
COMPARATIVE STUDY ON LOCUS OF CONTROL NATIONAL AND STATE LEVEL FOOTBALL, BASKETBALL AND HOCKEY PLAYERS



Chhangte Zirtluanga*

*Lecturer, DIET, Mamit, Mizoram-INDIA.

E. Mail: maheshfitpro@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to compare Locus of Control among National and State Level Football, Basketball and Hockey players from Mizoram, India. Total-180 male (60 each group) were randomly selected as subjects for the purpose of the study. The age of the subject ranged from 18 to 32 years. For the acquisition of psychological data of the participants on locus of control a questionnaire developed by Rotter's was used. Analysis of variance was used to find out the differences between football, basketball and hockey players on the selected psychological variables locus of control. The responses obtained through a standardize scale to measure the group locus of control were subjected to statistical treatment using 2x3 Factorial designs to find out the significance of mean differences. Scheffe'Post hoc test was also used after find out significant difference. It was concluded that significant difference was existing in the locus of control of the three different levels of dependent variables and National players were having greater locus of control as compare to State level players.

Keywords: Locus of control, Internal Locus of Control, External Locus of Control, Football, Basketball, Hockey & Competitive Situation.

INTRODUCTION

A competitive situation is defined as one in which participants expect that their performance will be evaluated by others in some way. It is an opportunity to compete with others for some internal or external reward. The competitive situation provided rich opportunities in which to study attribution theory. There usually a perceived winner and loser, and an opportunity for participants to explain reasons for causes for outcomes. Locus of control is an individual's belief system regarding the causes of his or her experiences and the factors to which that person attributes success or failure. Rotter (1966)Locus of Control as "when a reinforcement is perceived by the subject following some action of his won, but not being contingent entirely upon his actions, it is typically perceived as the result of luck, chance, fate as under the control of others. Then this belief is known as external control. If a person perceived that the event is contingent upon his own behavior then his belief is internal control. The application of psychological principles to the improvements of performance in sports has received greater attention in these days. There are certain accepted psychological principles which have to be applied, so that the athletes and players are able to show their best in their performances.

Coaches, physical educationists and sports scientists have always expressed a great need to know more about those psychological principles, which are helpful in improving the motor skills of the players. It is important to know about emotional phenomena like locus of control of the players during training as well as competitive situations. Many researchers believe an internal locus of control is more healthful than an external one. Football is an unpredictable game and need to change direction frequently and demand acute alertness of the fellow players and capacity to make quick decisions and act upon them without delay (Belly 1972).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the levels of locus of control among football, hockey, and basketball players of Mizoram playing at National and State level.
- To compare the level of locus of control among football, hockey and basketball players of Mizoram playing at National and State Level.

HYPOTHESIS

- It was hypothesized that there would be significant difference in locus of control among football, hockey and basketball players.
- It was hypothesized that there would be significant difference in Locus of control between national and state level players.

METHODS OF THE STUDY

The present study belongs to the category of ‘Descriptive Research’ as it aimed at assessing and comparing the locus of control of players’ participating at national and state level Football, Hockey and Basketball competitions.

Population

- The population for the study consists of the entire National and State level players from Mizoram State in the disciplines of Football, Hockey and Basketball games.

Sample

- The sample consisted of 60 players each from football, hockey and basketball. Out of the total of 180 players, 90 were national level players and 90 were state level players.

Tools used

- J. B. Rotter’s Internal- External Locus of Control Scale is a measure of personal belief. It consists of 29 items.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

The data collected from the subjects were treated statistically. Analysis of variance ANOVA (Two way Factorial Designs) was used to find out the differences between football, basketball & hockey players on the selected psychological variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data obtained through the standardized scale were subjected to statistical treatment and the results are presented in Tables I-III.

The descriptive statistics on locus of control among state and national level basketball, football and hockey players were presented in Table I.

Table No: I
Table showing the Mean Standard Deviation and the Number of Subjects Taken for the Study

LEVEL	CATEGORY	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
National	Basketball	11.07	2.196	30
	Football	11.20	1.955	30
	Hockey	10.20	2.041	30
	Total	10.82	2.091	90
State	Basketball	13.07	1.258	30
	Football	13.07	1.780	30
	Hockey	12.43	1.888	30
	Total	12.86	1.673	90
Total	Basketball	12.07	2.041	60
	Football	12.13	2.079	60
	Hockey	11.32	2.251	60
	Total	11.84	2.146	180

From the Table No I, it was inferred that basketball players locus of control scores was 12.07 which consisted national level players 11.07 and state level players 13.07. Football players' locus of control scores was 12.13 which consisted national level players 11.20 and state level players 13.07. The locus of control scores of hockey players was 11.32, which consisted of national level players 10.20 and state level players 12.43. On overall the national level players locus of control level was 10.82 and the state level players was 12.86. The obtained mean values were subjected to statistical treatment using univariate analysis of variance and the results were presented in Table No II.

Table No: II

Table showing the 2 x 3 Factorial Designs between National and State (Level) Basketball, Football and Hockey Players (Category) in Locus of control (Scores in Numbers)

Source	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
LEVEL	186.050	1	93.025	52.85*	.000
CATEGORY	24.678	2	12.339	3.51*	.032
CATEGORY * LEVEL	1.033	2	.517	0.15	.864
Error	612.567	174	3.520		
Total	824.328	179			.000

Table F-ratio at 0.05 level of confidence for 2 and 177 (df) =3.05.

Table No II proved that there existed significant difference between the means of national and state level players as the obtained F value 52.85 was greater than the required F value of 3.05. Comparing between the basketball, football, and hockey players, obtained F value 3.51 was greater than the required F value of 3.05. While taking into consideration of national and state level basketball, football and hockey players, the obtained F value was 0.15 which was less than the required F value of 3.05. Since there was a significant difference among the national and state level basketball, football and hockey players Scheffe's post hoc analysis was made through computation of Scheffe's confidence interval, which is presented in Table No III.

Table No: III

Table showing the Scheffe's Multiple Mean Comparisons between Basketball, Football and Hockey Players (Category) in Locus of Control (Scores in Numbers)

National and State Level Players			MEAN	C. D.
BASKETBALL PLAYERS	FOOTBALL PLAYERS	HOCKEY PLAYERS	DIFFERENCE	
12.07	12.13		0.06	0.343
12.07		11.32	0.75*	0.343
	12.13	11.32	0.82*	0.343

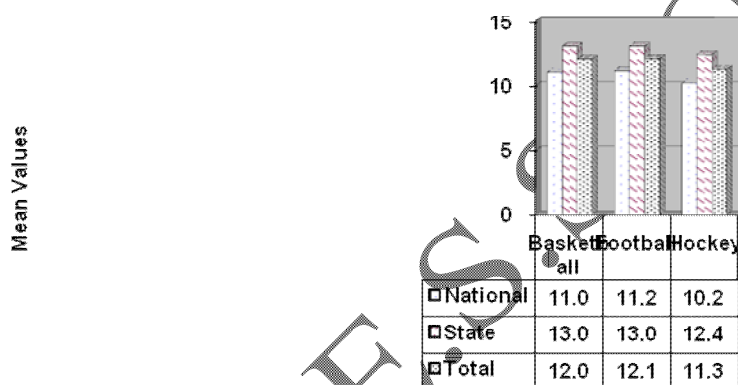
* Significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

The comparisons proved that there were significant differences while considering between national and state level players and while considering three groups of players. There were significant differences between basketball and hockey players and football and hockey players.

DISCUSSION ON THE RESULTS OF LOCUS OF CONTROL

The mean values presented in Table I and the statistical results presented in Table II and the post hoc analysis presented in Table III proved that there was significant difference among national and state level basketball, football and hockey players as the obtained F value 3.51 was greater than the required F value 3.05 to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence. The comparisons between the groups of players also proved significant as the obtained F value was greater than 3.05. The obtained mean values of locus of control among national and state level basketball, football and hockey players were presented in Figure I.

Figure I: Mean Values of National and State Level Basketball, Football and Hockey Players in Locus of Control



The results presented in Table I and III related to mean, standard deviation, the Univariate Analysis of Variance on locus of control. The obtained results proved that there was significant difference between the national and state level players and basketball, football and hockey players as the obtained F values of 52.85 and 3.51 were greater than the required F value of 3.05. However, while the national and state level basketball, football and hockey players were considered combined together, they obtained F value of 0.15 was less than the required F value of 3.05. Thus it was proved that there existed significant differences between national and state level players of locus of control. And there existed significant differences between basketball, football and hockey players of locus of control.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- There was a significant mean difference in locus of control of players among hockey players at state and national level players.

- It was concluded that there was significant differences between national and state level players in locus of control.
- It was concluded that there was significant differences among basketball, hockey and football players in locus of control.
- It was concluded that while combined together the national and state level basketball, football and hockey players, there was no significant differences in locus of control.

REFERENCES

- Belly.G. (1972), "Soccer to Boys" London: Sons Ltd, P.15.
- Carden R, et.al. (2004), "Locus of control, test anxiety, academic procrastination, and achievement among college students." Psychol Rep Oct; 95(2): PP.581-2.
- Mc Kelvie S.J and Hib and D.E., "Locus of control and Anxiety in college athletes and non athletes" (Perceptual Motor Skills, Vol: 50:3-1, June 1980), pp.819-822
- Molinari V and Khanna P. (1981), "Locus of control and its relationship to anxiety and depression." Journal of Personal Assessment. Jun;45 (3):PP. 314-9.
- Rotter, J.B. (1966). Generalized Expectancies for Internal versus for External control of Reinforcement. Psych. Monographs, 80, 1-28.
- Thirumalaisamy, A. (1998). Statistics in physical education. Karaikudi: Senthil Publishers.