Chapter-IV

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA AND RESULTS OF THE STUDY
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The data were collected on three psychological variables i.e. participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image from 67 male and 67 female volleyball players of University level. The players who had represented Delhi University in Inter-University competition or played for the Delhi State in Senior Nationals and Women Festivals or represented India were considered as high performers and the players who had played in the Inter-college Volleyball competition of Delhi University and had never been selected for Delhi University Team were considered as low performers.

Comparison of participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image of volleyball players on the basis of gender and performance was established through the application of ‘t’ test and to find out the relationship among these variables, Pearson product moment coefficient of correlation statistical technique was applied.

The complete description and analysis of data with their interpretation has been presented in this chapter. This chapter has been divided into two parts i.e. Part A and Part B. Part A consists of results and discussion of participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image of volleyball players on the basis of Gender and performance. Whereas Part B deals with the relationship
among three variables i.e. participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image of University level volley ball players.

**PART – A**

**COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF HIGH PERFORMER MALE AND FEMALE VOLLEY BALL PLAYERS**

Comparative differences between High Performer male and female volley ball players in participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image has been presented in table 4.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table – 4.1:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEAN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SCORES OF HIGH PERFORMER MALE AND FEMALE VOLLEY BALL PLAYERS IN THEIR PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>High performer male (N=31)</th>
<th>High performer female (N=32)</th>
<th>SEDM</th>
<th>MD</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>'t'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M₁</td>
<td>SD₁</td>
<td>M₂</td>
<td>SD₂</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motivation</td>
<td>30.258</td>
<td>5.790</td>
<td>29.313</td>
<td>3.922</td>
<td>1.242</td>
<td>.945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body image</td>
<td>134.871</td>
<td>27.033</td>
<td>118.75</td>
<td>21.137</td>
<td>6.103</td>
<td>16.121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* P > 0.05 = 2.00 (df = 61)

The results presented in table 4.1 indicated significant difference between high performer male and female volley ball players was found only in body image, as the obtained ‘t’ value 2.641 was found greater than the table value of 2.00 required to be significant at 5% level with 61 degree of freedom. The other
two variables which the scholar has used for the study i.e. participation motivation, achievement motivation no significant mean difference was observed between high performer male and female volleyball players because the obtained ‘t’ values .719 and .761 respectively were less than the table value 2.00 required to be significant at 5% level. The graphical presentation of the results has also been given in figure 4.1.
FIGURE 4.1:
SHOWING MEAN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SCORES OF PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE IN HIGH PERFORMER MALE AND FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

MEAN SCORES

PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES

- High Performer Male Volleyball Players
- High Performer Female Volleyball Players
DISCUSSION

The result presented in table 4.1 showed that high performer male and female volley ball players were significantly different in only their body image concept whereas no significant difference was observed in their participation and achievement motivation level. While comparing the results of body image with the norms of the manual it was found that high performer male volley ball players had above average body image concept whereas high performer female volley ball players had average body image concept. In case of participation motivation both groups had higher participation motivation level, similarly in case of achievement motivation level high performer male and female volley ball players had moderate level of achievement. But in both cases of participation and achievement motivation high performer male volley ball players scored higher than their counter part i.e. high performer women volley ball players. These two factors might act as a contributing factor in favour of high performer male volley ball players in achieving higher body image concept in comparison to their counter part.

Comparative results of low performer male and female volley ball players.

Comparative differences between low performer male and female volley ball players in participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image has been presented in Table 4.2
Table 4.2

MEAN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SCORES OF LOW PERFORMER MALE AND FEMALE VOLLEY BALL PLAYERS IN THEIR PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Low Performer Male (N=36)</th>
<th>Low Performer Female (N=35)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M₁</td>
<td>SD₁</td>
<td>M₂</td>
<td>SD₂</td>
<td>MD</td>
<td>SEDM</td>
<td>df</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation motivation</td>
<td>136.538</td>
<td>17.655</td>
<td>145.143</td>
<td>13.867</td>
<td>8.615</td>
<td>3.769</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievement motivation</td>
<td>24.444</td>
<td>5.017</td>
<td>25.457</td>
<td>4.125</td>
<td>1.013</td>
<td>1.090</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body image</td>
<td>117.778</td>
<td>23.318</td>
<td>117.114</td>
<td>20.587</td>
<td>.664</td>
<td>5.217</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* P > 0.05 = 2.00 (df = 69)

From the results given in table 4.2 it has been observed that a significant difference between low performer male and female volley ball players was found only in participation motivation, as the obtained ‘t’ value 2.286 was found greater than the table value of 2.00 required to be significant at 5% level with 69 degree of freedom. In case of other two test variables i.e. achievement motivation and body image, no significant mean difference was observed between low performer male and female volley ball players because the obtained ‘t’ value .929 and .127 respectively were less than the table value (2.00) required to be significant at 5% level. A graphical representation of results has also been given in figure 4.2
FIGURE 4.2:
SHOWING MEAN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SCORES OF PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE IN LOW PERFORMER MALE AND FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES

- Low Performer Male Volleyball Players
- Low Performer Female Volleyball Players
Discussion

The results of table 4.2 indicated that low performer female volley ball players had comparatively scored higher mean values in case of participation and achievement motivation whereas low performer male volley ball players had comparatively scored higher mean value in only body image concept. The significant difference was found only in case of participation motivation. While comparing with the norms of manual of achievement motivation the low performer male and female volley ball group had moderate achievement level. In case of body image both the groups had very less difference and had average body image concept. The results of the study indicated that low performer female volley ball players were significantly more serious to participate in volley ball as compared to low performer male volley ball players. At lower performance level females were more attracted to participate in volley ball because it makes them physically fit, provide fun, gives benefit of weight control, less competition, helps in fulfilling the basic need of competitive urge, energy release, parents and teachers motivation whereas on the other hand males are more attracted towards combative games like boxing, wrestling etc and even they play one or more game. Some times they are less attracted towards games and use other sources of recreation which might have caused less participation motivation among low performer male volley ball players as compared to low performer female volley ball players.
Comparative results of male and female volleyball players (total sample)

Comparative difference between the total sample of male and female volleyball players in participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image has been presented in Table 4.3

Table 4.3

MEAN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SCORES OF MALE AND FEMALE VOLLEY BALL PLAYERS (TOTAL SAMPLE) IN THEIR PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Male (Total) (N=67)</th>
<th>Female (Total) (N=67)</th>
<th>M1</th>
<th>SD1</th>
<th>M2</th>
<th>SD2</th>
<th>MD</th>
<th>SEDM</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>'t'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Achievement motivation | 27.134 6.092  | 27.298 4.445  | 0.164 | .922 | 132 | .179
| Body image         | 122.463 27.479  | 117.895 20.709  | 4.568 | 4.209 | 132 | 1.085

* P > 0.05 = 1.98 (df = 132)

The result presented in table 4.3 indicated that male and female volleyball players (Total sample) did not differ significantly in any of the psychological test variables i.e. participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image as the obtained ‘t’ values 1.115, .179 & 1.085 respectively were found less than the table value (1.98) required to be significant at 5% level. A graphical presentation of the results has also been given in figure 4.3.
FIGURE 4.3:
SHOWING MEAN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SCORES OF PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE IN MALE AND FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS (TOTAL SAMPLE)

PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES

- Male Volleyball Players (Total Sample)
- Female Volleyball Players (Total Sample)
DISCUSSION

From the results presented in table 4.3, no significant difference has been found between male and female volleyball players in their psychological test variables i.e. participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image. However female volleyball players scored higher in participation and achievement motivation level. On the contrary male volleyball players achieved higher mean scores than female volleyball players in their body image concept. These higher values do not carry any significant importance. Insignificant mean differences may be attributed to the smaller sample or some other reason.

Comparative results of high and low performer male volleyball players.

Comparative differences between high and low performer male volleyball players in participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image has been presented in table 4.4
### Table 4.4

**MEAN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SCORES OF HIGH AND LOW PERFORMER MALE VOLLEY BALL PLAYERS IN THEIR PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>High Performer Male (N=31)</th>
<th>Low Performer Male (N=36)</th>
<th>MD</th>
<th>SEDM</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M₁</td>
<td>SD₁</td>
<td>M₂</td>
<td>SD₂</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation motivation</td>
<td>148.290</td>
<td>20.153</td>
<td>136.528</td>
<td>17.655</td>
<td>11.762</td>
<td>4.618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievement motivation</td>
<td>30.258</td>
<td>5.790</td>
<td>24.444</td>
<td>5.017</td>
<td>5.017</td>
<td>1.320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body image</td>
<td>134.871</td>
<td>27.033</td>
<td>117.778</td>
<td>23.318</td>
<td>17.093</td>
<td>6.150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* P > 0.05 = 2.00 (df = 65)

From the results given in table 4.4 it has been observed that significant mean difference between high and low performer male volley ball players were found in all the three psychological test variables i.e. participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image as the obtained ‘t’ values 2.547, 3.801, 2.779 respectively were higher than the table value 2.00 required to be significant at 5% level with 65 degrees of freedom. A graphical representation of the results has also been given in figure 4.4.
FIGURE 4.4:

SHOWING MEAN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SCORES OF PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE IN HIGH AND LOW PERFORMER MALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES

■ High Performer Male Volleyball Players
■ Low Performer Male Volleyball Players

MEAN SCORES
DISCUSSION

The results of table 4.4 indicated that high performer male volley ball players were significantly better than the low performer male volley ball players in all the three psychological test variable used for the study i.e. participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image.

Dominance of high performer male volley ball players over low performer male volley ball players in participation and achievement motivation level is due to their interest in improving skill, learning new skills urge to become fit, desire to enjoy game, satisfy the competitive urge, want to win continuously, family and social support, social recognition etc which further may lead them to remain physically fit and strong or obtain better body image. Results of the study correspond to the result of studies conducted by Thomas (1972) – success experiences in physical activity should produce positive change in body image and failure experiences should produce negative changes. Sloan (1963) – also found that college men who had higher level of motor ability possess positive body image than lower level of motor ability men.

Comparative results of high and low performer female volley ball players.

Comparative differences between high and low performer female volley ball players in participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image has been presented in table 4.5
Analysis of variance between high and low performer female volley ball players in their participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image.

Table 4.5

MEAN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SCORES OF HIGH AND LOW PERFORMER FEMALE VOLLEY BALL PLAYERS IN THEIR PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>High Performer Female (N=32)</th>
<th>Low Performer Female (N=35)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M₁, SD₁</td>
<td>M₂, SD₂</td>
<td>MD</td>
<td>SEDM</td>
<td>df</td>
<td>'t'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation motivation</td>
<td>145.25, 12.65</td>
<td>145.143, 13.867</td>
<td>.107</td>
<td>3.245</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>.033</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievement motivation</td>
<td>29.313, 3.922</td>
<td>25.457, 4.125</td>
<td>3.856</td>
<td>.983</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3.923*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* P > 0.05 = 2.00 (df = 65)

Results presented in table 4.5 showed that a significant mean difference between high and low performer female volley ball players was found only in achievement motivation as the obtained ‘t’ value 3.923 was found greater than the table value of 2.00 required to be significant at 5% level with 65 degrees of freedom. Incase of other two variables i.e. participation motivation and body image, no significant mean differences were indicated between high and low performer female volley ball players because the obtained ‘t’ values .033 and .321 respectively were less than the table
value (2.00) required to be significant at 5% level. A graphical presentation of results has also been given in figure 4.5.
FIGURE 4.5:
SHOWING MEAN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SCORES OF PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE OF HIGH AND LOW PERFORMER FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

High Performer Female Volleyball Players
Low Performer Female Volleyball Players
DISCUSSION

The results of the table 4.5 indicated that high performer female volleyball players had comparatively scored higher mean values in all the three psychological test variables used for the study i.e. participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image concept whereas significant difference between high and low performer female volleyball players was observed only in achievement motivation level. While comparing with the norms of manual of participation motivation both high and low performer volleyball players had higher level of participation motivation. In case of body image both the groups had very less difference and slightly above average body image concept.

The result related to achievement motivation showed clear dominance of high performer female volleyball players over low performer female volleyball players because high performer players are internally motivated to achieve success. Leferve (1979) – reported that high performer female athletes were highly internally motivated than low performer athletes and they evaluate their success internally with internal motivation. The high performers are also extrovert, dominating, helpful and aggressive which play important role in getting success in sports competition. Sinha and Verma (1989) – reported that high achieving female athletes were more extrovert, dominating, helpful and aggressive in comparison to low achieving female athletes. Above discussion stands true with our study results in which it was found that high performer female volleyball
players scored significantly better than low performer female volleyball players in achievement motivation level.

**Comparative results between high and low performer volleyball players (total sample)**

Comparative differences between the total sample of high and low performer volleyball players in participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image has been presented in table 4.6

Analysis of variance between total sample of high and low performer volleyball players in their participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image.
### Table 4.6

**MEAN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SCORES OF HIGH AND LOW PERFORMER VOLLEY BALL PLAYERS (TOTAL SAMPLE) IN THEIR PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>High Performers (Total Sample) N=63</th>
<th>Low Performers (Total Sample) N=71</th>
<th>M, SD, m², sd², MD, SEDM, df, ‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation motivation</td>
<td>146.74 42.87</td>
<td>140.77 22.36</td>
<td>5.97 6.02 132 0.992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievement motivation</td>
<td>29.22 6.22</td>
<td>24.92 4.59</td>
<td>4.3 0.95 132 4.526*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body image</td>
<td>126.68 25.35</td>
<td>114.40 22.02</td>
<td>12.28 4.126 132 2.976*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* P > 0.05 = 1.98 (df = 132)

The results presented in table 4.6 indicated that there has been significant difference between high and low performer volleyball players (total sample) in their achievement motivation and body image as the obtained ‘t’ values 4.526 and 2.976 respectively were found greater than the table value of 1.98 at 5% level with 132 degrees of freedom.

In case of participation motivation among high and low performer volleyball players (total sample) no significant difference was found as the obtained ‘t’ value 0.992 was found less than the table value of 1.98 required to be significant at 5% level. A graphical representation of the results has also been given in figure 4.6
FIGURE 4.6:

SHOWING MEAN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SCORES OF PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE IN HIGH AND LOW PERFORMER VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS (TOTAL SAMPLE)
DISCUSSION

The result presented in table 4.6 revealed that high and low performer volley ball players differed significantly both in body image and achievement motivation whereas no significant difference was found in participation motivation level.

Higher volley ball performance depends upon good height, physical and physiological fitness, mesomorphic structure etc. All these factors contribute a lot in developing high body image concept that's why high performer volley ball players scored comparatively higher in body image variable.

Achievement motivation and body image has close proximity with each other as both affect and are affected by each other. For achieving success in the game a good physique is pre-requisite. Players who have high body image concept are definitely better motivated internally to achieve higher standards in games.
PART - B

This part of analysis deals with inter co-relation among participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image of volley ball players. Pearson’s Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation statistical technique was applied for this purpose.

Inter correlation among male volley ball players for participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image has been presented in table 4.7

Table 4.7

INTER CORRELATION AMONG PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE OF MALE VOLLEY BALL PLAYERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Correlation ‘r’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation motivation and achievement motivation</td>
<td>.429*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation motivation and body image</td>
<td>.399*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievement motivation and body image</td>
<td>.542*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* P > .05 = .233 (df = 65)

The result presented in table 4.7 indicated significant interrelation among all the three variables the participation motivation was significantly related with achievement motivation (‘r’ = .429) and also with body image.
Body image was also significantly related with achievement motivation (‘r’ = .542). Significant values given in the table were higher than the table ‘r’ value .233 required to be significant at 5% level with 65 degrees of freedom.

DISCUSSION

There was a positive significant inter-correlation among the variables mentioned in the table. This indicates that the performance is influenced by the participation motivation, achievement motivation as well as body image. The proportionate body development and favorable morphological characteristics are responsible to provide a better body image. All the three factors are inter-related, one contributes to other and enhance the performance of the player. The significant positive inter-relations among the three variables i.e. participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image conveyed the message that they are not independent psychological parameters. If the players are good in one area obviously they will perform better in other two areas also.

Inter-correlation among participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image of female volleyball players has been presented in the table 4.8
Table 4.8

INTER-CORRELATION AMONG PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE OF FEMALE VOLLEY BALL PLAYERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Correlation ‘r’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation motivation and achievement motivation</td>
<td>.354*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation motivation and body image</td>
<td>.259*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievement motivation and body image</td>
<td>.288*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* P > .05 = .233 (df = 65)

The result presented in table 4.8 indicated significant interrelation among all the three variables. The participation motivation was significantly related with achievement motivation (‘r’ = .354) and also with body image (‘r’ = .259). Body image was also significantly related with achievement motivation (‘r’ = .288). Significant values given in the table were higher than the table value ‘r’ = .233 required to be significant at 5% level with 65 degrees of freedom.

DISCUSSION

The results have clearly shown that female volley ball players are very much concerned about their poise and figure i.e. body image which in turn supplements the other two factors – participation motivation and achievement motivation. The positive interrelation among the three variables used in the study indicate that they are not independent. These variables are linked with each other.
Participating in games and sports enhances one’s personality and lead to greater achievement or excellence in the field of games and sports.

Inter-correlation among participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image of male and female volley ball players (total sample) has been presented in table 4.9

Table 4.9
INTER-CORRELATION AMONG PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION, ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE VOLLEY BALL PLAYERS (TOTAL SAMPLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Correlation ‘r’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation motivation and achievement motivation</td>
<td>.332*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation motivation and body image</td>
<td>.339*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievement motivation and body image</td>
<td>.448*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* P > .05 = .162 (df = 132)

The results presented in table 4.9 revealed significant interrelation among all the three variables used for the study. The participation motivation was significantly related with achievement motivation (‘r’ = .332) and also with body image (‘r’ = .339). Body image was also significantly related with achievement motivation (‘r’ = .448). Significant values given in the table were higher than the table value of ‘r’ = .162 required to be significant at 5% level with 132 degree of freedom.
DISCUSSION

The results of tables 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9 indicated positive significant inter-correlation among all the psychological variables used for the study i.e. participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image in relation to male, female and total sample respectively. The significant positive inter-relation among these three variables conveyed the message that they are not independent psychological parameters. If the players participate in games and sports their body image will automatically improve due to improvement in body structure. Physical and physiological fitness etc and the vice versa also holds true that the player with better body image concept would be more motivated towards participation in sports activity.

The positive significant relationship between achievement motivation and participation motivation indicated that maximum participation will provide maximum experience and play an important role in getting higher achievements. Higher achievement will motivate the player to participate in games and sports. It is also related to body image.

Discussion of hypotheses

1. First hypothesis stated that there would be no significant difference between high performer male and female volleyball players in their participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image the results yielded significant difference in one of the variables i.e. body
image. Therefore the hypothesis has been partially accepted.

2. Second hypothesis also stated that there would be no significant difference between low performer male and female volley ball players in their participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image. The results yielded significant difference in only one of the variable i.e. participation motivation. Therefore null hypothesis stands partially accepted.

3. As per the third null hypothesis no significant difference between total sample of male and female volley ball players was observed. Therefore the hypothesis stands accepted.

4. The next hypothesis stated that there would be no significant difference between high and low performer male volley ball players in their participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image. However the results have shown significant difference between high and low male performer volley ball players in all the variables used for the study. Therefore null hypothesis stands rejected.

5. As per the fifth hypothesis no significant difference would be observed between high and low performer female volley ball players in participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image. The results have shown significant difference in case of achievement motivation only. Therefore null hypothesis has been partially accepted.
6. Sixth hypothesis stated that there would be no significant difference between high and low performer (total sample) volley ball players in their participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image. However the results have shown significant difference between high and low performer volley ball players in their achievement motivation and body image. Therefore null hypothesis has been partially accepted.

7. In seventh hypothesis it was stated that there would be a significant positive relationship among participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image pertaining to the sample of male volley ball players. The results have also shown significant positive relationship among all these three variables. Therefore the hypothesis stands accepted.

8. In the next hypothesis related to female volley ball players it was stated that there would be a significant positive relationship among participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image. The results have also shown significant relation among all these three variables. Therefore the hypothesis has been completely accepted.

9. In the last hypothesis pertaining to total sample of male and female volley ball players it was stated that their would be a significant positive relation among three variables i.e. participation motivation, achievement motivation and body image. The results have yielded significant positive relationship in all the cases. Hence the hypothesis stands accepted.