



“A comparative study of locus of control of player and non- players”

Dr. Dhondage Sunil B.

Director of Physical Education and sports

SSSM Arts, Science and Commerce College, saikheda, Nashik

Abstract:

Locus of control is concept initially used to distinguish between two types of situations those in which outcomes are determined by skill in contrast to settings where chance is the main determinant of success & failure. The purpose of this study was compare the locus of control of player and non-player students. For this study 100 students selected randomly at the Saikheda College amateur students. (25 male players, 25 female players, 25 male non-players, 25 female non-players). The Rotters Locus of control scale were used for this study. Results shows that there is difference between player and non-players in terms of the locus of control. Result shows that players are more confident about their skills and strengths and themselves. There know better that it requires hard work to win the game. There is significant difference between male and female according to their locus of control. Females have found more internal control than male.

Key words- players, internal control, non-players.

Introduction:

Locus of control is concept initially used to distinguish between two types of situations those in which outcomes are determined by skill in contrast to settings where chance is the main determinant of success & failure. For example in games such as chess, sporting events such as tennis, & exams in fields such as mathematics it is reasoned that positive & negative outcome are determined primarily by ability & level of skill. This does not imply that chance has no influence whatsoever on what has transpired. After all perhaps the tennis match was affected by a gust of wind or the math exam score influenced by a guess at a true/ false alternative. None the less outcomes in these events primarily are determined by ability. Ability is located within the person hence the called locus of control is internal on the other hand if a “head” or a “tail” will be showing in coin toss or whether red or blacks will be the place the ball stops in roulette is determined by chance (assuming the game is “fair”)

Locus of Control personality orientations:

Rotter (1975) cautioned that internality & externality represent two ends of continuum not an either or typology. Internal tend to attribute outcomes of events to their own control Externals attributes outcomes of events to external circumstance. For example college students

with a strong internal locus of control may believe that their grades were achieved through their own abilities & efforts whereas those with a strong external locus of control may believe that their grades are the result of good or bad luck or to professor who designs bad tests or grades capriciously hence they are less likely to expect that their won efforts will result in success & are therefore less likely to work hard for high grades (It should not be thought however that internality is linked exclusive with attribution to effort & externality with attribution to luck, as Weiner's work (see below) makes clear). This has obvious implication s for differences between internals & externals in terms of their achievements motivation. Suggesting that internal locus is linked with higher levels of N-ach. People with an external locus of control tend to be more stressed & pone to clinical depression (Benassi, Sweeney & Dufour,, 1988, cited in Maltby, Day & Macaskill,-2007).

Characteristics:

Internals were belovod by Rotter (1966) to exhibit tow essential characteristics-High achievements motivation & low outer directedness. This was the basic of the locus of control sales proposed by Rotter in 1966 with cough this was actually based on Rotter's belief that locus of control is a uni dimensional construct.

Weiner's early work in the 1970, suggested that more or less orthogonal to the internality externality dimension we should also consider differences between those who attribute to stable causes & those who attribute to unstable causes. This meant that attributions could be to ability (an internal stable causes), effort (an internal unstable causes), task difficulty (an external, stable causes). Or luck (an external unstable cause).

Locus of control & age:

It is sometimes assumed that as people age they will become less internal & more external but data here have been ambiguous. Longitudinal data collected by Gatz & karel (cited in Johnson et al' 2004) imply & thereafter decrease. Aldwin & Gilmer (2004) is ambiguous. Indeed these is evidence here that changes in locus of control in later life relate more visibly to increased externality rather than reduced internality if the two concepts are taken to be orthogonal. Evidence cited by Schultz & Schultz (2005) for example Hekhausen & Schulz (1995) are Ryckman & Mafiosi, 1975, (Cited in Schultz & Schultz, 2005), suggests that locus of control increase in internality up middle age.

Gender – based difference in locus of control:

As Schultz & Schultz (2005) point out significant difference in locus of control have hot been found for adults in a U.S. Population however these authors also note that there may be specific Gender based difference for specific categories of item to assess locus of control for example they cite evidence that men may have greater internal locus for questions related to academic achievement (Strickland & Haley, 1980) cited in Schultz & Schultz, 2005) Objectives To study gender difference in terms of locus of control. To study the locus of cantrol of players and non-players. Hypotheses:- Players have better internal locus of control than non-players.

There is no difference among Male and Female with respect to locus of control.

Variable:- Dependent veritable:- locus of control Independent variable:

- a) Groups of students a) Players b) Non-players b) Gender; - Male

Female Selection of the sample: - A group of 100 students will be selected for the present research. 50 – Player (25-Male, 25-Female) 50- Non-player (25-Male, 25-Female)

Geographical coverage: - The sample would be selected from Arts,commerce and Science college of Saikheda,tel.Niphad dist. Nashik , Maharashtra. The age range: - The age rang would be 17-21 years of college students.

Tools of present study :-

Rotter's locus of control scale (1985) were used for this study.

Design: Two factor factorial in completely randomised design

Factor A (Fixed): Type

Level 1 -- 1=Player Level 2 -- 2=Non-Player

Factor B (Fixed): Gender

Level 1 -- 1=Male Level 2 -- 2=Female

Descriptive Statistics for: Locus of control

Factor A: Type Factor B: Gender

Table 22: ANOVA Summary Table for External Control.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Squares	F-Ratio	Significance Level
Between Gender (B1,B2)	60.84	1	60.84	10.268 Sig.	Sig.
Between Type (A1, A2)	51.84	1	51.84	8.749 Sig.	Sig.
AB (Interaction)	31.36	1	31.36	5.293 Sig.	Sig.
Error	568.8	96	5.925		
Total	712.84	99			

Df (1,96)

0.01=3.94

0.05=6.90

Post-hoc LSD t-tests between group means – (Values of p are for a two-tailed test.)

Note: Statistics are printed only if p is less than or equal to .05

T (98)=2.958, p=0.004 Male & Female

T (98)=3.204, p=0.002 Players & non-Player

In the above table the main effect of the first independent variable i.e. Type (player and non- player), the F value (1, 96) is 10.268 (t=3.204), which is significant. The table values are 0.01=3.94 and 0.05=6.90. The obtained F is greater than 0.01 level & 0.05 level. This means that there is difference between player and non-players in terms of the locus of control.

The main effect of the second independent variable i.e. Gender (male and female), the F value (DF=1, 96) is 8.749, which is significant. Because the table values 0.01=3.94 and 0.05=6.90 are smaller than F value. This means that there is significant difference between male and female in terms of their locus of control.

According to above results, we interpret that there is significant difference among players and non-players in terms of their locus of control. It means that players have high level of internal control & lower level of external control than the non-players. Result shows that players are more confident about their skills and strengths and themselves. They know better that it requires hard work to win the game. There is significant difference between male and female according to their locus of control.

Conclusion

Result shows that players are more confident about their skills and strengths and themselves. They know better that it requires hard work to win the game.

There is significant difference between male and female according to their locus of control. Female have internal control than male.

REFERENCES

- Alderman R.B. (1974): Psychological Behavior in Sports: Philadelphia W.B. Saunders Co.
- Berger, Bonnie B. (1979): International Journal of Sports Psychology Vol 8(3) 198-209
- Bharadwaj M.A. Bhardwaj A.R. and Tipayale D.N. (2004) Locus of control and sports excellence of athletes of individual and group games XVII the National Conference of Sports Psychology, P.G. Department of Psychology, University of Jammu, Jammu.
- Bird Anne Marie and Bernette K. Cripe (1986): Psychology and Sports Behaviour, Saint Louis: C.V. Mosby Company.