



ISSN: 2456-0057

IJPNPE 2020; 5(2): 229-231

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www.journalofsports.com

Received: 02-07-2020

Accepted: 15-08-2020

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An analytical study of attitude of people towards sports with low and high intelligence

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was to determine the relation of attitude and intelligence of people towards sport. To achieve this 125 such people have been chosen through the technique of random sampling with the permission of the concerned persons, who had basic knowledge of sports. The Attitude Scale and Intelligence Test of S. Jalota tools are employed for collecting the data. For the present study, the mean value, standard deviation and 't' test were applied to analyze the data. The result of the study revealed that attitude of high intelligence people are more than people of low intelligence towards the sports.

Keywords: Attitude, intelligence, sports, attitude scale, intelligence test etc

Introduction

Sports play an important role in the development of an individual and human civilization. For the need of the survival the first sports such as hunting and running grew so popular among people. Others developed from religious rites. For the passion for fitness and enjoyment, today, huge number of people takes part in sports, while others are professionals in a vast industry. Sports of various types, play a vital role for inculcating the spirit of team work, cooperation, competition and yet ever intensifying search for newer achievement. Sports are agent of socialization and sublimation of psychological energy. It teaches not to be frustrated unduly but to intensify efforts for further excellence. Such is its all round imprint on the personality of those who participate and witness the events. A sport is an integral to humans. It is inherited by both the nature and other human. A child received it from the Mother Nature. Ever since an infant comes to this world, it knows how to make physical movements. It is these physical movements of the infant that makes it develop and grow. We also receive sports at later stage from other human beings. We are taught how to maintain our body and mind in perfect coordination so as to lead a healthy life. In humans, intelligence is most widely studied, but is also observed in animals and plants.

The intelligence of machines or the simulation of intelligence in machines is called an "Artificial Intelligence". Since before the twentieth century, numerous definitions of and hypotheses about intelligence have been proposed with no consensus yet reached by scholars. Various approaches to human intelligence have been adopted within the discipline of psychology with the psychometric approach being especially familiar to the general public. Francis Galton was the first scientist to propose a theory of general intelligence; that intelligence is a true, biologically-based mental faculty that can be analysed by measuring a person's reaction time to cognitive tasks. It is concluded by Galton's research in measuring the head sizes of British scientists and laymen led to the conclusion that head-size is unrelated to a person's intelligence.

A general mental capability among other things which involves the ability to reason, plan, solve problems, think abstractly, comprehend complex ideas, learn quickly and learn from experience. It is not only book learning, test-taking smarts or a narrow academic skill. But, it shows a broader and deeper capability for comprehending our surroundings "catching on", "making sense" of things, or "figuring out" what to do.

Every individuals differ from one another in their ability to understand complex ideas, to learn from experience, to adopt effectively to the environment, to overcome obstacles by thinking and to engage in various forms of reasoning.

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These individual differences can be adequate, they are never entirely relevant, a given person's intellectual performance will vary on different occasions, in different domains, as judged by different criteria. Although considerable clarity has been achieved in some areas, no such conceptualization has yet answered all the important questions, and none commands universal.

Material and Methods

For the purpose of the present study, all the people (male and female) of Amravati District of Maharashtra State, a representative sample of 125 such people has been chosen through the technique of random sampling. With the permission of the concerned persons, who had basic knowledge of sports, were identified and the relevant tools were administered to them. The Attitude Scale and Intelligence Test of S. Jalota tools are used for collecting the date. For the present study, the mean value, standard deviation and 't' test were applied to analyse the data.

Results and Discussion

Comparison of Attitude of Scores of Male and Female with High intelligence

In order to compare the attitude of people with high and low intelligence, the significant difference between mean attitudes score of male and female having high intelligence was computed which is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Significance of Difference between Mean Attitude Score of Male and Female having High Intelligence

| Respondents | N | Mean | S.D. | 't'-value | Level of Significance |
|-------------|----|-------|------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Male | 88 | 49.01 | 6.43 | | |
| | | | | 4.135 | 0.05 |
| Female | 37 | 45.41 | 6.08 | | |

As exhibited in Table 1 above, the Mean Attitude Score of male who scored high on Intelligence Test was 49.01 and Mean Attitude scores of female who scored high on Intelligence Test was 45.41, and the calculated value of 't' was 4.135, which is more than table value (1.96). It means that the hypothesis was rejected at the 0.05 level of significance and significant difference of attitude towards sports was found between the male and female with high intelligence.

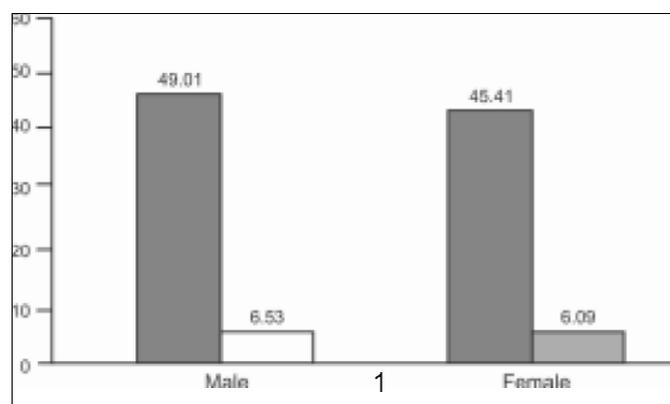


Fig 1: Scores of Male and Female Having High Intelligence

In order to compare the attitude of people with high and low intelligence, the significance difference between mean attitudes score of male and female having low intelligence was computed which is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Significance of Difference between Mean Attitude Score of Male and Female having Low Intelligence

| Respondents | N | Mean | S.D. | 't'-value | Level of Significance |
|-------------|----|-------|------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Male | 88 | 48.68 | 6.45 | | |
| | | | | 2.78 | 0.05 |
| Female | 37 | 45.51 | 5.42 | | |

As shown in Table 2 above, the Mean Attitude Score of Male who scored low on Intelligence Test was 48.68 and Mean Attitude Score of Female who scored low on intelligence test was 45.51, and the calculated value of 't' was 2.78, which is more than table value (1.96). It means that the hypothesis was rejected at the 0.05 level of significance and significant difference was found in attitude towards sports between the male and female with low intelligence.

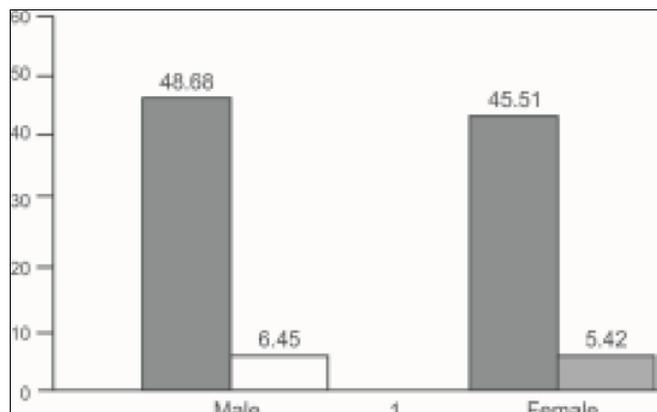


Fig 2: Scores of Male and Female Having Low Intelligence

Conclusion

The following main conclusions on the basis of analysis of the data have been drawn that attitude towards Sports of high intelligence of male was significantly different from the attitudes towards sports of female having high intelligence. The attitude towards sports of low intelligence of male was significantly different from the attitude towards sports of female having low intelligence. From the results, we concluded that attitude of high intelligence people towards sports is high in comparison to low intelligence people.

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