CHAPTER – 5

FINDINGS, GENERALIZATION, IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY & SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH
The present chapter deals with the presentation of main findings, discussion and educational implications based on these findings. It also provides suggestions for further research.

5.1 MAIN FINDINGS

The main findings of the present study are presented variable-wise i.e. at first the findings pertaining to personality are presented and then it is followed by the findings on attribution style of sportsmen. Also, these findings are presented here Objective-wise.

Objective 5.1.1 To compare the differences between the personality of high and low achieving sportsmen with reference to their sport’s achievement.

High and low achieving sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality of with respect to these personality needs: - need achievement, need exhibition, need autonomy, need succourance, need dominance, need abasement, need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression.

Need affiliation of high achieving sportsmen is higher than the need affiliation in the personality of low achieving sportsmen. It means that
high achieving sportsmen make more friends, don’t like to live alone and have love and affection with others. This finding has been corroborated by the study of players. Dureha (1986), who compared the personality characteristics of sportsmen and non-sportsmen. He found significant differences in personality characteristics of the two groups.

**Objective (a) To compare the personality of high and low achieving boxing sportsmen.**

No significant difference was found in the personality of high and low achieving boxing sportsmen with respect to these personality needs:- need achievement, need exhibition, need affiliation, need succourance, need dominance, need abasement, need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression.

Need autonomy in the personality of high achieving boxing sportsmen is higher than the need autonomy of low achieving boxing sportsmen. High achieving sportsmen are found to be of free nature, to do unconventional activities and not to accept bonds of legislation. It is corroborated by the study of Sindhu and Singh (2006). It was conducted by them that champion boxer would have significantly higher level of will to win than non-champions.

**Objective (b) To compare the personality of high and low achieving weight lifting sportsmen.**

High and low achieving weightlifting sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to these personality needs: - need
achievement, need exhibition, need autonomy, need succourance, need dominance, need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression.

Need affiliation in the personality of high achieving sportsmen is higher than the need affiliation of low achieving sportsmen of weightlifting. High achieving sportsmen make more friends, don't like to live alone and have love and affection with others. This study has been substantiated by Singh, Kumar and Singh (2009), who found that the score of catching, passing, throwing, shooting, footwork and dribbling of low performances and high performances differ significantly at 0.01 level of confidence, in favour of high performances.

Need abasement in the personality of high achieving sportsmen is lower than the need abasement of low achieving sportsmen of weightlifting. It shows that low achieving sportsmen feel unlucky, disappointed and feel lack of courage.

**Objective (c) To compare the personality of high and low achieving athletics sportsmen.**

High and low achieving sportsmen of Athletics do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to these personality needs: need achievement, need autonomy, need affiliation, need succourance, need dominance, need abasement, need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression.

Need exhibition in the personality of high achieving sportsmen is less than the need exhibition of low achieving sportsmen of Athletics. It elaborates that high achieving sportsmen of Athletics have speaking
power to attract others’ attention, and to use such words as are not understood by others. This finding has been corroborated by the study of Kumar and Shukla, (1998) who found the high achieving players to be extrovert an the low achieving players.

**Objective (d) To compare the personality of high and low achieving football sportsmen.**

High and low achieving sportsmen of football do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to these personality needs or they are similar in their personality on these personality needs:- need achievement, need exhibition, need autonomy, need affiliation, need succourance, need dominance, need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression.

Need abasement in the personality of high achieving sportsmen is more than the need abasement of low achieving sportsmen of football. It shows that high achieving sportsmen have faith on fate, feel want to courage and lack of confidence among more able persons etc. This finding has been validated by the study of Shukla and Sharma (1994) who found the personality differences between the state level selected and non-selected hockey players.

**Objective (e) To compare the personality of high and low achieving basketball sportsmen.**
High and low achieving basketball sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to these personality needs: need exhibition, need autonomy, need succourance, need dominance, need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression.

Need achievement, need affiliation and need abasement are more in the personality of high achieving basketball sportsmen as compared to those of low achieving basketball sportsmen. This finding has been corroborated by the study of Pezer and Brown (1980) on inter collegiate women basketball teams showed that the players in the winning teams had greater will to win than the losing teams.

**Objective (f) To compare the personality of high and low achieving volleyball sportsmen.**

High and low achieving sportsmen of volleyball do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to these personality needs: need achievement, need autonomy, need affiliation, need succourance, need dominance, need abasement, need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression.

Need exhibition in the personality of high achieving sportsmen is less than the need exhibition of low achieving sportsmen for volleyball. This finding has been supported by the study of Shergil (1991), who studied personality differences of successful and un–successful volleyball players.
Objective 5.1.2 To study the inter-game differences among the personality of sportsmen playing different individual game (boxing, athletics and weight-lifting) with reference to sport’s achievement.

Objective 5.1.2.1 To study the inter-game differences among the personality of high achieving sportsmen playing different individual game (boxing, athletics and weight-lifting).

High achieving sportsmen in three individual games (boxing, weight lifting and athletics) do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to these personality needs: - need achievement, need autonomy, need succourance, need dominance and need abasement.

High achieving sportsmen of different individual games differ significantly in their personality on need exhibition, need affiliation, need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression dimensions.

Objective (a) To compare the personality of high achieving sportsmen playing boxing & weight lifting.

High achieving boxing and weight lifting sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to need achievement, need affiliation, need succourance and need abasement.

Need exhibition, need autonomy, need dominance and need aggression are stronger in the personality of high achieving
sportsmen of boxing as compared to those of weightlifting sportsmen; while need nurturance and need endurance are stronger in weight lifting high achieving sportsmen as compared to those in boxing high achievers.

**Objective (b) To compare the personality of high achieving sportsmen playing boxing & athletics.**

High achieving boxing and athletics sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality on need achievement, need autonomy, need dominance, need abasement, need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression.

Need exhibition in the personality of boxing high achieving sportsmen is stronger than the need exhibition of athletics high achieving sportsmen.

While need affiliation and need succourance in the personality of boxing high achieving sportsmen are less than the need affiliation and need succourance in the personality of athletics high achieving sportsmen.

**Objective (c) To compare the personality of high achieving sportsmen playing weight lifting & athletics.**

High achieving weightlifting and athletics sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality on these personality needs: need achievement, need exhibition, need autonomy, need affiliation, need succourance, need dominance, need abasement, and need aggression.
Need nurturance and need endurance are more in the personality of weightlifting high achieving sportsmen than those of athletics high achieving sportsmen.

Objective 5.1.2.2 To study the inter-game differences among the personality of low achieving sportsmen playing different individual games (boxing, athletics and weight-lifting).

Low achieving sportsmen in three individual games (boxing, weight lifting and athletics) do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to need achievement, need autonomy, need succourance and need dominance.

Low achieving sportsmen of different individual games differ significantly in their personality on need exhibition, need affiliation, need abasement, need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression dimensions.

Objective (a) To compare the personality of low achieving sportsmen playing boxing & weight lifting.

Low achieving boxing and weight lifting sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to these personality needs:- need achievement, need autonomy, need dominance and need succourance.

Need exhibition, need affiliation and need aggression are more in the personality of low achieving sportsmen of boxing as compared
to those of weight lifting sportsmen; while the need abasement, need nurturance and need endurance are more in weight lifting low achievers as compared to those in boxing low achievers.

**Objective (b) To compare the personality of low achieving sportsmen playing boxing & athletics.**

Low achieving boxing and athletics sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to all the ten personality needs.

Hence, they have similar personality with respect to all these personality needs: - need achievement, need exhibition, need autonomy, need affiliation, need succourance, need dominance, need abasement, need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression.

**Objective (c) To compare the personality of low achieving sportsmen playing weight lifting & athletics.**

Low achieving weight lifting and athletics sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to need achievement, need autonomy, need succourance and need dominance.

Need exhibition, need affiliation, and need aggression are less in low achieving sportsmen of weight lifting as compared to those of athletics sportsmen; while the need abasement, need nurturance and need endurance are more in weight lifting low achievers as compared to those in athletic low achievers.
Objective 5.1.3 To study the inter-game difference among the personality of sportsmen playing different team games (football, basketball and volleyball) with reference to sport’s achievement.

Objective 5.1.3.1 To study the inter-game difference among the personality of high achieving sportsmen playing different team games (football, basketball and volleyball).

High achieving sportsmen in three team games (football, basketball and volley ball) do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to need achievement, need exhibition, need autonomy, need affiliation, need succourance, need dominance and need nurturance.

High achieving sportsmen of different team games (football, basketball and volley ball) differ significantly in their personality on need abasement, need endurance and need aggression dimensions. This finding has been corroborated by the study of Shukla and Sharma (1994), who found personality differences between state level selected and non-selected hockey players. There were significant differences in 8 out of 16 factors.

Objective (a) To compare the personality of high achieving sportsmen playing football & basketball.

High achieving football and basketball sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality on need achievement, need
exhibition, need dominance, need affiliation, need succourance, need dominance and need abasement dimensions.

Need nurturance and need endurance are less while need aggression is more in high achieving sportsmen of football as compared to those of basketball high achievers.

**Objective (b) To compare the personality of high achieving sportsmen playing football & volleyball.**

High achieving football and volleyball sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to these personality needs: need achievement, need exhibition, need affiliation, need succourance, need dominance, need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression. Need autonomy is less in football high achievers while need abasement of football high achieving sportsmen is more than those of volleyball high achieving sportsmen.

**Objective (c) To compare the personality of high achieving sportsmen playing basketball & volleyball.**

High achieving basketball and volleyball sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality on need exhibition, need autonomy, need affiliation, need succourance, need dominance, need abasement and need nurturance dimensions.

Need achievement and Need endurance are more in the personality of basketball high achieving sportsmen than those of
volleyball high achieving sportsmen, while need aggression is more in the personality of volleyball high achievers than those of basketball high achievers.

**Objective 5.1.3.2** To study the inter-game difference among the personality of low achieving sportsmen playing different team games (football, basketball and volleyball).

Low achieving sportsmen in three team games (football, basketball and volley ball) do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to these personality needs: - need achievement, need exhibition, need succourance, need dominance, need abasement and need nurturance. Low achieving sportsmen of different team games (football, basketball and volley ball) differ significantly in their personality on need affiliation, need autonomy, need endurance and need aggression.

**Objectives (a)** To compare the personality of low achieving sportsmen playing football & basketball.

Low achieving football and basketball sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to these personality needs: - need achievement, need exhibition, need dominance, need succourance, need nurturance and need aggression.

Need affiliation and need abasement of football low achieving sportsmen are more than basketball low achieving sportsmen.
While need autonomy, and need endurance of basketball low achieving sportsmen are more than football low achieving sportsmen.

**Objective (b) To compare the personality of low achieving sportsmen playing football & volleyball.**

Low achieving football and volleyball sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to nine personality needs: - need achievement, need exhibition, need autonomy, need affiliation, need succourance, need dominance, need abasement, need nurturance and need endurance.

Need aggression of football low achievers is less than the need aggression in the personality of volleyball low achievers.

**Objectives (c) To compare the personality of low achieving sportsmen playing basketball & volleyball.**

Low achieving basketball and volleyball sportsmen do not differ significantly in their personality with respect to need achievement, need exhibition, need autonomy, need succourance, need dominance and need abasement.

Need affiliation is less in the personality of basketball low achieving sportsmen than those of volleyball low achieving sportsmen. Where as, need endurance, need nurturance and need aggression are more in the personality of basketball low achievers than those of volleyball low achievers.
Objectives 5.1.4 To compare the attribution style of high and low achieving sportsmen.

High and low achieving sportsmen do not differ significantly with respect to their attribution style, or they have the similar attribution style.

Objectives (a) To compare the attribution style of high and low achieving boxing sportsmen.

High and low achieving boxing sportsmen do not differ significantly with respect to their attribution style. This finding has been substantiated by the study of Mark Et Al (1984) conducted two studies to examine the attribution style of winners and losers in the second round of organized squash (study 1) and racquetball (study 2) tournaments. Results indicate that there is no difference between players of different experiences/ability level. Winners and losers did not differ in the locus of causality of their attributions.

Objectives (b) To compare the attribution style of high and low achieving weight lifting sportsmen.

High and low achieving sportsmen of weightlifting are found to have similar attribution style.

Objectives (c) To compare the attribution style of high and low achieving athletics sportsmen.

High and low achieving athletics sportsmen do not differ significantly with respect to their attribution style.
Objective (d) To compare the attribution style of high and low achieving football sportsmen.

High and low achieving sportsmen of football are not found to differ significantly with respect to their attribution style.

Objective (e) To compare the attribution style of high and low achieving basketball sportsmen.

High and low achieving sportsmen of basketball have similar attribution style.

Objective (f) To compare the attribution style of high and low achieving volleyball sportsmen.

High and low achieving volleyball sportsmen are not found to differ significantly with respect to their attribution style. Thus, they have similar attribution style.

Objective 5.1.5. To study the inter-game differences among the attribution style of sportsmen playing different individual games (boxing, athletics and weight-lifting) with reference to sport’s achievement.

Objective 5.1.5.1 To study the inter-game differences among the attribution style of high achieving sportsmen playing different individual games (boxing, athletics and weight-lifting)

High achieving sportsmen of different individual games (boxing, weight lifting and athletics) have the similar attribution style. This finding has
been substantiated by the study of Higgins, N.C. (2008). Performance was analyzed using a 3x4 (Group x Time) analysis of variance (ANOVA) with repeated measures on the last factor and did not reveal any significant change in putting performance during the investigation. There were no significant main effects or interactions.

Objective (a) To compare the attribution style of high achieving sportsmen playing boxing & weight lifting.

High achieving boxing and weightlifting sportsmen do not differ significantly with respect to their attribution style, or they have the similar attribution style.

Objective (b) To compare the attribution style of high achieving sportsmen playing boxing & athletics.

The attribution style of high achiever in athletics sportsmen is better as compared to those of boxing high achiever.

Objective (c) To compare the attribution style of high achieving sportsmen playing weight lifting & athletics.

High achieving sportsmen of weightlifting and athletics do not differ significantly with respect to their attribution style.
**Objective 5.1.5.2** To study the inter-game differences among the personality of low achieving sportsmen playing different individual games (boxing, athletics and weight-lifting) with reference to sport’s achievement.

Low achieving sportsmen of different individual games (boxing, weightlifting and athletics) have the similar attribution style.

**Objective (a) To compare the attribution style of low achieving sportsmen playing boxing & weight lifting.**

Low achieving sportsmen of boxing and weight lifting are found to have similar attribution style as there is no significant difference between their attribution style.

**Objective (b) To compare the attribution style of low achieving sportsmen playing boxing & athletics.**

Low achieving sportsmen of boxing and athletics are found to have similar attribution style.

**Objective (c) To compare the attribution style of low achieving sportsmen playing weight lifting & athletics.**

Low achieving sportsmen of weight lifting and athletics are not found to differ significantly with respect to their attribution style. Thus, they have similar attribution style.
Objective 5.1.6 To study the inter-game difference among the attribution style of high achieving sportsmen playing different team games (football, basketball and volleyball) with reference to sport’s achievement.

Objective 5.1.6.1 To study the inter-game difference among the attribution style of high achieving sportsmen playing different team games (football, basketball and volleyball).

High achieving sportsmen of different team games (football, basketball and volleyball) have the similar attribution style.

Objective (a) To compare the attribution style of high achieving sportsmen playing football & basketball.

High achieving sportsmen of football and basketball do not differ significantly with respect to their attribution style.

Objective (b) To compare the attribution style of high achieving sportsmen playing football & volleyball.

High achieving sportsmen of football and volleyball are not found to differ significantly with respect to their attribution style.

Objective (c) To compare the attribution style of high achieving sportsmen playing basketball & volleyball.

High achieving sportsmen of basketball and volleyball do not differ significantly with respect to their attribution style, hence, the high
achieving sportsmen of basketball and volleyball have similar attribution style.

**Objective 5.1.6.2** To study the inter-game difference among the attribution style of low achieving sportsmen playing different team games (football, basketball and volleyball) with reference to sport’s achievement.

Low achieving sportsmen of different team games (football, basketball and volleyball) have the similar attribution style.

**Objective (a)** To compare the attribution style of low achieving sportsmen playing football & basketball.

Low achieving sportsmen of football and basketball are not found to differ significantly with respect to their attribution style. Thus, they have similar attribution style.

**Objective (b)** To compare the attribution style of low achieving sportsmen playing football & volleyball.

Low achieving sportsmen of football and volleyball do not differ significantly with respect to their attribution style hence. Thus, the low achieving sportsmen of football and volleyball have similar attribution style.

**Objective (c)** To compare the attribution style of low achieving sportsmen playing basketball & volleyball.

Low achieving sportsmen of basketball and volleyball are not found to
differ significantly with respect to their attribution style.

5.2 GENERALIZATION:

PERSONALITY: (1) High and low achieving sportsman do not differ significantly on most of the personality need. Boxing high and low achieving sportsman differ significantly on need autonomy. High and low achieving sportsman of weight lifting differs significantly on need affiliation and need abasement. High and low achieving sportsman of athletic differ significantly on need exhibition. Football high and low achieving sportsman differ significantly in their personality on need abasement. High and low achieving sportsman of basketball differ significantly on need achievement, need affiliation and need abasement. Volleyball high and low achieving sportsman differ significantly in their personality on need exhibition.

(2) Boxing and weightlifting high achieving sportsman differ significantly on need exhibition, need autonomy, need dominance, need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression dimensions of personality. High achieving boxing and athletic sportsmen differ significantly in their personality on need exhibition, need affiliation and need succourance. Weight lifting and athletics high achieving sportsman differ significantly on need nurturance and need endurance dimension of personality.
(3) Significantly differences found in the personality of low achieving sportsmen of boxing -weight lifting and Weight lifting - athletics sportsman on need exhibition, need affiliation, need abasement, need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression dimensions low boxing and athletics sportsman did not differ significantly in their personality on any of the dimension.

(4) Football and Basketball sportsmen of high achieving differ significantly in the personality Need nurturance, need endurance and need aggression dimensions. Personality of football and volleyball high achieving sportsmen differ significantly Need autonomy and need abasement. Personality of basketball and volleyball high achieving sportsmen differs significantly on Need achievement, Need endurance and need aggression dimension.

(5) Football and basketball low achievers differ significantly in the personality need autonomy, need affiliation and need abasement. Football and volleyball low achieving sportsmen differ significantly on need aggression of football dimension of personality. Low achieving basketball and volleyball sportsmen differ significantly in their personality on Need affiliation, need nurturance, need endurance, and need aggression dimension of personality

**ATTRIBUTION STYLE:** (1) All the sportsmen of high and low achievement have similar attribution style.
(2) All the sportsmen of high achievers of difference individual games have similar attribution style except high achiever of boxing and athletics, where high achievers of athletic have better attribution style as compared to those of boxing high achievers.

(3) All the high achiever of difference team games have similar attribution style.

(4) All the sportsman of low achievement of different individual games have similar attribution style.

(5) All the low achieving sportsman of different team games have similar attribution style.

5.3 IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY:

The findings of the present study have obvious implication for physical education and sports in our country. One of the main findings of the present investigation points out that high achieving sportsman have been found to be dominant. It seems that higher achievement in sports in related to the dominance factor of personality. It is therefore suggested that young sportmen having dominance as a prominent personality trait be encouraged to participate in games and sports for an outstanding performance. The presence of this trait to an adequate degree is ensured in the selection of sportmen for higher level competitions. This also has relevance to coaching the sportmen in individual as well as the team games under study. Dominance should be encouraged in a player right from the beginning say even early childhood. In this context the parents
and teachers both have a crucial role. Instead of discouraging dominance as is sometimes the inhabiting practice in educational institutions, teachers should encourage dominance as a trait. It can be suggested that in the selection of players for volleyball, basketball, and handball, these traits should be given due consideration. Also, the child-rearing practices in the home environment and the curricular activities in the school setting should be geared to the development of these personality traits. This likely will improve standards of performance in these team games. The coaches should especially bear in mind the relevance of these personality traits while coaching the players for the team game.

The findings on this inter-game differences in individual and team games can serve as one of the pointers both in selection and coaching of the players in the respective games.

The finding on attribution style reveals no significant differences in high and low-achieving sportsmen. It suggests that achievements in sports are not significantly associated with the player's causal attribution. It points out that players can attain outstanding performance regardless of their attribution style. This finding, however, has a limited generalization and may be taken with caution before some valedictory studies are conducted in this field. It may be helpful to find ways to deliver feedback to students that is constructive and inspiring enough to positively change high school drop-out rates under-achievements. To sum up, it can be said that the
present study did yield some new findings of relevance in the area of physical education and sports.

Therefore, implications of research findings related to present study are mentioned in succeeding lines:

- Findings of the present study only will serve as basic data for the research scholars of the physical education and psychology, in undertaken research work related to personality and attribution style of sports person in various games.
- Finding of the present study will serve as guides to coaches of the various individual and team games in creating conducive training environment in the coaching schools and colleges by knowing the cause of poor part of manse sports person and attribution style.
- The findings of the present study will serve as guide to college and universities responsible for sportsmen selection by knowing the dominance of particular dimension of personality and attribution style.
- The findings of the present study will serve psychologist in studing the relationship between personality and attribution style. Findings of the present study will be helpful to individual teachers and for their own appraisal.
- Findings of the present study will be helpful to the persons concerned with S.A.I. In understanding the causes of the poor
performance of sports person in relation of personality and attribution style.

• Performance of sports person in relation of personality and attribution style.

5.4 SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

In the present study I have tried to excavate the role of personality and attribution style in the achievement of sportsmen of individual and team games of North zone and North Eastern universities.

The following suggestion may be incorporated for further studies,

1. A similar study can be conducted on sports women.

2. A similar in depth study can be conducted for individual games only in which more individual games can be included.

3. In the same way in depth study for Team games can be conducted in which more Team game are included.

4. A Comparison between high achieving sportsman and high achieving academic students can also be undertaken.

5. A comparison between sportsmen and Non-Sportsman can also be undertaken on the variables under investigations.
6. Furthermore, attribution style measures typically suffer from poor reliability. New measures need to be developed to address this shortcoming.

7. Finally, more research is needed on the controllability dimension of attribution style and on the unique contributions of the various attributional dimensions.