

## **CHAPTER-IV**

### **ANALYSIS OF DATA AND RESULTS OF THE STUDY**

*In this chapter the analysis of data, findings and discussion of findings are presented. The study was conducted to compare emotional intelligence level among the university level high and low performing soccer players.*

#### **ANALYSIS OF DATA**

The statistical analysis of the data were collected on Two Hundred Forty subjects (N=240). The subjects were further divided into two groups N = 120 each (i.e., N<sub>1</sub>=120; High Performance and N<sub>2</sub>=120; Low Performance). To find out the between-group differences and the difference of emotional intelligence (EI) between the university level high and low performing soccer players the following statistical techniques were employed. The level of  $p \leq 0.05$  was considered significant.

1. Student's t-test for independent data
2. One way analysis of variance (ANOVA)

#### **FINDINGS**

Findings of this study were made in sequence of all the variables namely Maturity, Compassion, Morality, Sociability and Calm Disposition. For each of the chosen variable, the results pertaining to significant difference, if any, between the university level high and low performing soccer players is presented in following tables:

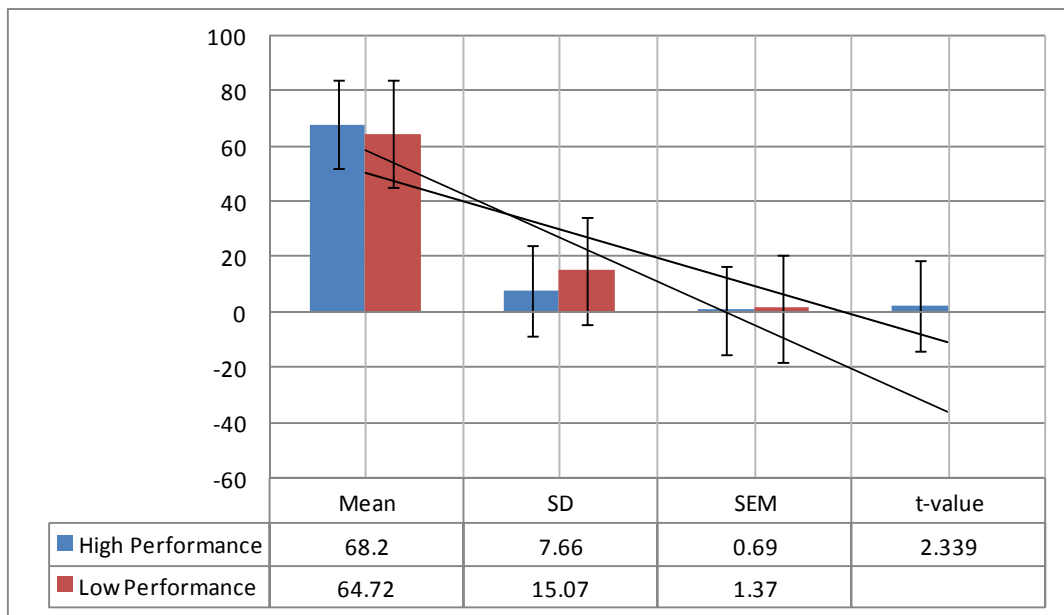
**Table-3.** Mean Values ( $\pm$ SD), Standard Error of the Mean and Test Statistic t of Maturity in High Performance Group (N = 120) and Low Performance Group (N = 120).

	High Performance	Low Performance
Sample size	120	120
Arithmetic mean	68.2000	64.7250
95% CI for the mean	66.8153 to 69.5847	62.0001 to 67.4499
Variance	58.6824	227.2599
Standard deviation	7.6604	15.0751
Standard error of the mean	0.6993	1.3762
Mean difference		3.4750
Standard deviation		16.2754
95% CI		6.4169 to 0.5331
Test statistic t		2.339*
Degrees of Freedom (DF)		119
Two-tailed probability		P = 0.0210

*\*Significant at .05 level of significance.*

*tab t<sub>(.05)</sub> (119) = 1.645*

Table-3 indicates that the mean of high performance and low performance group was 68.20 and 64.72 respectively, whereas the standard deviation (SD) of high performance and low performance group was 7.66 and 15.07 respectively. The computed value of t (=2.339) between high performance and low performance group in maturity was greater than the tabulated t<sub>(.05)</sub> (119) (=1.645). Thus it may be concluded that the **Maturity** found to be statistically significant. As per the study the above remark can be given at 95% probability level. The graphical representation of responses has been exhibited in (Fig. 3).



**Figure-3.** Mean Values ( $\pm$ SD), Standard Error of the Mean and Test Statistic t of Maturity in High Performance Group (N = 120) and Low Performance Group (N = 120).

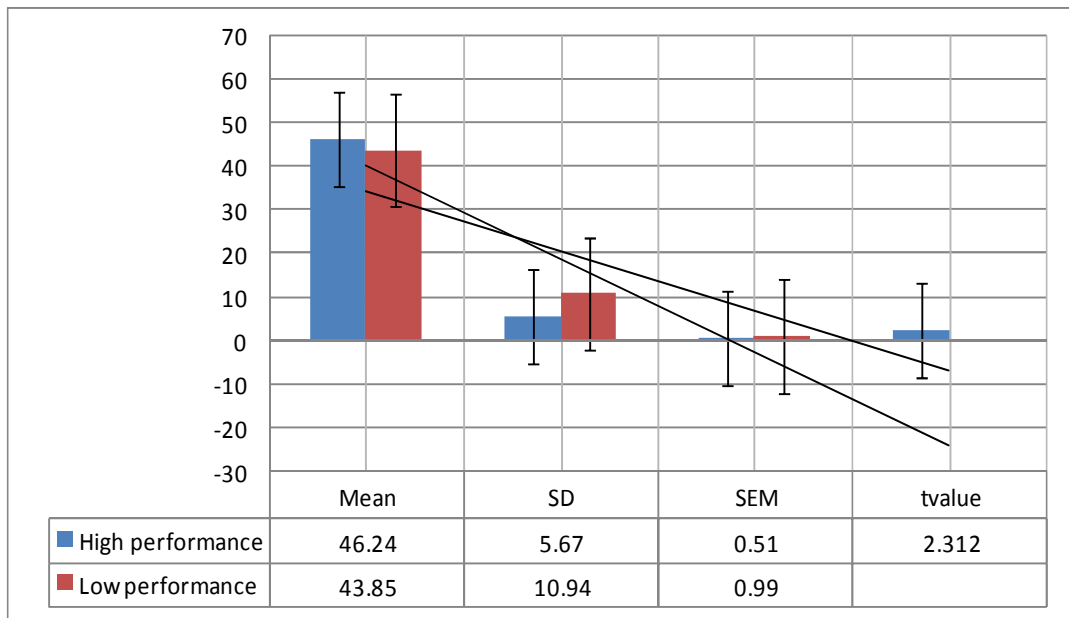
**Table-4.** Mean Values ( $\pm$ SD), Standard Error of the Mean and Test Statistic t of Compassion in High Performance Group (N = 120) and Low Performance Group (N = 120).

	<b>High Performance</b>	<b>Low Performance</b>
Sample size	120	120
Arithmetic mean	46.2417	43.8500
95% CI for the mean	45.2159 to 47.2674	41.8716 to 45.8284
Variance	32.2016	119.7924
Standard deviation	5.6746	10.9450
Standard error of the mean	0.5180	0.9991
Mean difference		2.3917
Standard deviation		11.3317
95% CI		4.4400 to 0.3434
Test statistic t		2.312*
Degrees of Freedom (DF)		119
Two-tailed probability		P = 0.0225

*\*Significant at .05 level of significance.*

*tab t<sub>(.05)</sub> (119) = 1.645*

Table- 4 indicates that the mean of high performance and low performance group was 46.24 and 43.85 respectively, whereas the standard deviation (SD) of high performance and low performance group was 5.67 and 10.94 respectively. The computed value of t (=2.312) between high performance and low performance group in compassion was greater than the tabulated t<sub>(.05)</sub> (119) (=1.645). Thus it may be concluded that the **Compassion** found to be statistically significant. As per the study the above remark can be given at 95% probability level. The graphical representation of responses has been exhibited in (Fig. 4).



**Figure-4.** Mean Values ( $\pm$ SD), Standard Error of the Mean and Test Statistic t of Compassion in High Performance Group (N = 120) and Low Performance Group (N = 120).

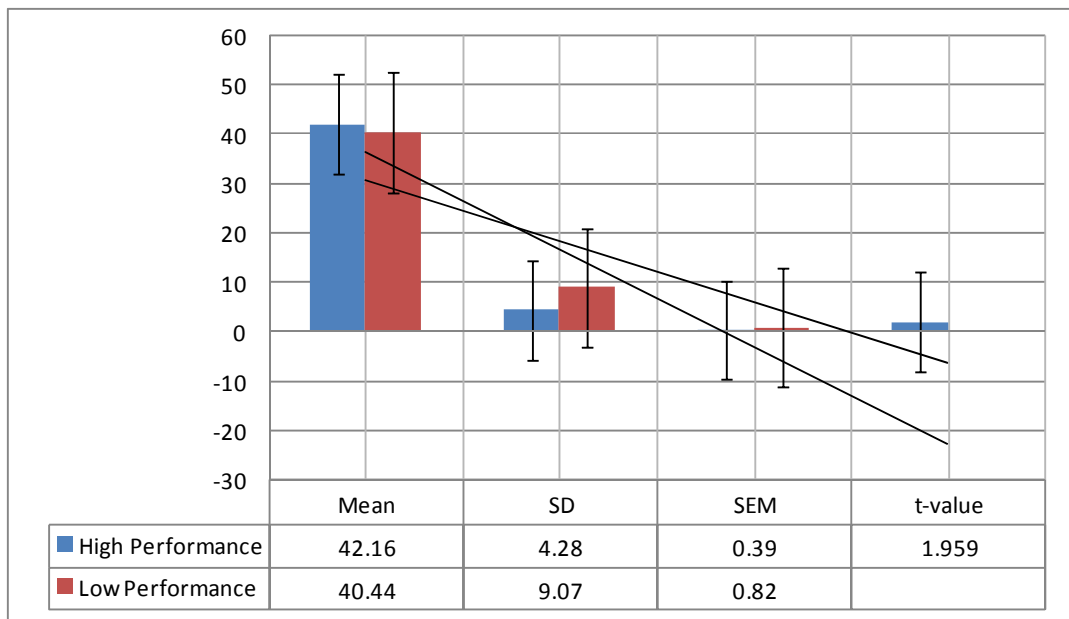
**Table-5.** Mean Values ( $\pm$ SD), Standard Error of the Mean and Test Statistic t of Morality in High Performance Group (N = 120) and Low Performance Group (N = 120).

	<b>High Performance</b>	<b>Low Performance</b>
Sample size	120	120
Arithmetic mean	42.1667	40.4417
95% CI for the mean	41.3929 to 42.9404	38.8019 to 42.0815
Variance	18.3249	82.2991
Standard deviation	4.2808	9.0719
Standard error of the mean	0.3908	0.8281
Mean difference		1.7250
Standard deviation		9.6449
95% CI		3.4684 to 0.01839
Test statistic t		1.959*
Degrees of Freedom (DF)		119
Two-tailed probability		P = 0.0524

*\*Significant at .05 level of significance.*

*tab t<sub>(.05)</sub> (119) = 1.645*

Table- 5 indicates that the mean of high performance and low performance group was 42.16 and 40.44 respectively, whereas the standard deviation (SD) of high performance and low performance group was 4.28 and 9.07 respectively. The computed value of t (=1.959) between high performance and low performance group in morality was greater than the tabulated t<sub>(.05)</sub> (119) (=1.645). Thus it may be concluded that the **Morality** found to be statistically significant. As per the study the above remark can be given at 95% probability level. The graphical representation of responses has been exhibited in (Fig. 5).



**Figure-5.** Mean Values ( $\pm$ SD), Standard Error of the Mean and Test Statistic t of Morality in High Performance Group (N = 120) and Low Performance Group (N = 120).

**Table-6.** Mean Values ( $\pm$ SD), Standard Error of the Mean and Test Statistic t of Sociability in High Performance Group (N = 120) and Low Performance Group (N = 120).

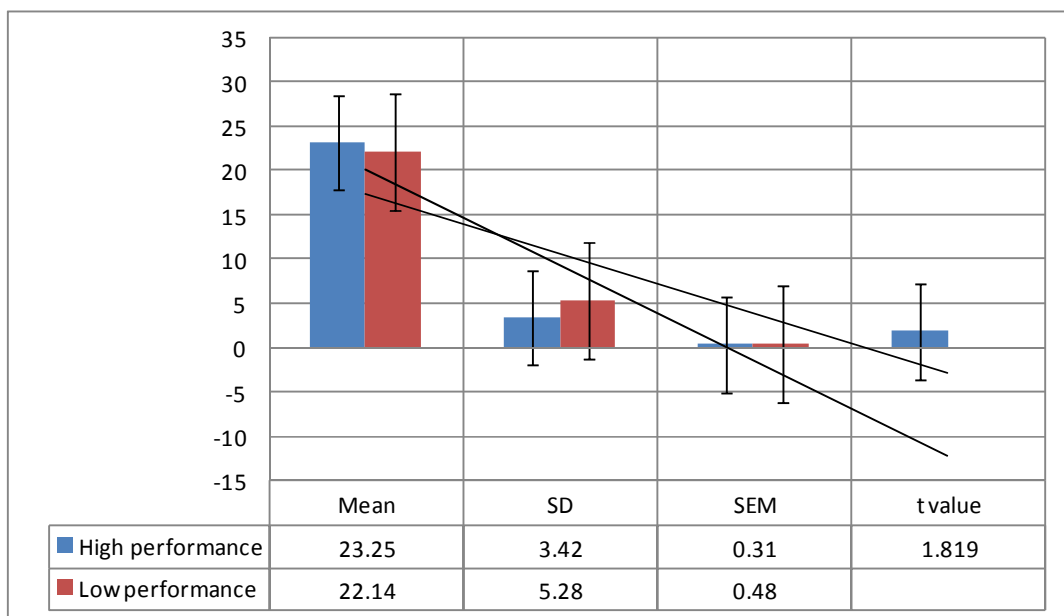
	<b>High Performance</b>	<b>Low Performance</b>
Sample size	120	120
Arithmetic mean	23.2583	22.1417
95% CI for the mean	22.6386 to 23.8781	21.1857 to 23.0977
Variance	11.7562	27.9714
Standard deviation	3.4287	5.2888
Standard error of the mean	0.3130	0.4828
Mean difference		1.1167
Standard deviation		6.7266
95% CI		2.3325 to 0.09921
Test statistic t		1.819*
Degrees of Freedom (DF)		119
Two-tailed probability		P = 0.0715

*\*Significant at .05 level of significance.*

*tab t<sub>(.05)</sub> (119) = 1.645*

Table- 6 indicates that the mean of high performance and low performance group was 23.25 and 22.14 respectively, whereas the standard deviation (SD) of high performance and low performance group was 3.42 and 5.28 respectively. The computed value of t (=1.819) between high performance and low performance group in sociability was greater than the tabulated t<sub>(.05)</sub> (119) (=1.645). Thus it may be concluded that the **Sociability** found to be statistically significant. As per the study the above remark can be given at 95% probability level. The graphical representation of responses has been exhibited in (Fig. 6).





**Figure-6.** Mean Values ( $\pm$ SD), Standard Error of the Mean and Test Statistic t of Sociability in High Performance Group (N = 120) and Low Performance Group (N = 120).

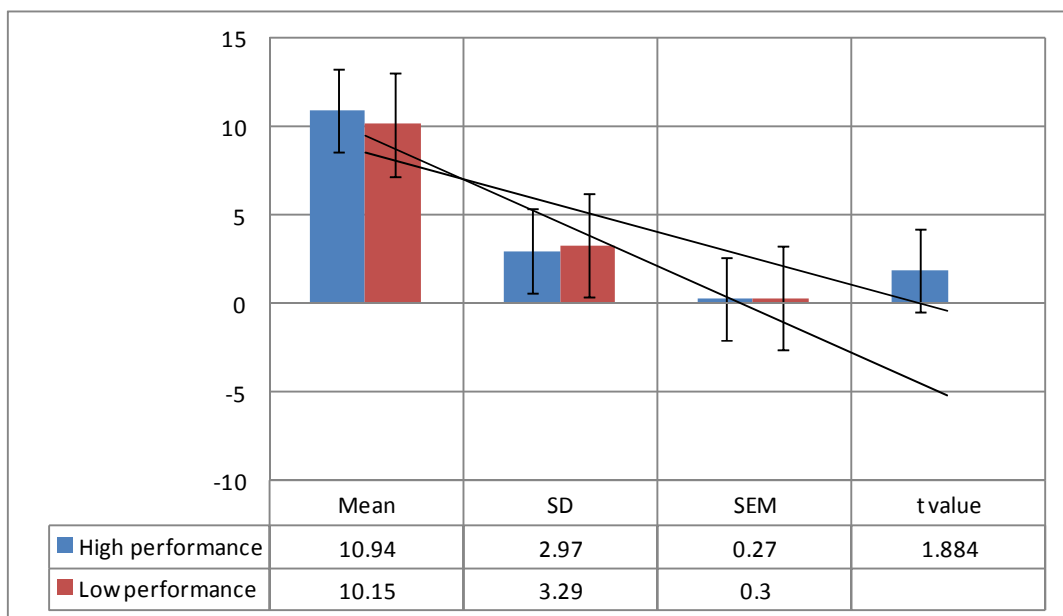
**Table-7.** Mean Values ( $\pm$ SD), Standard Error of the Mean and Test Statistic t of Calm Disposition in High Performance Group (N = 120) and Low Performance Group (N = 120).

	<b>High Performance</b>	<b>Low Performance</b>
Sample size	120	120
Arithmetic mean	10.9417	10.1500
95% CI for the mean	10.4046 to 11.4787	9.5546 to 10.7454
Variance	8.8285	10.8513
Standard deviation	2.9713	3.2941
Standard error of the mean	0.2712	0.3007
Mean difference		0.7917
Standard deviation		4.6034
95% CI		1.6238 to 0.04044
Test statistic t		1.884*
Degrees of Freedom (DF)		119
Two-tailed probability		P = 0.0620

*\*Significant at .05 level of significance.*

*tab t<sub>(.05)</sub> (119) = 1.645*

Table-7 indicates that the mean of high performance and low performance group was 10.94 and 10.15 respectively, whereas the standard deviation (SD) of high performance and low performance group was 2.97 and 3.29 respectively. The computed value of t (=1.884) between high performance and low performance group in calm disposition was greater than the tabulated t<sub>(.05)</sub> (119) (=1.645). Thus it may be concluded that the **Calm Disposition** found to be statistically significant. As per the study the above remark can be given at 95% probability level. The graphical representation of responses has been exhibited in (Fig. 7).



**Figure-7.** Mean Values ( $\pm$ SD), Standard Error of the Mean and Test Statistic t of Calm Disposition in High Performance Group (N = 120) and Low Performance Group (N = 120).

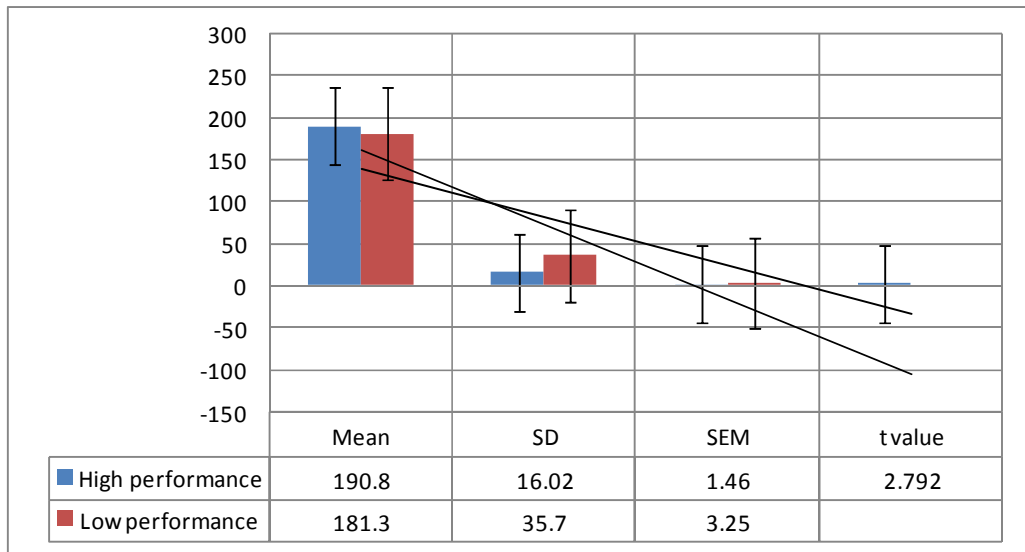
**Table-8.** Mean Values ( $\pm$ SD), Standard Error of the Mean and Test Statistic t of Emotional Intelligence in High Performance Group (N = 120) and Low Performance Group (N = 120).

	High Performance	Low Performance
Sample size	120	120
Arithmetic mean	190.8083	181.3083
95% CI for the mean	187.9126 to 193.7041	174.8539 to 187.7628
Variance	256.6436	1275.0386
Standard deviation	16.0201	35.7077
Standard error of the mean	1.4624	3.2597
Mean difference		9.5000
Standard deviation		37.2800
95% CI		16.2386 to 2.7614
Test statistic t		2.792*
Degrees of Freedom (DF)		119
Two-tailed probability		P = 0.0061

*\*Significant at .05 level of significance.*

*tab t<sub>(.05)</sub> (119) = 1.645*

Table-8 indicates that the mean of high performance and low performance group was 190.80 and 181.30 respectively, whereas the standard deviation (SD) of high performance and low performance group was 16.02 and 35.70 respectively. The computed value of t (=2.792) between high performance and low performance group in emotional intelligence was greater than the tabulated t<sub>(.05)</sub> (119) (=1.645). Thus it may be concluded that the **Emotional Intelligence** found to be statistically significant. As per the study the above remark can be given at 95% probability level. The graphical representation of responses has been exhibited in (Fig. 8).



**Figure-8.** Mean Values ( $\pm$ SD), Standard Error of the Mean and Test Statistic t of Emotional Intelligence in High Performance Group (N = 120) and Low Performance Group (N = 120).

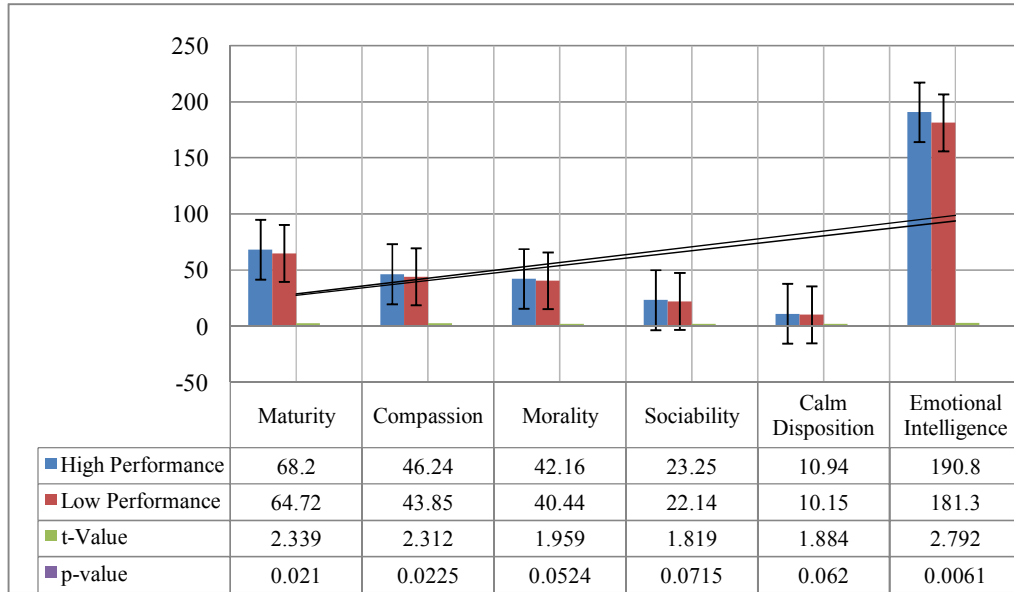
**Table-9.** Mean Values ( $\pm$ SD), Standard Error of the Mean and Test Statistic t of Maturity, Compassion, Morality, Sociability, Calm Disposition and Emotional Intelligence in Group-A (High Performance); (N = 120) and Group-B (Low Performance); (N = 120).

Dimensions	Group	Mean ( $\pm$ SD)	SEM	p-value	t-value
<b>Maturity</b>	A	68.20 $\pm$ 7.66	0.69	0.0210	2.339*
	B	64.72 $\pm$ 15.07	1.37		
<b>Compassion</b>	A	46.24 $\pm$ 5.67	0.51	0.0225	2.312*
	B	43.85 $\pm$ 10.94	0.99		
<b>Morality</b>	A	42.16 $\pm$ 4.28	0.39	0.0524	1.959*
	B	40.44 $\pm$ 9.07	0.82		
<b>Sociability</b>	A	23.25 $\pm$ 3.42	0.31	0.0715	1.819*
	B	22.14 $\pm$ 5.28	0.48		
<b>Calm Disposition</b>	A	10.94 $\pm$ 2.97	0.27	0.0620	1.884*
	B	10.15 $\pm$ 3.29	0.30		
<b>Emotional Intelligence (EI)</b>	A	190.80 $\pm$ 16.02	1.46	0.0061	2.792*
	B	181.30 $\pm$ 35.70	3.25		

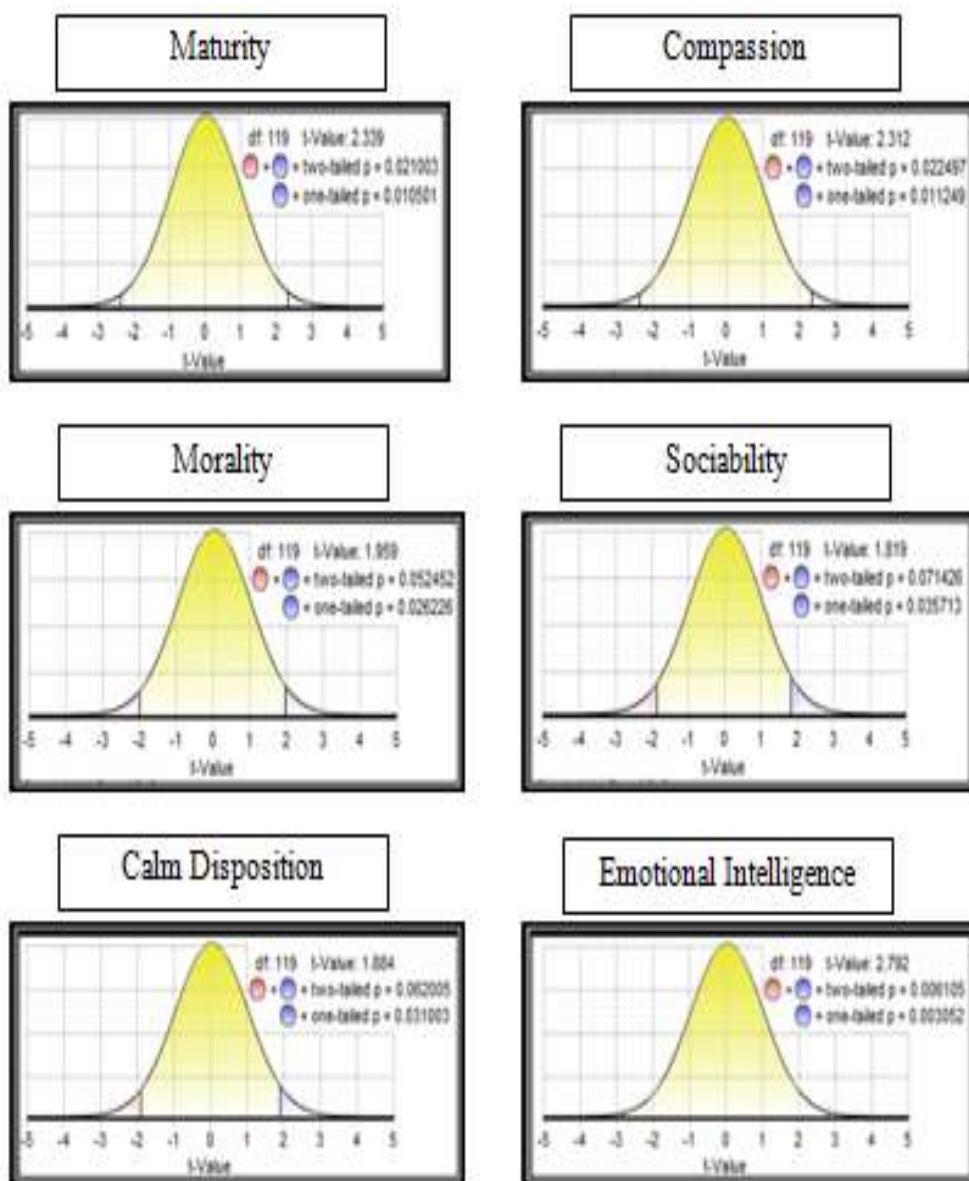
*\*Significant at .05 level of significance.*

*tab t<sub>(.05)</sub> (119) = 1.645*

The results of emotional intelligence among the university level high and low performing soccer players are presented in table-9. Analysis of data revealed significant between-group differences were found for maturity (p=0.0210), compassion (p=0.0225), morality (p=0.0524), sociability (p=0.0715), calm disposition (p=0.0620) and emotional intelligence (p=0.0061) since the computed value of t for all the dimensions were greater than the tabulated t<sub>(.05)</sub> (119) (=1.645). Thus it may be concluded that the emotional intelligence found to be statistically significant. The graphical representation of responses has been exhibited in (Fig. 9).



**Figure-9.** Mean Values ( $\pm$ SD), Standard Error of the Mean and Test Statistic t of Maturity, Compassion, Morality, Sociability, Calm Disposition and Emotional Intelligence in High Performance Group (N = 120) and Low Performance Group (N = 120).



**Figure-10.** P-value, Two Tailed and One Tailed Probability value of a t-test of University Level High and Low Performing Soccer Players.

The data were further subjected to one way analysis of variance. The results of one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) of university level high and low performing soccer players are presented in following tables:



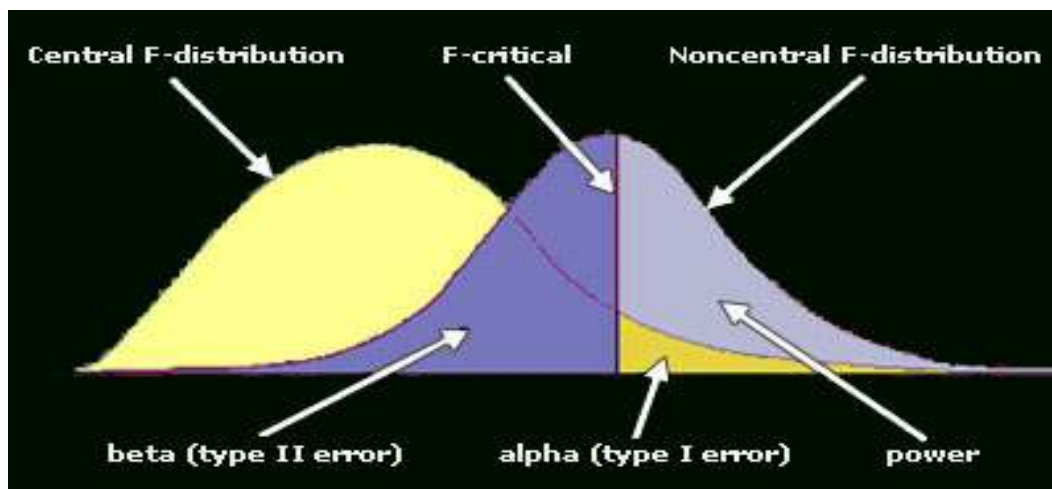
**Table-10.** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Maturity.

ANOVA					
VAR00002					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	524.133	7	74.876	1.29	.258
Within Groups	6459.067	112	57.670		
Total	6983.200	119			

***Significant at .05 level of significance.***

***Tab.  $F_{.05} = 2.08$***

Table 10. reveals that the calculated value of F-ratio that is 1.29 is smaller than tabulated value 2.08 for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. Thus it may be concluded that inter group differences among high performing universities that is Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Maturity found to be statistically insignificant.



**PROBALITY VALUE: 0.261700**

**Figure-11.** P-value for the F-test of the Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Maturity.

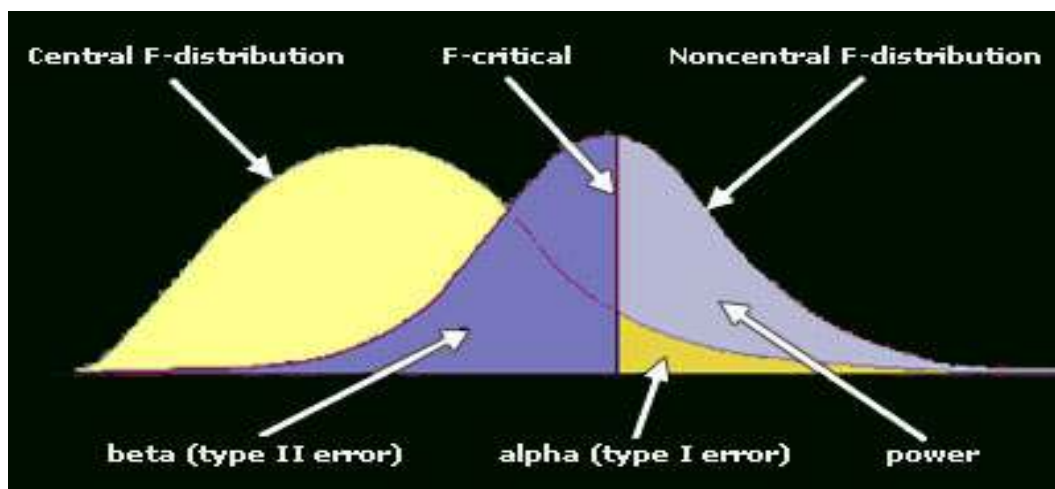
**Table-11.** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Compassion.

ANOVA					
VAR00002					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	435.592	7	62.227	2.05	.055
Within Groups	3396.400	112	30.325		
Total	3831.992	119			

***Significant at .05 level of significance.***

***Tab.  $F_{.05} = 2.08$***

Table 11. reveals that the calculated value of F-ratio that is 2.05 is smaller than tabulated value of 2.08 for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. Thus it may be concluded that inter group differences among high performing universities that is Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Compassion found to be statistically insignificant.



**PROBALITY VALUE: 0.054638**

**Figure-12.** P-value for the F-test of the Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in Relation to Compassion.

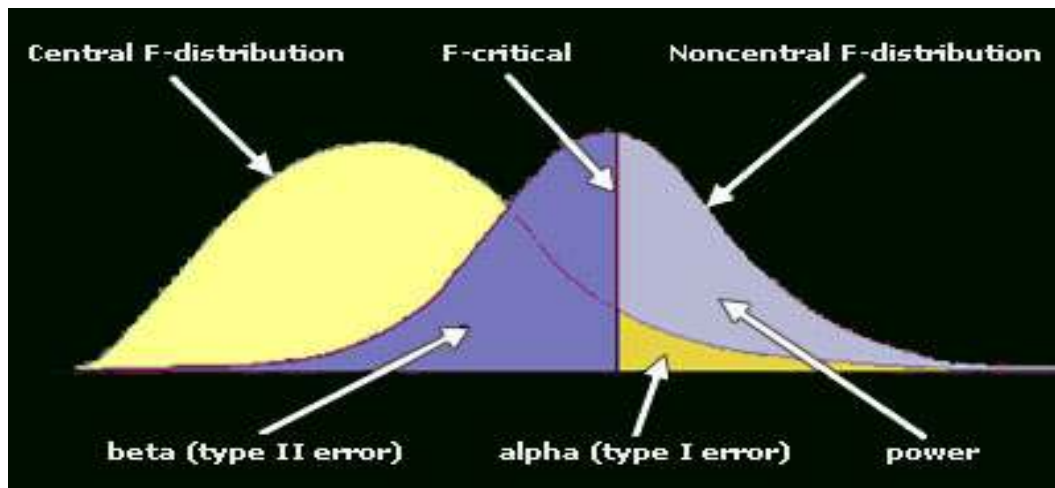
**Table-12** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Morality.

ANOVA					
VAR00002					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	271.733	7	38.819	2.278*	.033
Within Groups	1908.933	112	17.044		
Total	2180.667	119			

*\*Significant at .05 level of significance.*

**Tab.  $F_{.05} = 2.08$**

Table 12. reveals that the calculated value of F-ratio that is 2.278 is higher than tabulated value of 2.08 for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. Thus it may be concluded that inter group differences among high performing universities that is Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Morality found to be statistically significant. As F-ratio found to be significant the data further analysed with Post-Hock test (Tukey). The results pertaining to this are presented in Table-13.



**PROBABILITY VALUE: 0.033100**

**Figure-13.** P-value for the F-test of the Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in Relation to Morality.

**Table-13** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Morality.

Multiple Comparisons						
VAR00002						
Tukey HSD						
(I)	(J)	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
VA R00 001	VA R00 001				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	2	.86667	1.50749	.999	-3.7900	5.5234
	3	-.26667	1.50749	1.000	-4.9234	4.3900
	4	-1.46667	1.50749	.977	-6.1234	3.1900
	5	-3.60000	1.50749	.257	-8.2567	1.0567
	6	1.60000	1.50749	.963	-3.0567	6.2567
	7	-1.46667	1.50749	.977	-6.1234	3.1900
	8	-.20000	1.50749	1.000	-4.8567	4.4567
2	1	-.86667	1.50749	.999	-5.5234	3.7900
	3	-1.13333	1.50749	.995	-5.7900	3.5234
	4	-2.33333	1.50749	.780	-6.9900	2.3234
	5	-4.46667	1.50749	.070	-9.1234	.1900
	6	.73333	1.50749	1.000	-3.9234	5.3900
	7	-2.33333	1.50749	.780	-6.9900	2.3234
	8	-1.06667	1.50749	.997	-5.7234	3.5900
3	1	.26667	1.50749	1.000	-4.3900	4.9234
	2	1.13333	1.50749	.995	-3.5234	5.7900
	4	-1.20000	1.50749	.993	-5.8567	3.4567
	5	-3.33333	1.50749	.353	-7.9900	1.3234
	6	1.86667	1.50749	.919	-2.7900	6.5234
	7	-1.20000	1.50749	.993	-5.8567	3.4567
	8	.06667	1.50749	1.000	-4.5900	4.7234
4	1	1.46667	1.50749	.977	-3.1900	6.1234
	2	2.33333	1.50749	.780	-2.3234	6.9900
	3	1.20000	1.50749	.993	-3.4567	5.8567
	5	-2.13333	1.50749	.848	-6.7900	2.5234
	6	3.06667	1.50749	.464	-1.5900	7.7234
	7	.00000	1.50749	1.000	-4.6567	4.6567
	8	1.26667	1.50749	.990	-3.3900	5.9234
5	1	3.60000	1.50749	.257	-1.0567	8.2567
	2	4.46667	1.50749	.070	-.1900	9.1234
	3	3.33333	1.50749	.353	-1.3234	7.9900
	4	2.13333	1.50749	.848	-2.5234	6.7900

	6	5.20000*	1.50749	.017	.5433	9.8567
	7	2.13333	1.50749	.848	-2.5234	6.7900
	8	3.40000	1.50749	.328	-1.2567	8.0567
6	1	-1.60000	1.50749	.963	-6.2567	3.0567
	2	-.73333	1.50749	1.000	-5.3900	3.9234
	3	-1.86667	1.50749	.919	-6.5234	2.7900
	4	-3.06667	1.50749	.464	-7.7234	1.5900
	5	-5.20000*	1.50749	.017	-9.8567	-.5433
	7	-3.06667	1.50749	.464	-7.7234	1.5900
	8	-1.80000	1.50749	.932	-6.4567	2.8567
	7	1	1.46667	1.50749	.977	-3.1900
2		2.33333	1.50749	.780	-2.3234	6.9900
3		1.20000	1.50749	.993	-3.4567	5.8567
4		.00000	1.50749	1.000	-4.6567	4.6567
5		-2.13333	1.50749	.848	-6.7900	2.5234
6		3.06667	1.50749	.464	-1.5900	7.7234
8		1.26667	1.50749	.990	-3.3900	5.9234
8		1	.20000	1.50749	1.000	-4.4567
	2	1.06667	1.50749	.997	-3.5900	5.7234
	3	-.06667	1.50749	1.000	-4.7234	4.5900
	4	-1.26667	1.50749	.990	-5.9234	3.3900
	5	-3.40000	1.50749	.328	-8.0567	1.2567
	6	1.80000	1.50749	.932	-2.8567	6.4567
	7	-1.26667	1.50749	.990	-5.9234	3.3900

Table 13 reveals that there was significant difference of the Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Morality as obtained F ratio was 2.278, which was higher value than the tabulated value 2.08 required for F-ratio to be significant at 0.05 level with (7, 112) degree of freedom.



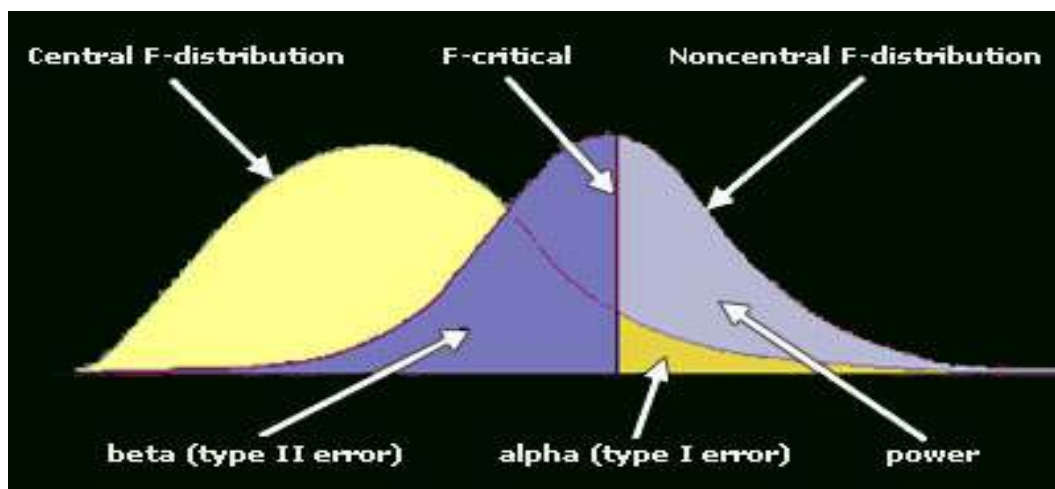
**Table-14.** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Sociability.

ANOVA					
VAR00002					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	152.192	7	21.742	1.953	.068
Within Groups	1246.800	112	11.132		
Total	1398.992	119			

***Significant at .05 level of significance.***

***Tab.  $F_{.05} = 2.08$***

Table 14 reveals that the calculated value of F-ratio that is 1.953 is smaller than tabulated value of 2.08 for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. Thus it may be concluded that inter group differences among high performing universities that is Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Sociability found to be statistically insignificant.



**PROBALITY VALUE: 0.067793**

**Figure-14.** P-value for the F-test of the Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Sociability.

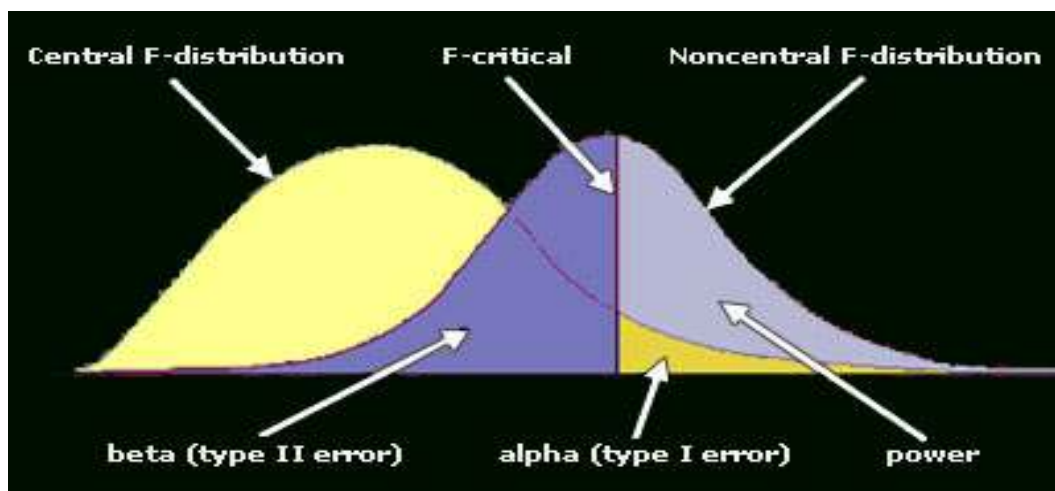
**Table-15.** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Calm Disposition.

ANOVA					
VAR00002					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	107.125	7	15.304	1.817	.091
Within Groups	943.467	112	8.424		
Total	1050.592	119			

***Significant at .05 level of significance.***

***Tab.  $F_{.05} = 2.08$***

Table 15. reveals that the calculated value of F-ratio that is 1.817 is smaller than tabulated value of 2.08 for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. Thus it may be concluded that inter group differences among high performing universities that is Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Calm Disposition found to be statistically insignificant.



**PROBALITY VALUE: 0.090756**

**Figure-15.** P-value for the F-test of the Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Calm Disposition.

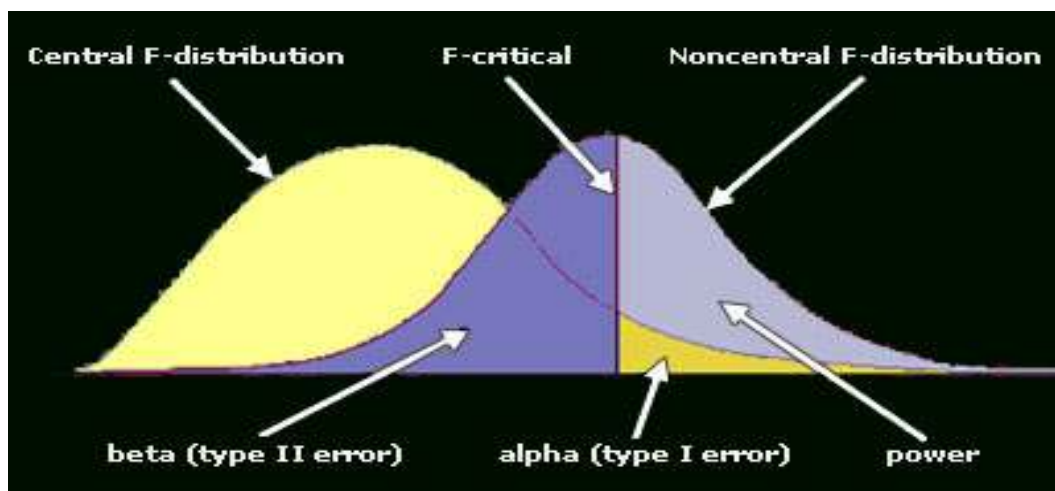
**Table-16.** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Emotional Intelligence.

ANOVA					
VAR00002					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3352.858	7	478.980	1.973	.065
Within Groups	27187.733	112	242.748		
Total	30540.592	119			

***Significant at .05 level of significance.***

***Tab.  $F_{.05} = 2.08$***

Table 16. reveals that the calculated value of F-ratio that is 1.973 is smaller than tabulated value of 2.08 for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. Thus it may be concluded that inter group differences among high performing universities that is Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta and Banglore University in relation to Emotional Intelligence found to be statistically insignificant.



**PROBALITY VALUE: 0.064916**

**Figure-16.** P-value for the F-test of the Annamalai, Guru Nanak Dev, Panjab, Calicut, Kerala, Punjabi, Calcutta And Banglore University in relation to Emotional Intelligence.

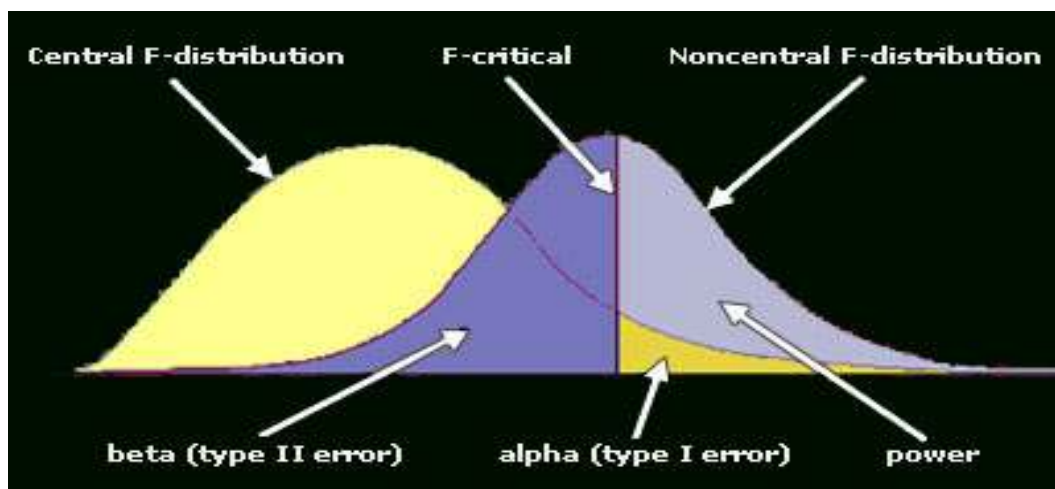
**Table-17.** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Maturity.

ANOVA					
VAR00002					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1389.258	7	198.465	.866	.535
Within Groups	25654.667	112	229.060		
Total	27043.925	119			

***Significant at .05 level of significance.***

***Tab. F .05 = 2.08***

Table 17. reveals that the calculated value of F-ratio that is .866 is smaller than tabulated value of 2.08 for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. Thus it may be concluded that inter group differences among low performing universities that is Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Maturity found to be statistically insignificant.



**PROBALITY VALUE: 0.535788**

**Figure-17.** P-value for the F-test of the Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Maturity.



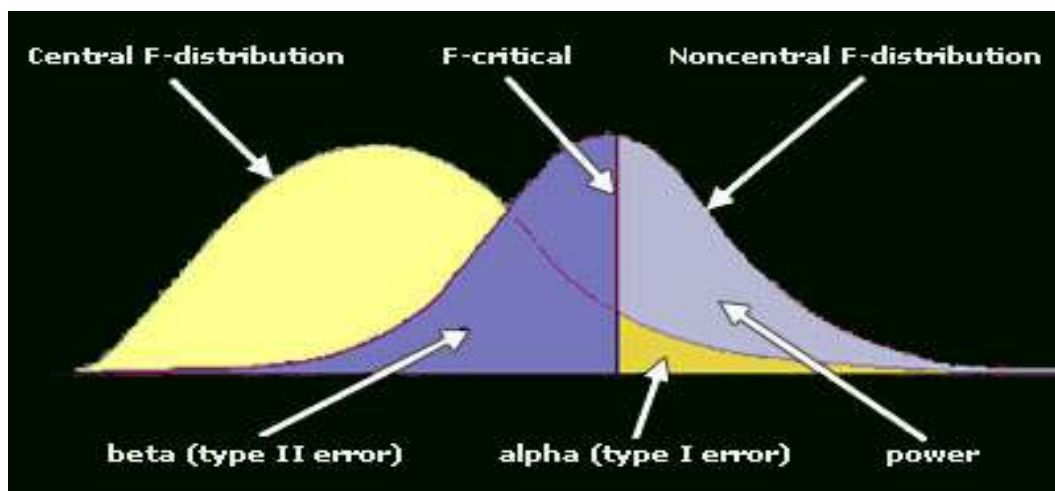
**Table-18.** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Compassion.

ANOVA					
VAR00002					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	413.833	7	59.119	.478	.849
Within Groups	13841.467	112	123.585		
Total	14255.300	119			

***Significant at .05 level of significance.***

***Tab.  $F_{.05} = 2.08$***

Table 18. reveals that the calculated value of F-ratio that is .478 is smaller than tabulated value of 2.08 for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. Thus it may be concluded that inter group differences among low performing universities that is Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Compassion found to be statistically insignificant.



**PROBALITY VALUE: 0.848805**

**Figure-18.** P-value for the F-test of the Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Compassion.

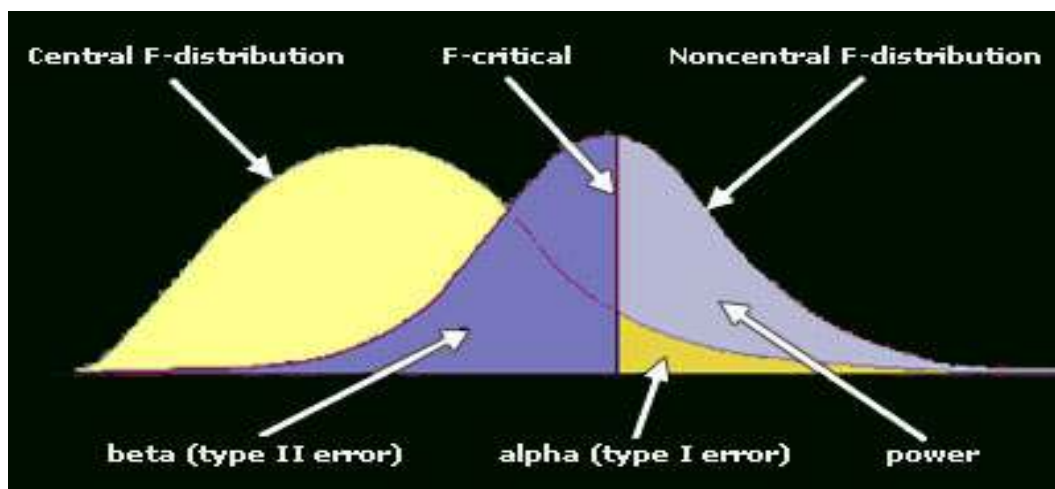
**Table-19.** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Morality.

ANOVA					
VAR00002					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	320.925	7	45.846	.542	.801
Within Groups	9472.667	112	84.577		
Total	9793.592	119			

***Significant at .05 level of significance.***

***Tab.  $F_{.05} = 2.08$***

Table 19. reveals that the calculated value of F-ratio that is .542 is smaller than tabulated value of 2.08 for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. Thus it may be concluded that inter group differences among low performing universities that is Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Morality found to be statistically insignificant.



**PROBALITY VALUE: 0.800972**

**Figure-19.** P-value for the F-test of the Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Morality.

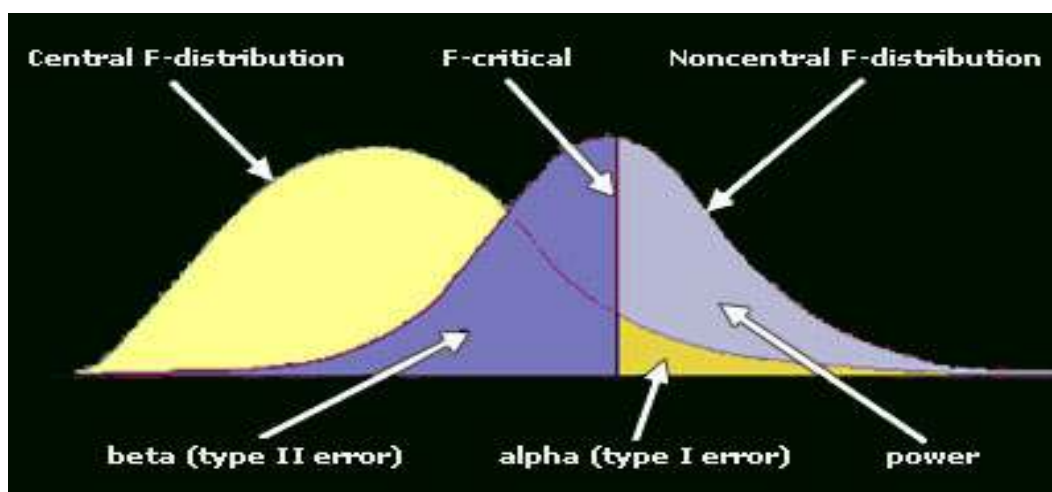
**Table-20.** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Sociability.

ANOVA					
VAR00002					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	338.725	7	48.389	1.813	.092
Within Groups	2989.867	112	26.695		
Total	3328.592	119			

***Significant at .05 level of significance.***

***Tab.  $F_{.05} = 2.08$***

Table 20. reveals that the calculated value of F-ratio that is 1.813 is smaller than tabulated value of 2.08 for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. Thus it may be concluded that inter group differences among low performing universities that is Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Sociability found to be statistically insignificant.



**PROBALITY VALUE: 0.091530**

**Figure-20.** P-value for the F-test of the Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Sociability.

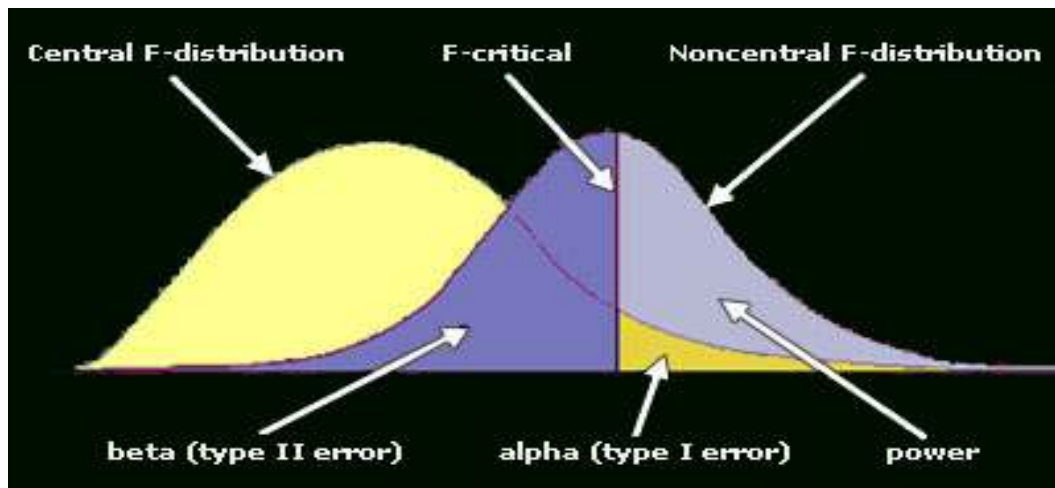
**Table-21.** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Calm Disposition.

ANOVA					
VAR00002					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	261.333	7	37.333	3.718*	.001
Within Groups	1124.533	112	10.040		
Total	1385.867	119			

***\*Significant at .05 level of significance.***

***Tab.  $F_{.05} = 2.08$***

Table 21. reveals that the calculated value of F-ratio that is 3.718 is higher than tabulated value of 2.08 for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. Thus it may be concluded that inter group differences among low performing universities that is Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Calm Disposition found to be statistically significant. As F-ratio found to be significant the data further analysed with Post-Hock test (Tukey). The results pertaining to this are presented in Table-22.



**PROBABILITY VALUE: 0.001181**

**Figure-21.** P-value for the F-test of the Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Calm Disposition.



**Table-22.** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Calm Disposition.

Multiple Comparisons						
VAR00002 Tukey HSD						
(I) VA R00 001	(J) VA R00 001	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	2	-.53333	1.15704	1.000	-4.1074	3.0408
	3	-.13333	1.15704	1.000	-3.7074	3.4408
	4	3.53333	1.15704	.055	-.0408	7.1074
	5	.53333	1.15704	1.000	-3.0408	4.1074
	6	2.06667	1.15704	.631	-1.5074	5.6408
	7	1.66667	1.15704	.836	-1.9074	5.2408
	8	-1.26667	1.15704	.957	-4.8408	2.3074
	2	1	.53333	1.15704	1.000	-3.0408
3		.40000	1.15704	1.000	-3.1741	3.9741
4		4.06667*	1.15704	.014	.4926	7.6408
5		1.06667	1.15704	.983	-2.5074	4.6408
6		2.60000	1.15704	.332	-.9741	6.1741
7		2.20000	1.15704	.553	-1.3741	5.7741
8		-.73333	1.15704	.998	-4.3074	2.8408
3		1	.13333	1.15704	1.000	-3.4408
	2	-.40000	1.15704	1.000	-3.9741	3.1741
	4	3.66667*	1.15704	.040	.0926	7.2408
	5	.66667	1.15704	.999	-2.9074	4.2408
	6	2.20000	1.15704	.553	-1.3741	5.7741
	7	1.80000	1.15704	.775	-1.7741	5.3741
	8	-1.13333	1.15704	.976	-4.7074	2.4408
	4	1	-3.53333	1.15704	.055	-7.1074
2		-4.06667*	1.15704	.014	-7.6408	-.4926
3		-3.66667*	1.15704	.040	-7.2408	-.0926
5		-3.00000	1.15704	.170	-6.5741	.5741
6		-1.46667	1.15704	.909	-5.0408	2.1074
7		-1.86667	1.15704	.741	-5.4408	1.7074
8		-4.80000*	1.15704	.002	-8.3741	-1.2259
5		1	-.53333	1.15704	1.000	-4.1074
	2	-1.06667	1.15704	.983	-4.6408	2.5074
	3	-.66667	1.15704	.999	-4.2408	2.9074
	4	3.00000	1.15704	.170	-.5741	6.5741
	6	1.53333	1.15704	.887	-2.0408	5.1074
	7	1.13333	1.15704	.976	-2.4408	4.7074

6	8	-1.80000	1.15704	.775	-5.3741	1.7741
	1	-2.06667	1.15704	.631	-5.6408	1.5074
	2	-2.60000	1.15704	.332	-6.1741	.9741
	3	-2.20000	1.15704	.553	-5.7741	1.3741
	4	1.46667	1.15704	.909	-2.1074	5.0408
	5	-1.53333	1.15704	.887	-5.1074	2.0408
	7	-.40000	1.15704	1.000	-3.9741	3.1741
	8	-3.33333	1.15704	.086	-6.9074	.2408
7	1	-1.66667	1.15704	.836	-5.2408	1.9074
	2	-2.20000	1.15704	.553	-5.7741	1.3741
	3	-1.80000	1.15704	.775	-5.3741	1.7741
	4	1.86667	1.15704	.741	-1.7074	5.4408
	5	-1.13333	1.15704	.976	-4.7074	2.4408
	6	.40000	1.15704	1.000	-3.1741	3.9741
	8	-2.93333	1.15704	.192	-6.5074	.6408
	8	1	1.26667	1.15704	.957	-2.3074
2		.73333	1.15704	.998	-2.8408	4.3074
3		1.13333	1.15704	.976	-2.4408	4.7074
4		4.80000*	1.15704	.002	1.2259	8.3741
5		1.80000	1.15704	.775	-1.7741	5.3741
6		3.33333	1.15704	.086	-.2408	6.9074
7		2.93333	1.15704	.192	-.6408	6.5074

Table 22. reveals that there was significant difference of the Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Calm Disposition as obtained F ratio was 3.718, which was higher value than the tabulated value 2.08 required for F-ratio to be significant at 0.05 level with (7, 112) degree of freedom.

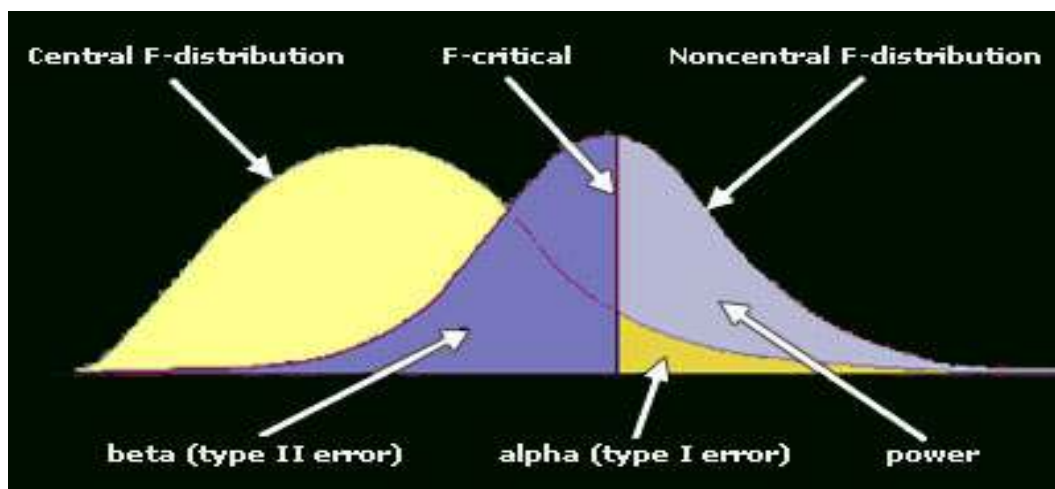
**Table-23.** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Emotional Intelligence.

ANOVA					
VAR00002					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4618.392	7	659.770	.532	.808
Within Groups	138799.200	112	1239.279		
Total	143417.592	119			

***Significant at .05 level of significance.***

***Tab.  $F_{.05} = 2.08$***

Table 23. reveals that the calculated value of F-ratio that is .532 is smaller than tabulated value of 2.08 for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. Thus it may be concluded that inter group differences among low performing universities that is Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Emotional Intelligence found to be statistically insignificant.



**PROBALITY VALUE: 0.808697**

**Figure-22.** P-Value for the F-Test of the Nagpur, Vishwabharati, V.B.S.Purvanchal, Pune, Goa, Burdwan, Gurujambeshwar and Aligarh Muslim University in relation to Emotional Intelligence.

## DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Psychological factors influencing sports performances have long been recognised (Crespo, 2002). Psychological issues with respect to a variety of sports have also been addressed in a large number of scientific studies which have examined many of the mental characteristics during competition. Over the last two decades sport psychology has contributed to the performance of elite athletes through the implementation and practice of psychological methods–techniques such as: relaxation, goal-setting, mental rehearsal, visualization and self-talk. For the most part, this focus on psychological methods has been more widely considered by examining psychological skills derived from various personality traits and psychological dispositions of elite athletes. There has been a great deal of interest in understanding the relationship of personality variables to sports performance and the bulk of the quantitative research literature has identified a cluster of six broad psychological skill areas linked to effective performance. These include: motivation, self-confidence, arousal and activation, concentration and attentional control, regulation of stress, and coping with adversity (Hardy, Jones & Gould, 1996). Although the findings have been encouraging, questions have been raised in regard to the use of various psychological inventories to identify particular variables and select athletes based on the ability of the inventory to predict success. Despite widespread use of psychological inventories in sports psychology, researchers and practitioners have questioned the utility, validity and appropriateness of certain inventories in the sports context (for e.g., Orlick 1989; Gauvin & Russell 1993; Vanden Auweele et al. 1993).

There is a growing interest in emotional intelligence in sport (Meyer and Zizzi, 2007). Recent research found emotional intelligence related to emotions experienced before successful and unsuccessful performance (Lane et al., 2009). Lane et al., 2009 found that emotions correlating with successful performance vigor, happiness, and calmness, whereas emotions associating with poor performance include confusion, depression and fatigue. Emotional intelligence correlated positively with pleasant emotions and negatively with unpleasant emotions. Further, Lane et al., 2009 found emotional intelligence scores correlated with frequent use of psychological skills. Athletes reporting frequent use of psychological skills (Thomas et al., 1999) also appear to report high scores on the self-report emotional intelligence

scale (Schutte et al., 1998). Emotional intelligence (EI) has been reported to be more realistic than other measures in evaluating performances in many fields of human activities. However, research evidences reveal that its application to amateur athletes and its possible effectiveness in enhancing sports performances is yet unknown. This study therefore investigated the difference of emotional intelligence level among the university level high and low performing soccer players.

Analysis of data revealed significant between-group differences for maturity ( $p=0.0210$ ), compassion ( $p=0.0225$ ), morality ( $p=0.0524$ ), sociability ( $p=0.0715$ ) and calm disposition ( $p=0.0620$ ). These findings substantiate the assertion of (Hanin, 1997; Jones, 2003) that emotions can fluctuate between performances experience both positive and negative emotions. In reviewing emotions and their impact on sports performance, Botterill and Brown (2002) contend that athletes should critically reflect on their own emotional experiences. Further, Hanin (2000) suggests participants need to develop skills in order to recognize and manage their emotions. It could be argued that the evidence presented above closely aligns with the construct of emotional intelligence. Considering that the construct of emotional intelligence is defined as the ability to perceive, monitor, employ, and manage emotions, it is necessary to assess the relationship between emotional intelligence and the regulation of emotion(s). Indeed, research has found that emotional regulation can lead to optimal performance states (e.g. Totterdell & Leach, 2001). Thus, it comes as no surprise that researchers have begun to explore the utility of emotional intelligence in sport (Meyer, Fletcher, Kilty, & Richburg, 2003; Meyer & Fletcher, 2007; Meyer & Zizzi, 2007; Zizzi, et al., 2003).

***In conclusion, emotional intelligence is an important construct and its efficacy in sport should be further examined.***