Chapter V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The purpose of the study is to find out the gender differences in managerial aspirations, managerial potentials and leadership roles among physical education and non-physical education students. To achieve the purpose of the study, a total of two hundred and forty participants were selected randomly as subjects. The physical education students studying Final year M.P.Ed were selected from the physical education colleges in Tamilnadu and Non-physical education students were studying final year management students from the affiliated colleges of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli were selected. The age of the subjects ranged from 21 to 25 years.

The present study consists of two categories of independent variables namely gender and students. The first independent variable is related to male and female students and the second independent variable is related to physical education and non-physical education students.

The dependent variables selected for the study are managerial aspiration, managerial potentials (self-assurance, decisiveness, need for power, need for achievement, need for
affiliation, need for autonomy, need for dominance, tolerance for ambiguity) and Leadership.

Data were collected for the ten independent variables in relation to gender and two different student’s category. Collected data were subjected to statistical analysis and explained below.

The two-way factorial (2x2) Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to evaluate the influence of the two categories on the ten dependent variables. The obtained results have two ‘F’ ratio in which two for main effects, that is, rows(referring to gender) and columns (referring to student’s category) and one is for interaction (referring gender and students).

The ‘F’ ratio for rows analyses the significant difference, if any, among male and female irrespective of different students in each dependent variables separately. The ‘F’ ratio for columns tests the significant difference if any, among physical education and non-physical education students irrespective of gender in each dependent variable. The ‘F’ ratio for interaction compares the mean of the performance of male and female of physical education and non-physical education students on the selected dependent variables.

If the obtained ‘F’ ratio for interaction was significant, then the simple effect test was used to find out which of the mean performance score for gender and students were significant. Thus
F-ratios were computed in which the first two F-ratios and analyzed the scores of gender on dependent variables in two type of students and the remaining two F-ratios analyzed the variations in levels on dependent variables between students category.

**Conclusions**

The following conclusions were drawn from the present study.

1. There was significant difference between men and women irrespective of course of study on managerial aspirations, managerial potential and leadership role.

2. There was significant difference between physical education and non-physical education students irrespective of gender on managerial aspirations, managerial potential and leadership role.

3. There was no significant difference between men and women physical education students on managerial aspirations, managerial potential and leadership role.

4. There was no significant difference between men and women non-physical education students on managerial aspirations, managerial potential and leadership role.

5. Aspirants scored higher than non-aspirants on self-assurance, decisiveness and need for power.
6. Males were higher in need for autonomy and need for dominance, while females were higher in decisiveness.

**Recommendations**

1. The results of the study relating both to managerial aspirations and to managerial potential are contrary to popular beliefs expressed by managers of various firms who are responsible for the hiring procedures.

2. The results of the study may help to know about the managerial aspirations of students of both female and male. Hence, the selection process for managerial positions may be done based on their aspirations.

3. The findings of the study present the status of leadership quality of male and female. Therefore, it may help to give responsibility at higher level managerial positions.

4. The present study may be investigated further by selecting aspirants and non-aspirants.

5. The present study may be investigated further by selecting elite managers who achieved something in their carrier.