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A cross-sectional examination of decision making between fencing and basketball male players

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to find out the difference of Decision making between Fencing and Basketball male players. For present study total 60 fencing and Basketball male Players selected as a simple of the study (30 in each). The age of subjects ranging between 19-27 years was selected randomly from different universities of Punjab. Decision making was measured with the help of applying decision making questionnaire prepared by French *et al.* (1993). After collecting the relevant data descriptive statistic and t test was applied. The level of significance was set at 0.05. The outcome of the study shows that significant differences of decision making variables between Fencing and Basketball male players.

Keywords: Decision making fencing and basketball

Introduction

The concept of superstition in strategic decision making and its impact on decision outcomes. We propose that, in addition to rational and intuitional approaches, managers sometimes rely on supernatural or non-physical causality, i.e., superstition. To understand this silent but critical issue, we apply a two-level study approach to investigate superstition among business decision makers in China. On the personal/decision-maker level, we examine how personal traits are linked to superstitious belief and practice in business decision Vaeyens (2017). On the incident/decision level, we examine how decision characteristics are linked to the use of superstition and consequent decision outcomes. Compared to rational thinking and intuition, superstition seems to have a distinct role in decision-making.

Ultimately Decision making is an integral part of everyday life and level of self-confidence is related to the time it takes to make a decision. Myers (1962) ^[3] indicated that a person's decision making process depends to a significant degree on their cognitive style; as in most decision-making situations, an individual faces different degrees of uncertainty. In probabilistic terms, this situation is called ambiguity. Decision making is the process of sufficiently reducing uncertainty and doubt about alternatives to allow a reasonable choice to be made from among them. Lopez (1977) ^[2] has defined a decision as a judgment, a final resolution of a conflict of needs, means or goals; and a commitment to action made in face of uncertainly, complexity and even irrationally. Therefore decision making is an important part of all science-based professions, where specialists apply their knowledge in a given area to making informed decisions. The scientific studies discussed reveal that superstitious behaviours are illusions of control at times of uncertainty and distress. Two of these studies discussed revealed that people with an increase in superstitious behaviours also had increases in anxiety symptoms and decrease the quality of decision making power while in decisive settings. In our study, we initially aimed to determine the difference in superstitious behaviour and decision making among individual, dual and team sport groups.

Hypothesis

There would be no significance difference of Decision making between Fencing and Basketball male Players.

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Methodology

Selection of Subjects

For present study total 60 fencing and Basketball male Players selected as a simple of the study (30 in each). The age of subjects ranging between 19-27 years was selected randomly from different universities of Punjab. For this study Decision making variable was selected. To measure the level of decision making was measured by applying decision making questionnaire prepared by French *et al.* (1993).

Decision making

Decision making questionnaire consisted of twenty one items measuring the decision making. The respondents were required to record their responses in six categories, very infrequently or never, infrequently, quite infrequently, quite frequently, frequently and very frequently or always.

Scoring

The scoring of each of the items was as follows; very infrequently or never = 1, infrequently = 2, quite infrequently = 3, quite frequently = 4, frequently and very frequently or always = 6. There was no right or wrong answers in this questionnaire. There was none allocated for the completion of both the questionnaires but the subjects were instructed not taken too much time over any questions. The questionnaires were distributed to the respondents along with the writing material. After the completion of the questionnaires, questionnaires were collected and checked that no response was left unanswered.

Statistical Techniques Employed

After collecting the relevant data descriptive statistics and t test was applied. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

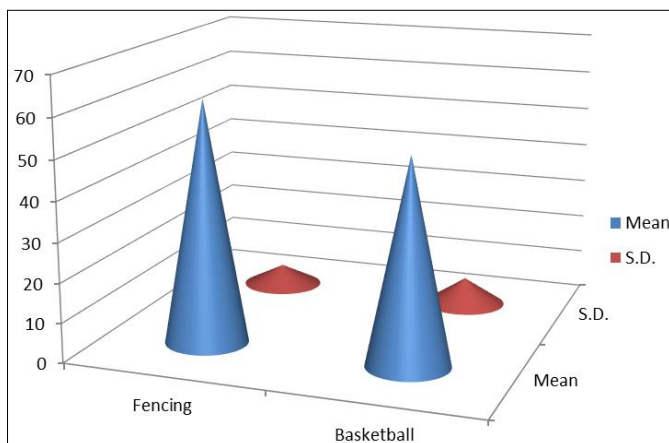
Results

Table 1: Represent Mean and Standard deviation results with regard to Decision making questionnaire between Fencing and Basketball male players

Group	Mean	S.D.	t value	P value
Fencing	61.67	5.20	6.22	0.0001
Basketball	51.90	6.85		

* $t_{0.05}(58) = 2.0017$

Table and figure 1 depict that the Mean and SD values of Decision making level of Fencing and Basketball male players were 61.67 ± 5.20 and 51.90 ± 6.85 respectively. The obtained “t” value 6.22 (2.0017) was found statistically significant, ($P < .05$) .05 level of significance.



Discussion of hypothesis

There would be no significance difference of Decision making between Fencing and Basketball male Players. This hypothesis was rejected because significance difference was found in this parameter.

Conclusion

The results of study shows that Fencing Players significantly better on Decision making as compare to Basketball players. It indicates that Basketball players are having lower level of Decision making as compare to Fencing players.

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