

Chapter IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPREATION OF DATA

The attained data has no worthiness unless it is examined and explained by worthy methodical procedure. Examining of data means reading the stuff in a way to regulate intrinsic fact. It includes the distribution of the tangle element into easy section and framing them in current latest engagements for the objectives of explanations. For a researcher it is very important to aware that only accuracy in the gather of data or anthology of tools can assure the attainment of the purpose, but appropriate knowledge in the process of statistical analysis is significant. Data analysis is the procedure of scientifically implementing statistical and proficiency to narrate and explain, specific, recap and assess data.

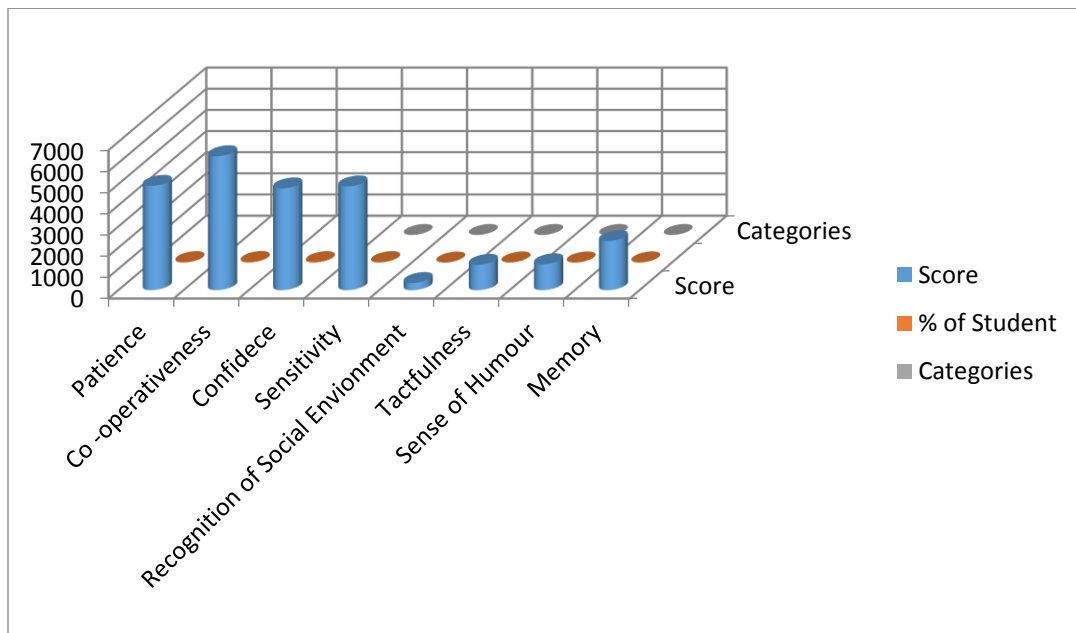
In the present application, the researcher has made strive to examine and interpret the data of the present study by using statistical techniques.

4.1 Social Intelligence among Youth.

| | Dimensions | Score | % of Student | Qualt. Inter |
|----------|--|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| A | Patience | 4920 | 20.5 | High |
| B | Co -cooperativeness | 6323 | 26.34 | Average |
| C | Confidence | 4803 | 20.01 | High |
| D | Sensitivity | 4896 | 20.4 | Average |
| E | Recognition of Social Environment | 338 | 1.40 | Average |
| F | Tactfulness | 1193 | 4.97 | Average |
| G | Sense Of Humor | 1223 | 5.09 | Average |
| H | Memory | 2313 | 9.63 | High |

The table 4.1 is the general table which is based on 240 students. In the table, eight dimension has taken which define the level of social intelligence among youth. As per given the indication of scoring in the social intelligence tool, the scoring procedure done. After the scoring as the data came, it shows the level of social intelligence among the youth with different – different dimension percentage. Out of 240 the first dimension patience, 20.5 %, which lies in high category, co- cooperativeness, 26.34, which lies in average,

confidence, 20.1 which lies in high, sensitivity, 20.4 which lies in average, recognition of social environment, 1.40 which lies in average, tactfulness, 4.97 which lies in average, sense of humour, 5.09 which lies in average and memory, 9.63 which lies in high category. As the table indicate that it show, youth services play an important role in the holistic development of the child, and most of the students lies in average categories. It shows that after joining the youth services the level of students getting up, and they are reaching in “high “level of categories from average level.



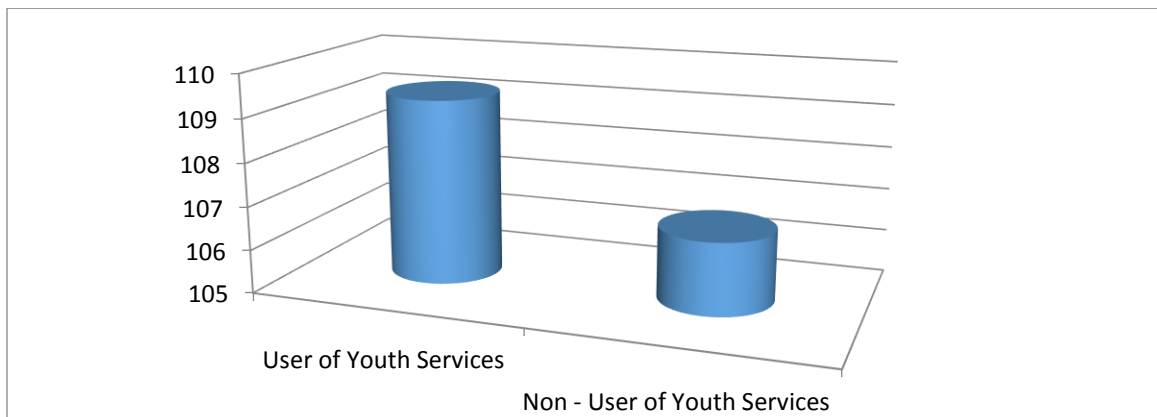
4.1 Social Intelligence among Youth.

4.2 Comparison of Social Intelligence between the users of youth services and non-users of youth services.

| Group | N | Mean | t. test | Significance Level |
|------------------------------|-----|--------|---------|--------------------|
| Users of Youth Services | 120 | 109.28 | 4.71 | Significant |
| Non- Users of Youth services | 120 | 106.15 | | |

Significant at 0 .05 level.

The table 4.2 indicates that the calculated t-ratio for the scores of user of youth services and non –youth services in social intelligence is 4.71 which is greater than table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of confidence. Hence the hypothesis “There is no significance difference of social intelligence between the users of youth services and non-users of youth services.” is rejected. It shows that there is a significant difference in the social intelligence between the users of youth services and non – users of youth services. The mean score of users of youth services is 109.28 and it is more than the mean score of non – youth service user, i.e. 106.15, it can be said that the social intelligence of users of youth services is more than the non-users of youth service. It shows that the users of youth services have high spirit of adventure ship, taking part in various national, international programmes, which motivate the level of confidence, and develop the skills of leadership. The same result can be observed from figure 4.2 below.



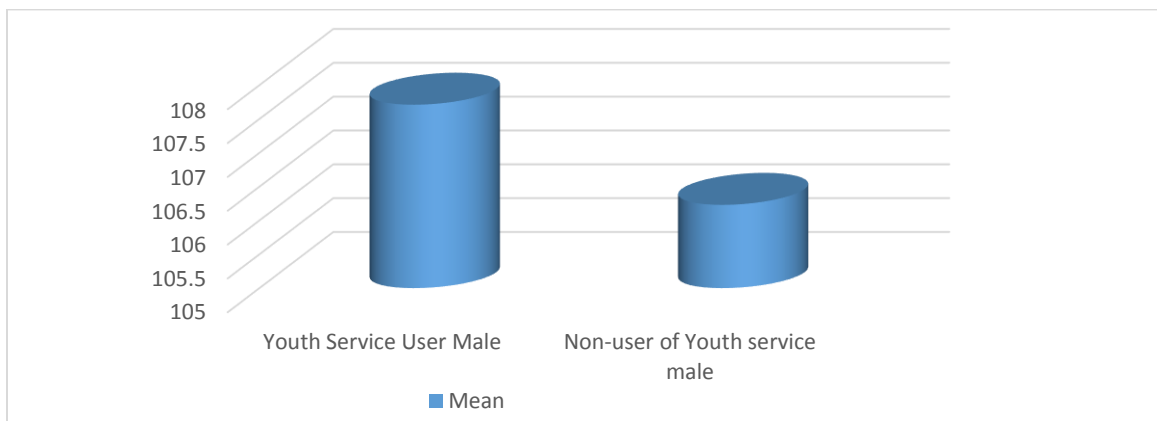
4.2 Comparison of Social Intelligence between the users of youth services and non-users of youth services.

4.3 Comparison of Social Intelligence between the boys user of youth services and boys non – user of youth services.

| Group | N | Mean | t | Significance level |
|-----------------------------------|----|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Boys User of Youth Services | 60 | 107.71 | 0.025 | Not Significant |
| Boys Non – User of Youth Services | 60 | 106.23 | | |

Significant at 0 .05 level

The table 4.3 indicates that the calculated t-ration of social intelligence between the boys user of youth services and boys non-user of youth services rural is 0.025 which is smaller than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of confidence. Hence the hypothesis “there is no significance difference of social intelligence among the boys user of youth services and boys non-user of youth services.” is accepted. It reveals that there exists no significant difference among the social intelligence of boys user of youth services and non – user boys of youth services. The same result can be observed from the figure 4.3 below.



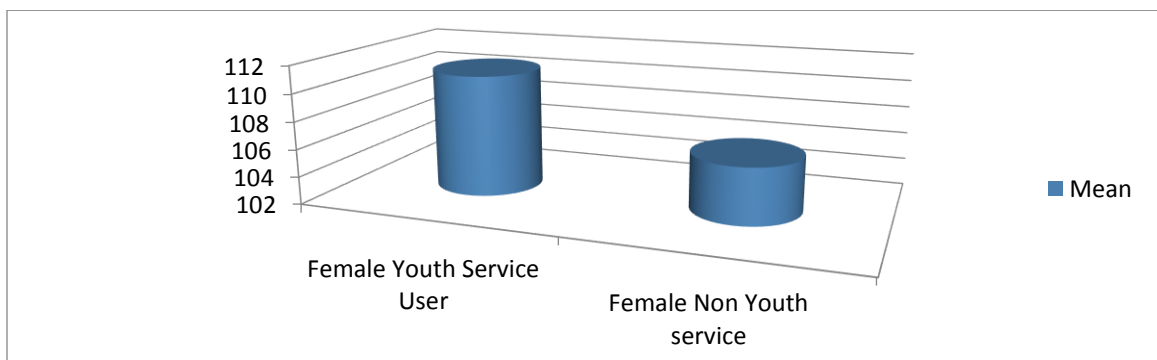
4.3 Comparison of Social Intelligence between the boys user of youth services and boys non – users of youth services.

4.4 Comparison of Social Intelligence between the girls user of youth services and girls non – user of youth services.

| Group | N | Mean | t | Significance Level |
|----------------------------------|----|--------|------|--------------------|
| Girls User of Youth Service | 60 | 110.85 | 2.94 | Significant |
| Girls Non –User of Youth Service | 60 | 106.08 | | |

Significant at 0 .05 level

The table 4.3 indicates that the calculated t-ratio of social intelligence between girls youth service user and girls non- user youth service is 2.94 which is greater than table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of confidence. Hence the hypothesis “There is no significance difference of social intelligence between the girls user of youth services and girls non – user of youth services.” is rejected. It shows that there exists significant difference in the social intelligence between the girls user of youth services and girls non-user of youth services. The mean score of girls youth service user is 110.85 and it is more than the girls non –user of youth service, i.e.106.08 through the mean scores, it can be said that the social intelligence of girls user of youth service is more than the girls non – user of youth service. It shows that the girls users of youth services having involvement in various camps, easy to get socially adjustable, and they got the benefit of the facility which they get in various services programme. The same result can be observed from figure 4.3 below.



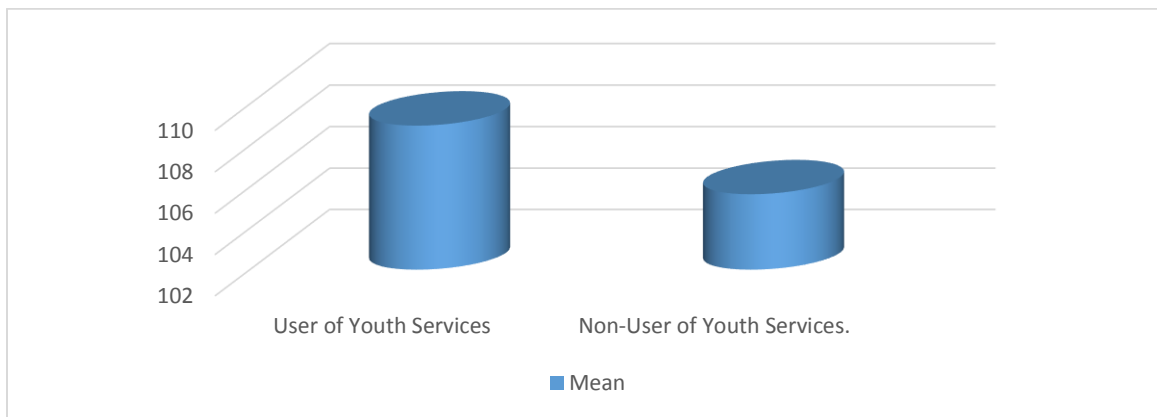
4.4 Comparison of Social Intelligence between the girls user of youth services and girls non- user of youth services.

4.5 Comparison of Social Intelligence between the rural users of youth services and rural non-users of youth services.

| Group | N | Mean | t | Significance Level |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Rural User of Youth Service | 60 | 108.96 | 0.014 | Not Significant |
| Rural Non-User of Youth Service | 60 | 106.53 | | |

Significant at 0 .05 level

The table 4.5 indicates that the calculated t-ration of social intelligence between the rural user of youth services and rural non-user of youth services is 0.014 which is smaller than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of confidence. Hence the hypothesis “There is no significant difference in social intelligence of rural user of youth service and rural non – user of youth service.” is accepted. It shows that there exists no significant difference between the social intelligence of rural of youth services user and rural of non-user of youth services. The same result can be observed from the figure 4.5 below.



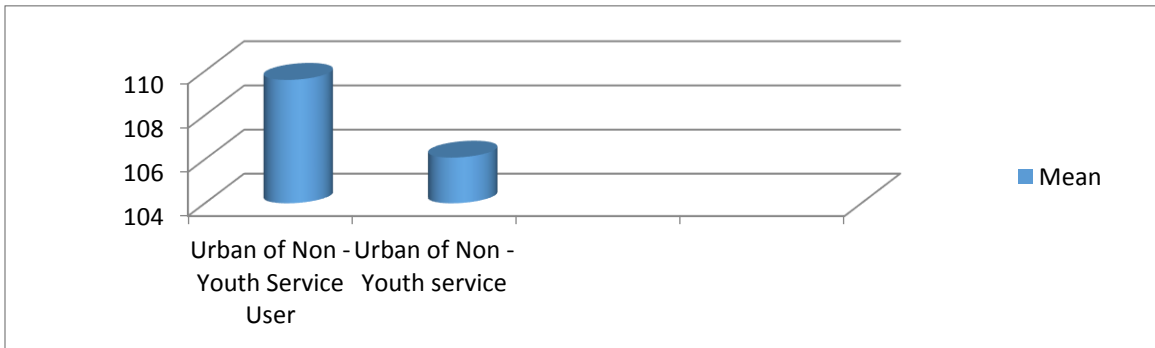
4.5 Comparison of Social Intelligence between the rural users of youth services and rural non-users of youth services.

4.6 Comparison of Social Intelligence between the urban users of youth services and urban non – users of youth services.

| Group | N | Mean | t | Significance Level |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Urban User of Youth Service | 60 | 109.6 | 2.82 | Significant |
| Urban Non– user Youth service | 60 | 106.08 | | |

Significant at 0 .05 level

The table 4.6 indicates that the calculated t-ratio of social intelligence between urban youth service users and non-youth services urban is 2.82 which is greater than table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of confidence. Hence the hypothesis “There is no significance difference of social intelligence between the urban users of youth services and urban non- users of youth services.” is rejected. It shows that there exists significant difference in social intelligence among the urban users of youth services and urban non – users of youth services. The mean score of urban youth services users is 109.6 and it is more than the urban of non-youth services users, i.e. 106.08 through the mean scores, it can be said that the social intelligence of urban youth services users is more than the urban non – users of youth service. It shows that the urban users of youth services are bold, initiative, and having no hesitation to take active participation in various youth services programmes, and they give equally importance to youth services programme as study. The same result can be observed from figure 4.6 below.



4.6 Comparison the Social Intelligence between the urban users of youth services and urban non – users of youth services.