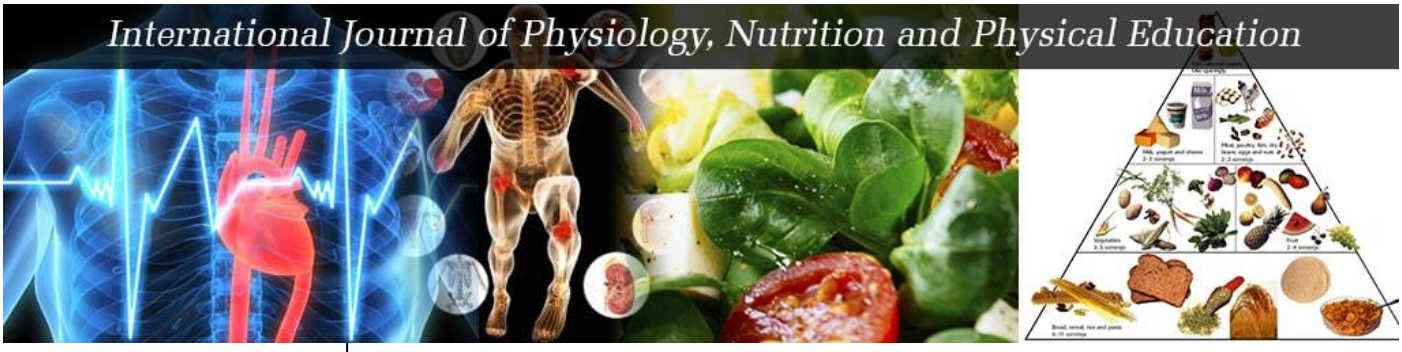

ISSN: 2456-0057
IJPNPE 2017; 2(2): 1085-1087
© 2017 IJPNPE
www.journalofsports.com
Received: 08-05-2017
Accepted: 09-06-2017

Kuldeep Kumar
Research Scholar,
Department of Physical Education-Teacher Education Learning and Research, Post Graduate Government College Sector-11, Chandigarh, Punjab, India

Dr. Ajit Singh
Assistant Professor,
Department of Physical Education-Teacher Education Learning and Research, Post Graduate Government College Sector-11, Chandigarh, Punjab, India

Correspondence
Kuldeep Kumar
Research Scholar,
Department of Physical Education-Teacher Education Learning and Research, Post Graduate Government College Sector-11, Chandigarh, Punjab, India

Influence of various streams on decision making ability and intelligence of college female students

Kuldeep Kumar and Dr. Ajit Singh

Abstract
The purpose of the study was to study influence of intelligence on decision making of college students. To achieve this purpose of the study, hundred female students of P.G.G.C, Sector-42 Chandigarh, were randomly selected, in the age group of eighteen to twenty two years. The selected sub-jects were from five different streams i.e., B.Sc. Medical, B. Sc. Non-Medical, B. Com., B.C.A and B.A. and from each group twenty students were selected. The collection of the data through questionnaires: Intelligence and risk taking ability. The analysis of the data was done by using Mean and S.D, One Way ANOVA and Product Moment Correlation. The level of significance was set at 0.05. The results of the study suggests that there is no relationship found between the intelligence and decision making ability of the females.

Keywords: Intelligence, college, students, female and decision making

1. Introduction
One of the essential objectives for which people and social orders attempt is their knowledge. Be that as it may, exhibit day way of life and aggressive world is putting weight on individuals. That person from all age gatherings are getting stress and strains from various sources. Of all the phase of life, there are sure stages which are more defenseless against this. Its idea started from positive psychology. Intelligence is the ability to learn about, to learn from, to understand about, and interact with one' environment. (German Poet). Ability to evaluate &judge, capacity for original and productive thought to learn from experience, adapt to new situations to acquire and apply knowledge and skills. "Intelligence is the aggregate or global capacity of the individual to act purposefully, to think rationally and to deal effectively with his environment" reflects this broader view (Edwards, 1994; Wechsler).

2. Methodology
2.1 Sample
The sample of the study was selected from the population of college students studying in the Government Colleges Sector-42 Chandigarh. The sampling frame for the present study were the following five streams i.e., B.Sc. Medical, B.Sc. Non-Medical, B.com, B.C.A, and B.A, Total 100 students i.e., female students studying in graduation were randomly selected. The age of the subjects ranged between 18 to 22 years.

2.2. Criterion Measures
Intelligence To assess the intelligence of the selected students from colleges of Chandigarh Choice, measure of reflectivity-impulsivity cognitive style developed by Prof Dr. (Mrs.) T. Kalyani Devi was used. The primary measure used to assess reflectivity-impulsivity is matching familiar figure test (Kagan, *et al.* 1964). This carries 1 figure. We have to select a figure one out six figures. The questionnaire and decide what they will do in particular situation given in the questionnaire.

3. Results
In this section the influence of various streams on decision making among the college students of Chandigarh is presented.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of college female students on decision making and intelligence

Variables	Groups	Number	mean	SD	SEM
Decision	B.Sc. Non-Medical	20	46.40	7.64	1.70
	B.Sc. Medical	20	42.65	7.25	1.62
	B. COM	20	37.90	9.27	2.07
	B. C. A	20	35.15	10.50	2.35
	B. A	20	36.65	7.82	1.75
Intelligence	B.Sc. Non-Medical	20	18.20	1.85	.41
	B.Sc. Medical	20	15.00	3.90	.87
	B. Com	20	19.70	1.59	.35
	B. C. A	20	18.30	1.94	.43
	B. A	20	17.15	2.49	.55

It can be seen from table-1 that the mean value of college female students of B. Sc. Non-Medical, B.Sc. Medical. B.com, B.C.A, B.A, on decision making in 46.40, 42.65, 37.90, 35.15, 36.65 respectively. That the mean value of college female students of B.Sc. Non-Medical, B.Sc. Medical. B.com, B.C.A, B.A, on intelligence.

Table 2: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to the variables Decision making and intelligence college female students.

Variables	Source of	Sum of	Degree of	Mean	F-value	P-value
Decision	Between	1736.50	4	434.12	5.88	.00
	Within	7008.25	95	73.77		
Intelligence	Between	243.96	4	60.99	9.572	.00
	Within	594.15	95	6.25		

Significant at 0.05 F0.05 (2,597)

It can be seen from table-2 that statistically significant differences ($p<0.05$) were found among the students of different streams of Govt. College sector-42 Chandigarh on risk taking ability and intelligence.

Since the ‘’F’’-ratio 5.885 and 9.572 was found statistically significant, therefore, LSD Post-hoc test was applied to find out the degree and direction of differences between paired means among the students of different streams of Govt. college sector-42 on decision making and intelligence reprinting. The results of Post-hoc test have been presented in table-3.

Table 3: Significance of difference between paired means among decision making college female students. LSD

Dependent Variable	Streams	(J)) streams	(J) mean Difference	P-Value
Decision making	B.Sc. Non. Medical	B.Sc. Medical	3.75	.17
		B. Com	8.50*	.00
		B. C. A.	11.25*	.00
		B. A.	9.75*	.00
	B.Sc. Medical	B.Sc. Non. Medical	-3.75	.17
		B. Com	4.75	.08
		B. C. A.	7.50*	.00
		B. A.	6.00*	.03
	B. Com	B.Sc. Non. Medical	-8.50*	.00
		B.Sc. Medical	-4.75	.08
		B. C. A.	2.75	.31
		B. A.	1.25	.64
	B. C. A.	B.Sc. Non. Medical	-11.25*	.00
		B.Sc. Medical	-7.50*	.00
		B. Com	-2.75	.31
		B. A.	-1.50000	.58
	B. A.	B.Sc. Non. Medical	-9.75*	.00
		B.Sc. Medical	-6.00*	.03
		B. Com	-1.25	.64
		B. C. A.	1.50	.58

Table 4: Significance of difference between paired means among intelligence college female students.

Dependent Variable	Streams	(J)) streams	(J) mean Difference	P-Value
Intelligence	B.Sc. Non. Medical	B.Sc. Medical	3.20*	.00
		B. Com	-1.50	.06
		B. C. A.	-.10	.90
		B. A.	1.05	.18
	B.Sc. Medical	B.Sc. Non. Medical	-3.20*	.00
		B. Com	-4.70*	.00
		B. C. A.	-3.30*	.00
		B. A.	-2.15	.00
	B. Com	B.Sc. Non. Medical	1.50	.06
		B.Sc. Medical	4.70*	.00
		B. C. A.	1.40	.08
		B. A.	2.55*	.00
	B. C. A.	B.Sc. Non. Medical	.10	.90
		B.Sc. Medical	3.30*	.00
		B. Com	-1.40	.08
		B. A.	1.15	.14
	B. A.	B.Sc. Non. Medical	-1.05	.18
		B.Sc. Medical	2.15	.00
		B. Com	-2.55*	.00
		B. C. A.	-1.15	.14

The mean difference between B.Sc. Non-Medical and B.com female students of Govt. College Sector-42 Chandigarh on intelligence was found to be 3.20*. The p-value (sig.) .00 showed that the B.Sc. Non-Medical exhibited better intelligence than their counterpart i.e. B.Sc. Medical on intelligence.

The mean difference between B.Sc. Medical and B.com female students of Govt. College Sector-42 Chandigarh on intelligence was found to be -4.70*. The p-value (sig.) .00 showed that the B.Sc. Medical exhibited better intelligence than their counterpart i.e. B.com on intelligence.

The mean difference between B.Sc. Medical and B.C.A. female students of Govt. College Sector-42 Chandigarh on intelligence.

4. Discussion

A perusal at Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) table 1 revealed significant differences among various streams college students of decision making and intelligence. When compared the mean scores of all the groups on decision making. It has been results that the significant difference between mean score B.Sc. Non-Medical were better than B.A, on decision making. The mean score B.com were better than B.Sc. Medical on intelligence. The B.Sc. Non-Medical exhibited better Decision making than their counterpart i.e. B.A. Decision making. The B.Sc. Medical exhibited better Decision making than their counterpart i.e. B.C.A. Decision making. The B.Sc. Medical exhibited better Decision making than their counterpart i.e. B.A. Decision making. The B.com exhibited better Decision making than their counterpart i.e. B.C.A. Decision making. The B.Sc. Non- Medical exhibited better intelligence than their counterpart i.e. B.Sc. Medical on intelligence. The B.Sc. Medical exhibited better intelligence than their counterpart i.e. B.com on intelligence. The B.Sc. Medical exhibited better intelligence than their counterpart i.e. B.C.A. on intelligence. The B.com exhibited better intelligence than their counterpart i.e. B.A. on intelligence.

5. Conclusion

After analysis the data following conclusions are drawn: the B.Sc. Non-Medical exhibited better decision making than their counterpart i.e. B.com on decision making. The B.Sc. Non-Medical exhibited better Decision making than their counterpart i.e. B.C.A. Decision making.

6. References

1. Jain S. Introduction to psychology, Jalandhar City: Kalyani Publishers, 2015.
1. Baron RA. Intelligence, cognitive, practical and emotional. Pearson education: Inc. Publishing, 2015.
2. Devi KT. Measure of reflectivity-impulsivity cognitive styles. Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh): Rakhi Prakashan Publisher, 1985.
3. Ellis C. Key concept in sports Psychology. London and New York: Routledge 11 new fetter lane, 2004.
4. Cox Richard X. Sports Psychology concept and application. United States: McGraw Hill Publishing Company, 2002.