport is a very emotional and intense activity. Sports performance depends on emotions. There is evidence that emotional intelligence enhances the performances of athletes and coaches. The reader will learn about the function of emotional intelligence in sports in this essay [12].

1.4. Emotional Intelligence Sub-Scales

The detailed description of the subscales (variables) which were used for the present research study is as follows:

1. Self-Awareness: The capacity to concentrate on oneself and determine whether or not one's behaviors, ideas, or emotions conform to one's norms is known as self-awareness.
2. Empathy: The capacity to empathize with another person by envisioning what it would be like to be in that person's shoes.
3. Self-Motivation: Your ability to efficiently execute a variety of chores and obligations depends on your motivation.
4. Emotional Stability: An emotionally stable person can create a well-rounded and integrated perspective on life's challenges. [13]
5. Managing Relations: Maintaining relationships with family, friends, and especially love partners takes work. Relationships play a significant role in our lives and frequently provide us with meaning purpose, and happy emotions.

2. Material and Method

2.1. Research Design

The present study's design was descriptive, using a questionnaire to conduct the survey. Based on the objectives

of the research study, the researcher selected three different sports, including boxing, wrestling, and taekwondo. 10 from Boxing, 10 from Wrestling, and 10 from Taekwondo, a total of 30 participants were selected by random method. It was ensured that all the participating players played up to the national level. The age of the selected participants was between 18 to 25 years and all were from Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar Punjab.

2.2. Intervention

Through a survey, the researcher discovered the participants of all three sports who used to prepare under the Sports Board of Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar Punjab. A total of 30 players were selected through a lottery system by calling all the participants of the three different games and sports on the university campus, of which finally 10 were selected from Boxing, 10 from Wrestling, and 10 from Taekwondo games. All the selected participants were given a questionnaire booklet and given instructions on how to fill the booklet. All the participants filled out the booklet carefully.

2.3. Selection of Variables

The research scholar selected the variables of the current study as mentioned below in the table.

Table 1. The Selected Variables, and Abbreviations of the Study.

S. No.	Selected Variables	Abbreviations
1.	Self-Awareness	SA
2.	Empathy	EM
3.	Self-Motivation	SM
4.	Emotional Stability	ES
5.	Managing Relations	MR

N = 30

As per Table 1, The self-awareness variable is abbreviated as SA, the empathy variable is abbreviated as EM, the self-motivation variable is abbreviated as SM, the emotional stability variable is abbreviated as ES, the managing relationships variable is abbreviated as MR, the integrity variable is abbreviated as IG, the self-development variable is abbreviated as SD, value orientation variable is abbreviated as VO, the commitment variable is abbreviated as CM, and the altruistic behavior is abbreviated as AB.

2.4. Measures

The researcher used the Emotional Intelligence Scale Questionnaire (EISQ; Anukool Hyde & Sanjyot Pethe, 1971) and Fisher, Yates to measure emotional intelligence. (1992) (34 items) The above-mentioned questionnaire to measure psychological well-being had high reliability and acceptable construct validity. As a result, the scales were determined to have adequate properties and to be useful in research and practice.

2.5. Data Collection

For this current research study, the research scholar

collected data using questionnaires based on variables chosen by his supervisor and research expert. Before collecting data, the research scholar motivated all participants and instructed them to carefully read the instructions and questions in the booklet. Following that, instructions were given to tick or circle one of the statements provided in the questionnaire booklet. All of the chosen participants were ecstatic.

2.6. Hypothesis

Considering the objectives of the research, it was hypothesized that there might be a statistically significant positive strong correlation could be found between the selected variables at ($p \leq 0.05$, and $p \leq 0.01$) in the players of (boxing, wrestling, and taekwondo).

3. Statistics

The statistical methods used for data analysis are documented below.

1. Descriptive statistics were used to calculate the mean and standard deviation between variables.
2. Pearson product-moment correlation was used to calculate the correlation between the variables.

4. Results

According to Table 2, the descriptive statistics selected the game of Boxing, and the mean and SD were found (139.2 ± 54.83). The mean and SD value of the selected game of Wrestling was found, (124.9 ± 50.21). The Mean and SD value of selected game wrestling was found, (147.4 ± 60.72).

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of selected variables of the emotional intelligence scale.

S. No.	Sections	Mean	SD
1	Boxing	135.66	54.83
2	Wrestling	123.11	50.21
3	Taekwondo	144.66	60.72

N = 30; Boxing = 10; Wrestling = 10; Taekwondo = 10

Table 3. The coefficient of correlation between selected boxing, wrestling, and taekwondo.

	Boxing	wrestling	Taekwondo
Boxing	1		
wrestling	.986**	1	
Taekwondo	.994**	.989**	1

** Significant at the level of ≤ 0.01 ; * Significant at the level of ≤ 0.05

According to the above-given Table 3, the result of the present study showed that the cumulative coefficient of correlation between selected Emotional intelligence variables among Boxing and Wrestling persons was found ($r = .986^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$), the result specified that it was a positive very strong relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05.

According to the above-given Table 3, the result of the present study showed that the cumulative coefficient of

correlation between selected Emotional intelligence variables among Boxing and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = .994^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$), the result specified that it was a positive very strong relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05.

According to the above-given Table 3, the result of the present study showed that the cumulative coefficient of correlation between selected Emotional intelligence variables among taekwondo and wrestling sportspersons was found ($r = .989^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$), the result specified that it was a positive very strong relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05.

According to the below-listed Table 4, the results of the study showed the coefficient of correlation between selected psychological variables namely Self-Awareness between Emotional Stability among boxing and wrestling players was found ($r = .609^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive moderate relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The selected variables namely Self-Awareness between Empathy among boxing and wrestling players was found ($r = -.600^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a negatively moderate relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between selected variables namely Self-motivation (SM) among boxing and wrestling players was found ($r = .656^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive moderate relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between selected variables namely Emotional Stability and Self-motivation among boxing and wrestling players was found ($r = -.832^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$), the result specified that it was a negative very strong relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between selected psychological variables namely Emotional Stability (ES) and Empathy (EM), among boxing and wrestling players was found ($r = .804^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$), the result specified that it was a positive very strong relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between the selected psychological variable namely Emotional Stability (ES) among boxing and wrestling players was found ($r = .678^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive moderate relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between selected psychological variables namely self-Awareness (SA) between Emotionally Stability (ES), among boxing and wrestling players was found ($r = .638^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive moderate relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between selected psychological variables namely self-Awareness (SA) between Managing Relations (ES), among boxing and wrestling players was found ($r = .655^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result shows that it was a positive moderate relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between selected psychological variables namely Empathy (EM) between Emotionally Stability (ES), among boxing and wrestling players was found

($r = .746^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive moderate relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between selected psychological variables namely Empathy (EM) between Managing Relations (MR), among boxing and wrestling players was found ($r = .674^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive moderate relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between selected psychological variables namely Managing Relations (MR) between Emotionally Stability (ES), among boxing and wrestling players was found ($r = .607^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive moderate relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05.

According to the below-listed Table 5, the coefficient of correlation between selected variables namely Self-Awareness among Boxing and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = 1.00^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$), the result specified that it was a positive very excellent relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between selected variables namely Empathy (EM) among Boxing and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = 1.00^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$), the result specified that it was a positive very excellent relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between selected variables namely Emotional Stability (ES) among Boxing and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = 1.00^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$), the result specified that it was a positive very excellent relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between selected variables namely Emotional Stability (ES) and Managing Relations among Boxing and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = .600^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive moderate relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between the selected variable namely Managing Relations (MR) among Boxing and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = 1.00^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$), the result specified that it was a positive very excellent relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between the selected variables namely Managing Relations (MR) and Emotional Stability among Boxing and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = .600^{**}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive moderate relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05.

According to the below-listed Table 6, the coefficient of correlation between the selected variables namely Self – Awareness (SA) and Emotional Stability (ES) among Wrestling and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = .638^{**}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive moderate relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between the selected variables namely Self-Awareness (SA), and Managing Relations (MR) among Wrestling and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = .655^{**}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive moderate relationship and there

was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between the selected variables namely Self-Awareness (SA) and Empathy (EM) among Wrestling and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = -.600^{**}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a negative relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between the selected variables namely Emotional Stability (ES) and Empathy (EM) among Wrestling and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = .746^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive moderate relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between the selected variables namely Managing Relations (MR) and Empathy (EM) among Wrestling and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = .674^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive moderate relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between the selected variables namely Self-Motivation (SM) and Empathy (EM) among Wrestling and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = .776^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a negative relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between the selected variables namely Emotional Stability (ES) and Empathy (EM) among Wrestling and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = .804^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive strong relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between the selected variables namely Emotional Stability (ES) and Managing Relations (MR) among Wrestling and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = .607^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive strong relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between the selected variables namely Emotional Stability (ES) and Self-Awareness (SA) among Wrestling and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = .609^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive strong relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between the selected variable namely Emotional Stability (ES) among Wrestling and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = .678^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive strong relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05. The coefficient of correlation between the selected variables namely Emotional Stability (ES) and Managing Relations (MR) among Wrestling and Taekwondo sportspersons was found ($r = .600^{*}$, $p \leq 0.05$), the result specified that it was a positive strong relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05.

5. Discussion and Findings

The present research study aimed to explore the relationship between psychological variables in boxing, wrestling, and taekwondo players. For this, we selected three combat sports namely Boxing, Wrestling, and Taekwondo. The three combat sports were chosen because we wanted to explore the

psychological correlation of how closely the three combat sports relate to each other. If we talk about literature and theory, according to literature and theory there will be a strong relationship between the competitors in boxing, wrestling, and taekwondo sports, this was possible because these three sports were fighting in nature. In the present research study, a very strong relationship was found between the Emotional intelligence variables among the players of all three sports, such as boxing, wrestling, and taekwondo which was of 0.01 level of significance. The researcher first found a coefficient correlation of the emotional intelligence variable among the cumulative scores of the players of the three selected sports, finding that the three sports were highly correlated with each other. After that, the correlation between emotional intelligence variables among thirty players was determined, in which it was found that there was a positive strong significant correlation between some of the variables.

According to the results, the hypothesis of the researcher was correct, but to find out the credibility and reliability of the research, the researcher reviewed the literature related to his research, which is as follows;

In June 2018, a thorough literature search was carried out. 21 research focusing on EI and athletic performance in competitive sports were found. To determine the impact of the association, we measured correlation (r). The results were interpreted using a random effects model. A minor but significant link between EI and sports performance was discovered by a meta-analysis of 22 effect sizes on the responses of 3,431 participants ($r = 0.16$) [14]. Background: In the fields of education and healthcare, emotional intelligence has become a necessary fundamental foundation. Emotional intelligence is now understood to be more than just a set of professional skills or competencies that influence students' capacity for emotion regulation. A convenience sample of 204 nursing students from all levels of the nursing college at Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University in Riyadh was used in a quantitative descriptive correlational design. The Schutte Self-Report Emotional Intelligence Scale was utilized. Results: Among undergraduate nursing students, emotional intelligence ($r = 0.279$) was significantly linked ($p < 0.001$) with academic success. Conclusions: Nursing students at Princess Nourah bin Abdulrahman University who excelled academically also had high levels of emotional intelligence. [15]. The findings from four hierarchical regression models generally support the idea that emotional intelligence is positively correlated with the psychological well-being traits of self-esteem, life satisfaction, and self-acceptance [9]. Convenience sampling was the sampling method utilized in this study. Using the Pearson correlation technique, the results of the respondents' data analysis on emotional intelligence and subjective well-being were produced. The correlation analysis between the two variables reveals a significant and favorable relationship between emotional intelligence and students' subjective well-being at a university in Jakarta studying psychology [16]. Male college students performed better than female students in terms of self-efficacy, emotional intelligence, and level of physical activity. Self-efficacy was

positively connected with emotional intelligence in college students ($r = 0.18$, $P = 0.001$), and the amount of physical activity was positively correlated with both ($r = 0.24$, $P = 0.001$) and self-efficacy ($r = 0.26$, $P = 0.001$). In college students, self-efficacy partially acted as a mediator between physical activity and emotional intelligence ($ES = 0.06$) [17]. Although these associations were minor, we discovered a substantial correlation between EI dimensions and PA levels. Sex and leisure-time PA (LTPA) were linked with emotional attention, according to fully adjusted linear regression ($r^2c = .025$). Age, LTPA, and sex all had positive correlations with emotional restoration ($r^2c = .024$). There were statistically significant gender differences in emotional intelligence ($p = .001$; $2p = .039$), with women scoring better on emotional attentiveness ($p = .001$) and males on emotional clarity ($p = .001$) and repair ($p = .001$). Sex differences in PA levels were observed ($p = .001$; $2p = .038$). Men do better in both occupational PA ($p = .001$) and LTPA levels ($p = .002$) [18]. Emotional and self-efficacy bar-on job Surveys were utilized to assess the views of the teachers.

Emotional awareness, empathy, and self-efficacy were found to be significantly correlated [19]. The findings demonstrated a substantial positive association between emotional quotient (EQ) and job satisfaction ($r = .349$) as well as a significant positive relationship between the elements of social skills, empathy, and motivation and job satisfaction at level [20].

The purpose of the present research study was to find correlations between emotional intelligence variables such as self-awareness, empathy, self-motivation, emotional stability, and managing relationships among players of three combat sports. From the results of the present research, it was found that there was a strong correlation between the players among all the selected variables. We reviewed the research similar to this research, in all the research, a significant correlation was seen in the variables of emotional intelligence. According to this literature review and theory, it is said that there was a significant correlation between the variables of the emotional intelligence scale among the players.

Table 4. The coefficient of correlation between selected Emotional intelligence variables among boxing, and wrestling players.

	SA (B)	EM (B)	SM (B)	ES (B)	MR (B)	SA (W)	EM (W)	SM (W)	ES (W)	MR (W)
SA (B)	1									
EM (B)	.414	1								
SM (B)	.366	-.122	1							
ES (B)	.490	.250	.234	1						
MR (B)	.571	.522	.270	.600*	1					
SA (W)	.361	-.600*	.179	.455	-.151	1				
EM (W)	.475	.227	-.174	.804*	.235	.504	1			
SM (W)	.104	.146	.656*	.349	.193	.394	.390	1		
ES (W)	.609*	.144	-.832*	.678	0.25	.638*	.746*	.408	1	
MR (W)	.155	-.136	-.147	.416	-.203	.655*	.674*	.171	.607*	1

Table 5. The coefficient of correlation between selected Emotional intelligence variables among boxing, and taekwondo players.

	SA (B)	EM (B)	SM (B)	ES (B)	MR (B)	SA (T)	EM (T)	SM (T)	ES (T)	MR (T)
SA (B)	1									
EM (B)	.414	1								
SM (B)	.366	-.122	1							
ES (B)	.490	.250	.234	1						
MR (B)	.571	.522	.270	.600*	1					
SA (T)	.100**	.414	.366	.490	.571	1				
EM (T)	.414	.100**	-.122	.250	.522	.041	1			
SM (T)	-.216	-.333	.755	.138	-.208	-.216	-.333	1		
ES (T)	.490	.250	.234	.100**	.600*	.490	.250	.138	1	
MR (T)	.571	.522	.270	.600	100**	.571	.522	-.208	.600*	1

Table 6. The coefficient of correlation between selected Emotional intelligence variables among wrestling, and taekwondo players.

	SA (W)	EM (W)	SM (W)	ES (W)	MR (W)	SA (T)	EM (T)	SM (T)	ES (T)	MR (T)
SA (W)	1									
EM (W)	.504	1								
SM (W)	.394	.390	1							
ES (W)	.638*	.746*	.408	1						
MR (W)	.655*	.674*	.171	.607*	1					
SA (T)	.361	.475	.104	.609*	.155	1				
EM (T)	-.600*	.227	.146	.144	-.136	.414	1			
SM (T)	.257	-.776*	-.101	-.139	.111	-.216	-.333	1		
ES (T)	.455	.804*	.349	.678*	.416	.490	.250	.138	1	
MR (T)	-.151	.235	.193	0.25	-.203	.571	.522	-.208	.600*	1

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). *. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

5.1. Major Findings of the Research

It is found from the present research study that there was a strong correlation between the variables of the scale of emotional intelligence among the three different games sportspersons (Boxing, Wrestling, and Taekwondo), the statistical details of which are as follows; the cumulative coefficient of correlation between selected Emotional intelligence variables among Boxing and Wrestling persons was found ($r = .986^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$), Boxing and Taekwondo sportspersons were found ($r = .994^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$), and Taekwondo and Wrestling sportspersons was found ($r = .989^{**}$, $p \leq 0.01$), the result specified that it was a positive very strong relationship and there was a statistically significant correlation at 0.05.

5.2. Testing Hypothesis

Based on the above facts, it was concluded that the coefficient of correlations between selected variables of the emotional intelligence scale among three different combat sportspersons was statistically significant at level 0.05; hence the research scholar had success in rejecting the null hypothesis, and thus alternative (experimental) hypothesis is accepted.

6. Recommendations

1. Based on the present research study, it is recommended that this literature enhance the knowledge of sports psychologists, coaches, and physical educationists.
2. Similar study can be done in the future to find out the correlation between other psychological variables.
3. We need to do more studies to find out the correlation of psychological variables between sportsmen and non-sportsmen.

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