Abstract
Present situation of athletes' peak performance in sport reflects an increasing equality between the physical, technical and tactical domains, with psychology excelling are important in every stage of training or competition. The mind/brain acts as a psychological tool that has to be managed when one approaches competition. **Aim:** To identify the intelligence level of school going sportsmen and non-sportsmen of Tripura.

**Methodology:** **Subjects:** 25 (twenty five: 05 from each game i.e. soccer, volleyball, cricket, track & field and judo) male sportsmen and 25 (twenty five) male non-sportsmen were randomly selected. **Criterion measures:** For assessing intelligence, Mixed Type Group Test of Intelligence developed by P. N. Mehrotra has been utilized. **Administration of test and collection of data:** The questionnaire includes mixed item of verbal and non-verbal type of 50 questions in each. One point for each correct answer was provided and zero for incorrect answer. The number of correct answer has to be counted in each part of verbal and non-verbal which became the raw score of a person. **Statistics:** *T*-test was employed to compare the intelligence level of sportsmen and non-sportsmen of Tripura and the level of significance was set at 1%, 5% and 10% level. **Result:** Based on the statistical analysis, the intelligence difference between sportsmen and non-sportsmen of Tripura was observed -3.301*** and the difference was found significant.

I. INTRODUCTION
Sport consists of many different and connected parts of psychosocial system and sports scientists are continuously trying to find out its effects and solutions for managing psychological parameters during match/competitions. The sports environment is an inviting...
research setting for several reasons. Specifically, it is a naturalistic setting in which sportsmen occupying a variety of roles are often strongly engaged, and sport-related psychological processes and variables can be operationalized with high ecological validity. Beyond that, the sports environment is an important milieu for psychosocial development and adaptation. Earlier, sports skills were not considered as “mental” process and emphasize used to be had given on physical and technical process only. Now, psychologists believe that it is the brain’s superior capacity to process information and communicate with the rest of the body that permits to perform multiple movement involving multiple body parts in relation to time, space, speed, strength and so on. During movements of action an athlete uses his mind and brain to perform the movements or we can say that an athlete's movements are intelligent because they are bio-mechanically and physiologically economic and effective. The mind/brain is considered as a psychological tool that to be managed when one approaches competition. In truth, it is the mind/brain that is the ultimate being, the true leader of performance-management on the play field, and the key to the future of high performance. Cognition is a term which refers to mental process that is involved in gaining knowledge and comprehension, including thinking, knowing, remembering, judging and problem-solving. These all are higher-level functions of the brain and encompass language, imagination, perception and planning. Intelligence refers to complex bio-psychological potential of human beings to process certain kinds of information or data or input from the nature around him in a way of his own. Intelligence is the capacity to meet the demands, needs or challenges in one's life. It is a cognitive activity. Human intelligence has been defined in various ways as a capacity for compression and reasoning. It is the ability to profit from experience to absorb new information and to react reasonably to new situation. It builds up the ability to solve emergent problems. Digiovanna (1937) says that intelligence is exercised in the analysis of skilled movement; the more complex and the more interpretative the movement; the greater the amount of intelligence is necessary to comprehend it. Games and sports are skill based activities varying in movement complexity. Since all skilled behaviour is intelligence, relationship between athleticism and intelligence is undeniable. The nature of this relationship, however, often depends on how close the physical and the intellectual elements are embedded in an activity. Cratty (1972) found most superior athletes in Olympic competitions in Eastern Europe to possess at least average intelligence. With the following features of intelligence the researcher is trying to identify the intelligence level of school going sportsmen and non-sportsmen in the state of Tripura.

II. METHODOLOGY

i.) Selection of subjects: For the purpose of the study, a total of 50 male subjects were randomly selected i.e. twenty five (25) from sportsmen (05 from each game i.e. soccer, volleyball, cricket, track & field and judo) and twenty five (25) from non-sportsmen of school going students of Tripura.

ii.) Selection of variable: The selected variable of intelligence as considered as independent variable whereas the sportsmen and non-sportsmen were adopted as dependent variables.
iii.) **Criterion measure:** As a consequence, a number of intelligence inventories have been developed but for the present study, Mixed Type Group Test of Intelligence developed by P. N. Mehrotra has been used.

iv.) **Administration of test and collection of data:** Mixed Type Group Test of Intelligence questionnaire includes mixed items of verbal and non-verbal type of 50 questions in each. Verbal part of the test contains analogy, number series, classification, vocabulary and reasoning whereas non-verbal test contains analogy, arrangement, classification, digit symbol and part fitting tests. Time test limit is of twenty minutes only. One point for each correct answer was provided and zero for incorrect answer. Scoring keys have been prepared for verbal and non-verbal part. The number of correct answer has to be counted in each part of verbal and non-verbal which became the raw score of a person. Number of tick marks for every sub-test should be counted and then these sub-scores should be added together to get a composite score.

v.) **Statistical Analysis:** To assess the intelligence level of sportsmen and non-sportsmen, T-test was employed between the means and the level of significance was set at 1%, 5% and 10% level.

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

In order to determine the significance of difference on intelligence level of sportsmen and non-sportsmen of Tripura, results have been presented in table- 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>'T' ratio</th>
<th>Sig P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sportsmen</td>
<td>19.16</td>
<td>4.259</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>-3.301***</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-sportsmen</td>
<td>24.64</td>
<td>7.123</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***Significant at 1% level  
**Significant at 5% level  
* Significant at 10% level  

It is evident from the table - 1 that the significance of mean difference between school sportsmen and non-sportsmen towards intelligence has shown significant difference, as the calculated value of t-ratio – 3.301*** was at p< 0.002 level. The result of the study indicates that the schools going sportsmen and non-sportsmen have different intelligence levels. Further, we can state that the non-sportsmen have possessed more intelligence than the sportsmen. The symbolic diagram to exhibit the image of intelligence level of school sportsmen and non-sportsmen has been presented in figure-1.
In the light of the findings, significant difference has been found on intelligence level of school going sportsmen and non-sportsmen of Tripura.

**IV. CONCLUSION**

Based on the finding, it can be concluded that the non-sportsmen have better adequate cognitive ability than the sportsmen of school going students of Tripura.

**V. REFERENCES**


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