**STUDY ON DECISION MAKING IN STUDENTS**

**MINI PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DECISION MAKING IN STUDENTS**

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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project report, entitled **“Quantitative Analysis On**

**Decision Making in Students”**,submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the course “**Decision Making**”is a record of original project work done by Mr. Gokulanand , Mr. Kevin Joseph , Mr. Ranjith ,Mr. Shiva Palaksha ,Mr. Sri Krishnan the period 2023 of his/herproject in the Department of Computing, Coimbatore Institute of Technology,Coimbatore-641 014, under my supervision and guidance and the project report has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree / Diploma / Associateship / Fellowship or other similar title of any candidate of any University.

Date:08.02.2023

**Head of the Department Signature of the Guide**

**DECLARATION**

We, Gokulanand, Kevin Joseph , Ranjith , Shiva Palaksha , Sri Krishnan hereby declare that the project, entitled **“Quantitative Analysis On Decision Making in Students”,** submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the course Decision Making is a record of original and independent research work done by me during the period 2023, under the supervision and guidance of **Dr.R.Umarani, Assistant Professor,**Department of Computing, Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore – 641 014and it has not formed the basis for the award of any other Degree / Diploma / Associateship / Fellowship or other similar title to any candidate of any University.

Date: Signature of the Candidates

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**Chapter 1**

**INTRODUCTION TO the study**

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

*Decision-making*

In psychology, decision-making (alsospelled decision making and

decisionmaking) is regarded as the cognitive process resulting in the selection of a belief or a course of action among several possible alternative options. It could be either rational or irrational. The decision-making process is a reasoning process based on assumptions of values,preferences and beliefs of the decisionmaker. Every decision-making process

produces a final choice, which may or may

not prompt action.Research about decision-making is also

published under the label problem solving,particularly in European psychological research.Sample flowchart representing a decision process when confronted with a lamp that fails to light. Decision-making can be regarded as aproblem-solving activity yielding a solutiondeemed to be optimal, or at leastsatisfactory. It is therefore a process which can be more or less rational or irrational and can be based on explicit or tacit knowledge and beliefs. Tacit knowledge is often used to fill the gaps in complex decision-making processes.

Usually, both of these types of knowledge,tacit and explicit, are used together in the decision-making process.

1.2.Overview

Human performance has been the subject

of active research from several perspectives: Psychological: examining individual decisions in the context of a set of

needs, preferences and values the individual has or seeks.

Cognitive: the decision-making process is regarded as a continuous process integrated in the interaction with the environment. Normative: the analysis of individual decisions concerned with the logic of decision-making, or communicative rationality, and the invariant choice it leads to. A major part of decision-making involves

the analysis of a finite set of alternatives described in terms of evaluative criteria. Then the task might be to rank these alternatives in terms of how attractive they are to the decision-maker(s) when all the criteria are considered simultaneously. Another task might be to find the best alternative or to determine the relative total priority of each alternative (for instance, if alternatives represent projects

competing for funds) when all the criteria are considered simultaneously. Solving such problems is the focus of multiplecriteria decision analysis (MCDA). This area of decision-making, although very old, has attracted the interest of many

researchers and practitioners and is still highly debated as there are many MCDA methods which may yield very different results when they are applied to exactly the same data. This leads to the

formulation of a decision-making paradox.Logical decision-making is an important part of all science-based professions,

where specialists apply their knowledge in a given area to make informed decisions.For example, medical decision-making

often involves a diagnosis and the selection of appropriate treatment. But naturalistic decision-making research

shows that in situations with higher time pressure, higher stakes, or increased ambiguities, experts may use intuitive decision-making rather than structured approaches. They may follow a recognition primed decision that fits their experience, and arrive at a course of action without weighing alternatives.The decision-maker's environment can play a part in the decision-making process. For example, environmental complexity is a factor that influences cognitive function. A complex environment is an environment

with a large number of different possible states which come and go over time. Studies done at the University of Colorado

have shown that more complex environments correlate with higher

cognitive function, which means that a decision can be influenced by the location.

1.3.Conclusion:

One experiment measured complexity in a

room by the number of small objects and appliances present; a simple room had less of those things. Cognitive function

was greatly affected by the higher measure of environmental complexity, making it easier to think about the situation and make a better decision.It is important to differentiate between problem solving, or problem analysis, and decision-making. Problem solving is the process of investigating the given information and finding all possible solutions through invention or discovery.

Traditionally, it is argued that problem solving is a step towards decision making,so that the information gathered in that

process may be used towards decisionmaking.

**CHAPTER 2**

**METHODOLOGY**

**2.1 RESEARCH:**

A research method is a systematic plan for conducting research. Sociologists draw on a variety of both qualitative and quantitative research methods, including experiments, survey research, participant observation, and secondary data. Quantitative methods aim to classify features, count them, and create statistical models to test hypotheses and explain observations. Qualitative methods aim for a complete, detailed description of observations, including the context of events and circumstances.

A survey is a research method in which subjects respond to a series of statements or questions in a questionnaire or an interview. Surveys target some population, which are the people who are the focus of research. Because populations are usually quite large, the researcher will target a sample, which is a part of a population that represents the whole. Once our sample is selected, we need a plan for asking questions and recording answers. The most common types of surveys are questionnaires and interviews. A questionnaire is series of written statements or questions. With an interview, the researcher personally asks subjects a series of questions and gives participants the freedom to respond as they wish. Both questionnaires and interviews can include open-ended questions (allowing the subjects to respond freely), or close-ended questions (including a selection of fixed responses).

**2.2 RESEARCH DESIGN**

The **research design** refers to the overall strategy that you choose to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way, thereby, ensuring you will effectively address the research problem; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data is adopted in the present study.

Descriptive research is a study designed to depict the participants in an accurate way. The three main ways to collect this information are: Observational, defined as a method of viewing and recording the participants. Case study, defined as an in-depth study of an individual or group of individuals.

**2.3 POPULATION SIZE**

Population is the entire pool from which a statistical sample is drawn. The information obtained from the sample allows statisticians to develop hypotheses about the larger population. Researchers gather information from a sample because of the difficulty of studying the entire population. In statistical equations, population is usually denoted with a capital 'N', while the sample is usually denoted with a lowercase 'n'.

Population size is indefinite in nature in this present study.

**2.4 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:**

Sample size determination is the act of choosing the number of observations or replicates to include in a statistical sample. The sample size is an important feature of any empirical study in which the goal is to make inferences about a population from a sample. In practice, the sample size is used in a study is determined based on the expense of data collection, and the need to have sufficient statistical power. In complicated studies there may be several types of sample size involved in the study.

Sampling is a process used in statistical analysis in which a predetermined number of observations are taken from a larger population. The methodology used to sample from a larger population depends on the type of analysis being performed.

In the present study convenient sampling technique is used to select 115 respondants from the population.

**2.5 tools used for analysis:**

* **SIMPLE PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS:**

Data collected are edited and coded by using the tally bars. This helps in converting the gathered data into a tabulated grouped data. Percentage analysis is applied to create a contingency table from the frequency distribution and represent the collected data for better understanding.

* **TWO WAY ANALYSIS:**

In statistics, the two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) is an extension of the one-way ANOVA that examines the influence of two different categorical independent variables on one continuous dependent variable.

* **CORRELATION:**

Correlation is a statistical technique that can show whether and how strongly pairs of variables are related. The relationship isn’t perfect.

* **REGRESSION:**

Regression is a statistical measure used in finance,investing and other disciplines that attempts to determine the strength of the relationship between one dependent variable(usually denoted by Y) and a series of other changing variables(known as independent variables).

**CHAPTER 3**

**SIMPLE PERCENTAGE CHARt**

CORRELATION ANALYSIS:

Age with the emotional maturity of the college students

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (AGE DISTRIBUTION) | NO.IN.INDIVIDUAL |
| 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 90 |
| 3 | 18 |
| 4 | 7 |
| 5 | 0 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

The high level of decision making is given by those whose age is from(20-30).

The low level of awareness is given by those whose age is more than twenty(0-10,50-60)

Gender with the decision making of the college students

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CORRELATION |  |
| 1] AGE | DECISION MAKING |
| 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 112.4772648 |
| 3 | 7.01027668 |
| 4 | 8.748231707 |
| 5 | 0 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

From the analysis we found that decision making level of “(20-30)” is comparatively high when compared to that of “others”.

Students with the decision making of the college students

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| THE CORRELATION WITH AGE & DECISION MAKING | | | | | -0.34 |
|  | | | | |  |
| 2] TYPE OF COLLEGE | | | | | DECISION MAKING |
| 1 | | | | | 0 |
| 2 | | | | | 112.4772648 |
| 3 | | | | | 22.49545296 |
| 4 | | | | | 8.748231707 |
| 5 | | | | | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

The data depicts that “engineering students” have the highest when compared to others and the “other students” have the lowest.

REGRESSION:

Type of school studied with the of the decision making college students

F-87.11529228

y = 0.572491

x + 42.852  
R² = 0.001628

Location of residence with the decision making of the college students

F-8.2279

y = 0.572491

x + 62.619  
R² = 0.001628

Age with the decision making of the college students

F-50.3728795

y = 82+.040343403X  
R² = 0.001627590

**CHAPTER 4**

**FINDING SUGESSTION AND CONCLUSION**

**FINDINGS :**

* The high level of decision making is given by those whose age is between twenty&thirty.

The low level of awareness is given by those whose age is more than twenty.

* From the analysis we found that decision making level of “(20-30” is comparatively high when compared to that of “others”.
* The data depicts that “engineering students” have the highest when compared to others and the “others” have the lowest.

**SUGESSTIONS:**

Decision making personalities are Courageous in life ,assertive and set boundaries while respecting the rights of others. Decision makers are neither pessimists nor Pollyanna but realists. They accept the world for what it is and try to make it better by making themselves better. Remaining flexible and adapting the change in the circumstances. Being empathetic ,encouraging, cheerful , thankful ,cooperative. Finally they are the person free from envy ,jealousy , the rejoice in the success of others.

**CONCLUSION:**

In a nutshell we on a research of emotional maturity of the college students came to a vivid conclusion that decision making is not only our goal to conquer but the practice of one’s life time. Emotional maturity is the ability to learn from the experience and to accept the reality. The values of the decision makingand self -confidence are vital. In a summary of this research we found that the maturity level under a series of questions. So we here by intend to conclude the decision making of the college students especially of the engineering student’s age count (20-30) has the greatest decision making

level.

**FACTORS RELATING ON DECISION MAKING IN STUDENTS**

**SELECT YOUR AGREEABILITY IN YOUR PERSPECTIVE**

**A:ALWAYS**

**O:OFTEN**

**S:SOMETIMES**

**R:RARELY**

**N:NEVER**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

**PERSONAL DETAILS:-**

| **1** | Email: |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2** | Name: |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3** | Age: |  |  |  |  |  |
| **4** | Type of College you are Studying: |  |  |  |  |  |
| **5** | Location of your residence: |  |  |  |  |  |
| **6** | Type of school studied: |  |  |  |  |  |

| S.NO | QUESTIONS ON DECISION MAKING | A | O | S | R | N |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

| **7** | Do You Enjoy making decisions |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **8** | Do You rely on gut feelings when making decisions |  |  |  |  |  |
| **9** | Do You Consult with others while making decisions |  |  |  |  |  |
| **10** | Did you stick with decision made by you |  |  |  |  |  |

| **11** | Do You Remain calm when quick decisions to be made |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **12** | Do you Felt everything under control while making decisions |  |  |  |  |  |
| **13** | Do you make Your decisions that are governed by your ideas regardless of practical difficulties |  |  |  |  |  |
| **14** | Do you Make decisions without considering its implications |  |  |  |  |  |

| **15** | Do you Change your opinions according to requirement |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **16** | Do you Take safe decisions |  |  |  |  |  |
| **17** | Do you Avoid making decisions sometimes |  |  |  |  |  |

| **18** | Do you Plan well before making decisions |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **19** | Do you Search another options better after making decisions |  |  |  |  |  |
| **20** | Do you Difficult in making decisions in a hurry |  |  |  |  |  |
| **21** | Do you Make your decisions without considering what others may think |  |  |  |  |  |
| **22** | Do you Avoid taking advices on making decisions |  |  |  |  |  |
| **23** | Do you Workout all pros and cons before making decisions |  |  |  |  |  |
| **24** | Do you Practicalities are more important than principles in decision making |  |  |  |  |  |
| **25** | Do You follow logical process while making decisions |  |  |  |  |  |

**THANKYOU**

**REGARDS:**

**GOKULANAND.M**

**KEVIN JOSEPH.T**

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**SRI KRISHNAN.G**

**QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS ON DECISION MAKING IN STUDENTS**

**We the college students of Coimbatore institute of technology [CIT] studying**

**MSC DCS [DECISION AND COMPUTING SCIENCE] are doing project on the topic “QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DECISION MAKING IN DECISION MAKING”**

**as a part of our academic cariculam.Hence we value your opinion and respect your privacy. We hereby promise that, all the information will be used only for academic purpose. We kindly request you to fill the personal details and the questioners.**

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