CHAPTER V
DISCUSSION
CHAPTER V
DISCUSSION

Three independent variables and sixteen dependent variables are the main features of present study. A balanced factorial design was used, and since it was $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design the total sample was distributed into eight classified groups. Obviously, since the number of variables were more, the number of hypotheses tested in the study were more.

It was believed that females have significantly better physical self concept than males. It was assumed so, because, the females, in general, are more cautious about their physical appearance. Results of the study supported this assumption. The female Ss of the study exhibited significantly better physical self-concept than that of the male Ss.

The students of physical education are relatively more engaged in physical exercises than the non physical education students. Obviously, shaping of body limbs is better among physical education students, than among the non physical education students. It was hypothesized that physical self concept of physical education students is significantly better than that of non physical education students. Large mean score denotes superior physical self concept, and small mean score represents poor physical self concept. Mean scores obtained by the four groups of physical education students are larger than the mean scores of non physical education students. Even the related ANOVA results are highly significant. Thus, the results satiate the hypothesis.

Success orientation and physical self concept was believed to be closely associated. Those who give more importance to personal success, they were believed to have better physical self concept than those who respect more group cohesion. Unfortunately, this hypothesis could not get support from the results of study. Not only that; the results had gone contrary to the assumption of study. Those who were group success oriented exhibited significantly better physical self concept than the personal
success oriented Ss. Probably, the Ss who were group success oriented might have developed better physical self concept through varied determinants, where as, the personal success oriented failed to develop superior physical self concept.

Now a days in cities and towns the females are rapidly advancing and working on par with the males. They perceive themselves as equal to or in some fields better than the males. Keeping this in mind it was hypothesized that regarding intellectual self concept, there do not appear any significant sex differences. Results of the study show that both male and female Ss had developed more or less similar intellectual self concept. The difference in the intellectual self concept of male and female Ss was observed as nonsignificant. Thus, the findings satiated the assumption.

The students of physical education (PES) are in general more interested in physical activities and practicals done on grounds. They are not much interested in making their career in intellectual activities. A good number of non physical education students (NPES) have to keep themselves busy in intellectual activities to make their career. In view of this, it was hypothesized that the NPES have significantly better intellectual self concept than the PES. Results of present study supported the hypothesis very strongly. On intellectual self concept measure the NPES secured large mean scores, while PES obtained less scores. The results of ANOVA showed that the two groups differ significantly from each other; the hypothesis got very strong support.

The hypothesis related to success orientation and intellectual self concept could not get support from the results of study. It was assumed that; personal success oriented Ss (PSO) have significantly better intellectual self concept than the group success oriented Ss (GSO). But both these broad groups were having more or less similar intellectual self concept. The ANOVA results show that the difference in the means of these two broad groups might have occurred by chance only.

Social awareness is generally more among females. They are socially more careful than males. It was hypothesized that females are significantly superior to males in social self concept. The results supported the hypothesis very strongly. All the four
corresponding groups of females obtained large means than the means of four groups of males. The two broad groups differ significantly from each other. The hypothesis was retained.

Social self concept of PES is significantly better than that of NPES was an another hypothesis. Though PES and NPES groups differ significantly from each other, the results did not support the assumption. Not the PES but NPES were found having significantly better social self concept. Thus, these results went contrary to the hypothesis.

Group success orientation helps in understanding the importance of group and society. Hence, it was assumed that GSO Ss develop significantly better social self concept than PSO Ss. Well in accordance with the expectation the GSO Ss had shown extremely superior social self concept; compared to them the PSO had poor social self concept. Thus, this hypothesis was satiated.

Moral bindings in India are significantly more associated or laid down on the females. Even today more moral behaviour is expected from the females. Obviously, it was hypothesized that females have significantly better moral self concept than males. Results supported the hypothesis very strongly. However, two groups of males were having very good moral self concept, almost similar to the groups of female Ss. The ANOVA results show that the females had developed significantly better moral self concept than the males.

Moral self concept was believed to be more or less similar in the PES and NPES groups. Such hypothesis was framed and tested. However, this hypothesis could not get support from the study. Moral self concept was seen significantly better among the PES than what it was observed among the NPES. It seems that on the grounds the PES Ss had to observe the conventions more seriously, and follow the rules sincerely. Such bindings are not there in case of NPES. Probably, that is why the PES developed significantly better moral self concept than the NPES.
In forming group cohesion the individual has to be abide by the group norms and the moral codes of the groups. Morality has to be observed when in group, that is why it was hypothesized that the Ss who are personal success oriented have significantly poor moral self concept than the group success oriented Ss. Results of the study could not provide strong support to this assumption. Both the GSO and PSO had more or less similar moral self concept. The hypothesis remained unsatiated.

Emotionality is the predominant characteristic of females. Probably, it might be natural, and social and cultural factors help in enhancing it among them. That is why it was hypothesized that females are significantly superior to males in emotional self concept. Each corresponding group of female Ss scored high mean score on emotional self concept measure. The groups of males had poor mean scores. Since, the difference in the means is significant, it could be stated that the results satiated the hypothesis.

Emotional self concept of PES and NPES differed significantly from each other. However, not in line with the expectation the NPES had shown better emotional self concept. Emotional self concept is influenced by many factors such as family atmosphere, peer groups etc. In case of NPES, other factors might have been more effective, than the type of education, in developing emotional self concept. The NPES had significantly better emotional self concept than the PES.

Those working in groups have to keep control on their emotions even when things are not in favour. Those who prefer to act alone generally do not care for group norms. These characteristics do influence the development of emotional self concept. It was assumed that emotional self concept of group success oriented Ss is significantly better than that of personal success oriented Ss. This assumption failed to get proper support from the results of this study. Both the personal success oriented and group success oriented Ss had developed more or less similar emotional self concept.

The sixth and last self concept was aesthetic self concept. It is to be developed purposefully. In general, the females develop aesthetic sense better than males. This is
a common observation. It was hypothesized that females are significantly superior to males in aesthetic self concept. In line with the assumption all the four groups of female Ss scored more, on aesthetic self concept, than their corresponding groups of male Ss. The ANOVA results also show that the female Ss were having significantly better aesthetic self concept than the male Ss of the study. Aesthetic sense is appreciated and encouraged among the female children in our society. Males are engaged with more robust activities. That is why the females develop significantly better aesthetic self concepts than the males.

The other two hypotheses related to aesthetic self concept also got support from the results of study. The PES and NPES groups developed more or less similar aesthetic sense and also aesthetic self concepts. The means obtained by these two groups are more or less similar. The difference in the means might have occurred because of chance only. Since, the educational pattern adopted in PES and NPES is similar at theoretical level, they are not suppose to differ from each other significantly. Thus, the hypothesis, there is no significant difference in the aesthetic self concept of PES and NPES, is satiated.

Regarding the personal success oriented and group success oriented groups also, it was hypothesized that, they do not differ significantly on aesthetic self concept. In present study they are seen having more or less similar aesthetic self concept. The difference in the mean scores of these two groups is so less that it could be attributed to the factor of chance very easily. Thus, this hypothesis was retained. It is clear that development of aesthetic self concept is independent of the personal success orientation and group success orientation.

Along with the self concepts, different values cherished by the physical education as well as nonphysical education students were measured in the study. Sex differences regarding varied values were studied. Also, the type of education and success orientation among the Ss and their relative influence on the development of different values were examined. The first type of values was religious values. These values were believed to be relatively most superior among the females. It was
hypothesized that religious values of females are significantly better than that males. This hypothesis got strong support form the results of study. Though most religions and religious principle are framed and established by men, they are more cherished by women. Even though these principles did more harm to the women folk in India religiosity is more among women than men in India.

Primarily because of uncertainty in most sport and games the PES observe more superstitious beliefs. Hence, it was assumed that PES Ss have significantly better religious values than non PES Ss. This hypothesis failed to get sufficient support from the results of study. Both the PES as well as NPES Ss exhibited more or less similar religious values. Probably, most of the Ss admitted in undergraduate colleges were god fearing and their family back ground taught them to cherish religious values. Secondly, regarding their examinations and many events they had to rely on the concept of god as savior, because these values are imbibed in them since childhood.

It was hypothesized that personal success oriented Ss have significantly better religious values than the group success oriented Ss. When the problem of individuality, and loneliness comes people develop external locus of control. In group their confidence is enhanced. That is why it was believed that personal success oriented Ss have significantly better religious values than group success oriented Ss. This hypothesis got strong support from the results of study. The ANOVA results show that the personal success oriented Ss were cherishing significantly better religious values than the group success oriented Ss.

It was not surprising, when it was found that the female Ss were observed to be cherishing significantly better social values than the male Ss. These results supported the hypothesis very strongly. Awareness about social norms, social convention etc. is more among the females. Moreover, Indian society and culture expects these norms to be observed by the females. Males often do not bother about them. Such behaviour of males is not looked down upon by the society. But if the womenfolk go on doing so, then it is not appreciated by the society. That is why social values among the female Ss were found superior to that of the males.
The PES and NPES groups failed to differ from each other on social values. It was hypothesized that social values of PES are significantly better than that of NPES. The reason for this assumption was social interaction of PES Ss is likely to be more because of their outdoor activities. However, now a days youngsters prefer to remain out of their homes, as a result there is more social interaction. Probably, because of these realities both PES and NPES Ss developed more or less similar social values.

Since, the group success oriented Ss have to be active in maintaining group cohesion, they have to be more cautious about the social and group norms. Personal success oriented Ss had to be more cautious about his or her performance. In view of these facts it was hypothesized that group success oriented Ss have significantly better social values than personal success oriented Ss. Results supported the assumption very strongly.

Democratic values have extra ordinary importance in present society. Present generation of students was born and brought up in Indian democracy. Though democracy failed miserably, people in India do not want to loose their individual freedom. Both male as well as female Ss cherished more or less similar democratic values. The hypothesis, democratic values are significantly better among males than females, failed to get support. The reasons are natural. Education among females made them aware of their rights, and they also prefer individual freedom in democracy. The difference in the means of democratic values of males’ and females’ groups might have occurred by chance only.

Even among the PES and NPES Ss democratic values were more or less similar. ANOVA results show that the difference in the means of PES and NPES is nonsignificant. In other words democratic values were similar in both the groups. Developing good democratic values could be attributed to the factor of education mainly. Also, in the families, primarily because of education individual freedom is given to the grown up children. Often they are not on the right path, but they are aware of their rights. The related null hypothesis got strong support.
Regarding the democratic values it was hypothesized that group success oriented Ss have significantly better democratic values than individual success oriented Ss. The group success oriented Ss learn to respect others' views, they are not self-centered. The personal success oriented are more likely to develop authoritative tendencies. Hence, it was assumed that group success oriented Ss have significantly better democratic values than the personal success oriented Ss. Large differences in the means obtained by group success oriented Ss and personal success oriented Ss were found; even the ANOVA results show that the differences in the means is significantly large. Thus, the hypothesis was satiated.

Like aesthetic self-concept, aesthetic values were thought to be more predominant among females. It was hypothesized that aesthetic values of females are significantly better than that of males. Results supported this assumption very strongly. The female Ss were found having significantly much better aesthetic values than the male Ss. The second assumption related to aesthetic values also got support from the results. It was assumed that the PES and NPES do not differ significantly from each other on aesthetic values. Results of ANOVA denote that the two groups failed to differ significantly from each other. It seems that modernization and education taught the younger generation the importance of aesthetic sense. Both PES Ss and NPES Ss through imitation and from the teaching of their parents and teachers developed more or less similar aesthetic values.

It was believed that the personal success oriented Ss have significantly better aesthetic values than the group success oriented Ss. It seems that this behavioural tendency is unrelated to the development of aesthetic values. Both the groups of Ss classified on the basis of success orientation developed more or less similar aesthetic values. Difference in their means was found nonsignificant.

Economic values have gained more importance in modern times. Everything, nowadays, is measured in terms of economic aspects. In Indian society though earning is done by males mainly, it is being utilized by the females, in general. In view of this, it was hypothesized that, economic values are significantly better among females than
males. This hypothesis was satiated. Means obtained by the groups of female Ss are significantly larger than the means of corresponding groups of males. ANOVA results show that the groups of males and females differ from each other significantly.

In line with the hypothesis, the PES and NPES groups failed to differ significantly from each other on economic values. Both the groups had developed more or less similar economic values. It is clear that the PES and NPES understood the importance of money. The ANOVA results show that the difference in the means of two groups is nonsignificant.

Also, it was hypothesized that the personal success oriented and group success oriented Ss do not differ significantly on economic values. Results, however, failed to support the assumption. Group success oriented Ss were found having significantly better economic values than the personal success oriented Ss. Probably, group success oriented Ss through interaction with the group members learn better economic values than the personal success oriented Ss.

In Indian culture females were kept away from knowledge. They were not allowed to learn and acquire knowledge. British rule is mainly responsible for encouraging Indian women to learn. Thus, since long the importance of knowledge was recognized by men in India. Even today in most families the girls are not encouraged to acquire more knowledge. In the study it was hypothesized that, knowledge values are significantly better among males than among females. Results supported the assumption strongly. Females of present study showed significantly poor knowledge values than the male Ss.

Among the PES and NPES it was assumed that the knowledge values are not similar. It was hypothesizes that the NPES Ss cherish significantly better knowledge values than the PES Ss. It is so because, the future of NPES Ss depends mostly upon the knowledge they acquire and utilize it skillfully. The PES Ss have to deal mainly with physical activities once they are engaged in their profession. In the study the two
groups differ significantly on knowledge values. The NPES group was significantly superior to PES group.

The third hypothesis was a null hypothesis, related to knowledge value. It was hypothesized that, there do not appear any significant difference, between personal success oriented and group success oriented Ss, regarding knowledge values. Results supported this assumption strongly. Both the personal success oriented Ss as well as group success oriented Ss realized the importance of knowledge values and developed them more or less similarly, in fact this is the need of the day, which these two groups of Ss had recognized it correctly.

Pursuit of or devotion to pleasure, especially the pleasure of the senses has its special significance in our life. The ethical doctrine that only that which is pleasant is intrinsically good is the present day thinking followed by many. Observing the common tendency, among Indian women, of possessing material gain, it was hypothesized that females have significantly better hedonistic values than males. However, from the results of the study, it is seen that both males as well as females cherish hedonistic values similarly. Modern amenities and invasion of Western culture probably changed the traditional values of young generation in India. Both male and female Ss of the study were found respecting the pleasure of senses equally. Results failed to satiate the hypothesis.

Second hypothesis related to hedonistic values also remained unsatiated. It was assumed that, there do not appear any significant difference in hedonistic values of PES and NPES Ss. But the results showed that the NPES Ss were cherishing significantly more hedonistic values than the PES Ss. It is rather difficult to provide proper explanation to these findings. One probable reason might be the impact to mass media like television, cinema etc. the PES have to keep themselves engaged in physical and academic activities for a much longer time, whereas the non PES students who were mainly students of arts faculty enjoy ample free time, which is spent in enjoying mass media.

112
Even the third hypothesis failed to get support from the results of study. It was believed that personal success oriented Ss have significantly better hedonistic values than group success oriented Ss. Results showed that both the personal success oriented as well as group success oriented Ss had more or less similar hedonistic values. Since, the group success oriented have to share their pleasure with other group members, it was thought that the group success oriented Ss have significantly less hedonistic values. But in present study no such difference was observed.

In Indian culture, even today male female equality is restricted only to the preaching. In actual practice Indian society is a male dominated society. Male is perceived as powerful and females are perceived as weak. So, it was hypothesized that, the males cherish significantly more power values than the females. Results were in favor of this assumption. The male Ss of the study were having significantly better power values than the female Ss.

Among the two broad groups the PES and NPES, it was believed that the PES have significantly better power values than the NPES. The PES have to show their superiority in varied activities. They are trained to be physically powerful. Such training is not imparted to NPES Ss. Hence, it was expected the PES would show better power values. Results supported this hypothesis very strongly.

Personal success oriented and group success oriented characteristics were found unrelated to power values. It was hypothesized that power values are significantly more among personal success oriented Ss than among group success oriented Ss. Both these broad groups of Ss obtained more or less similar means on power values. ANOVA results demonstrated that the difference in the mean scores of the two groups might have occurred by chance only.

There are many factors on which family prestige of the family depends. Now a days boasting of family prestige is disappearing very fast especially in cities and among educated people. However, especially females are more aware about the family prestige. It was hypothesized that family prestige values are cherished significantly
better by females than the males. This hypothesis got strong support from the results of study. Each of the four corresponding group of females scored more on family prestige values than the groups of males. ANOVA results showed highly significant difference.

Second hypothesis related to family prestige values also got strong support. It was a null hypothesis. It was assumed that there do not appear significant difference among PES and NPES regarding family prestige values. These groups obtained more or less similar mean scores on family prestige values. The last hypotheses, however, failed to gain support from the results. It was assumed that personal success oriented Ss have significantly better family prestige values than group success oriented Ss. Results of AONVA, showed that the difference in means of family prestige values of these two groups is negligible and non significant which can be easily ignored.

The last factor was health values. It is commonly believed that the males are more health conscious, the Indian females are not. Now a day even among the females awareness about health is increasing. It was hypothesized that health values are significantly better among males than among females. But in present study, the picture is opposite to what was expected. Not the males but females of the study had significantly better health values. It seems that the college going girls became more health conscious than boys. This probably is the result of education and mass media.

Since, the education imparted in physical education course is more related to physical and mental health, it was hypothesized that, regarding health values PES are significantly superior to NPES. The results also suggest so. Large difference in the means of two groups was found. The difference in the means of these two broad groups is highly significant. Thus, the hypothesis was retained.

Whether the individual has personal success orientation or groups success orientation, they have to maintain good health. Since long, importance of good health is recognized. In schools also, "health is wealth" etc. are taught. Considering all these it was hypothesized that, there do not appear any significant difference among the
personal success and group success oriented Ss. Results favoured this hypothesis. Both the groups had shown more or less similar health values.

The results interpreted here supported most of the hypotheses, however, a good number of them remained unsatiated. More studies need to be carried out on the factors studied here, incorporating physical education students.