



A STUDY OF GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY OF SPORTSMEN OF KARNATAKA UNIVERSITY IN TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL SPORTS EVENTS

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Abstract

Purpose of this study is to assess the General Self-Efficacy of sportsmen of Karnataka University in team and individual sports events. The sample for the present study were included all male sports persons, who represented Karnataka University in inter-University level tournaments in various team and individual sports events. In the team sports events Cricket, Football, Volleyball, Handball, Basketball, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho and Hockey are included. In the individual sports events Table Tennis, Weight-Lifting, Boxing, Cross-Country, Athletics, Badminton Judo and Wrestling are included for the present study. 216 sportsmen represented Calicut University in team sports events and 96 sportsmen represented in individual sports events for two sessions. General Self-Efficacy scale was administered to all the sample sportsmen for data collection. Significance differences in general self-efficacy of two groups of sportsmen were determined through 't' test. In order to make the two group of sportsmen equal in number 100 sportsmen were selected randomly from the respective groups. As per the result obtained on the variable of General Self-Efficacy, there is no significant difference recorded of the sportsmen of team and individual sports event.

Keywords: Self-Efficacy, Team, Individual and Sports.

Introduction

The increased interest of the public in physical exercises has generated a considerable interest in research to examine the various physiological as well as psychological parameters of training and competitions. Better performance in sports is the result of a multitude of factors such as physical fitness, technical, tactical efficiency and psychological status etc. It has become quite apparent that psychological investigation has been involved in every performance oriented sports. It occurs quite frequently that individual as well as team athletes, do not produce their optimum performance in a competition, which would normally be expected of them, despite their having the ability both technically and tactically and their excellent physical conditions. The individual or team athletes' ability does not depend merely on physical, technical and tactical qualities but also on psychological considerations. The construct of self-efficacy has provided the impetus for research studies across a number of domains. Self-efficacy describes the belief one has in being able to execute a specific task to obtain a certain outcome (Bandura, 1997). It is not concerned with the skills an individual has but rather with the judgments of what one can do with whatever skill she or she possesses. Self-efficacy then can be considered a situational specific self-confidence (Feltz, 1988a). Self-efficacy is theorized to influence the activities individuals' choose to approach, the efforts they extend on such activities, and the degree of persistence they demonstrate in the face of failure or aversive stimuli (cf. Bandura, 1997). More specifically, the greater the efficacy, the greater the pursuit of challenge, and the higher the goal striving.

By contrast self-efficacy is a judgment about task capability that is not inherently evaluative. It pertains to the belief, judgement or determination to perform certain behaviors in certain situations for example: a college student may have very low self-efficacy pertaining to dancing, yet may decide on reflection that it does not diminish his or her overall evaluation and feelings about the self. Bandura (1986) defines two related but distinct components of self-efficacy: efficacy expectations and outcome expectations. Efficacy



expectations are beliefs about one's capabilities to accomplish specific tasks. Likelihood that certain behaviors will result in desired outcomes. Bandura argues that if adequate levels of ability and motivation exist, self-efficacy will affect a person's task initiation and persistence. Weak efficacy belief can contribute to behavior avoidance, whereas, strong efficacy beliefs can promote behavior initiation and persistence.

Methodology

Sample The sample for the present study will include all male sports persons who will be selected to represent Karnataka University in inter-university level tournaments in various teams and individual sports events. 210 sportsmen represented Karnataka University in team sports events and 103 sportsmen represented Karnataka University in individual sports events for two sessions. As per schedule of the venues allotted by the Directorate of Sports Karnataka

University for the inter-collegiate sports tournaments and for the selection of Karnataka University teams for the participation in Inter-University level tournaments in respective sports tournaments.

TABLE 01
KARNATAKA UNIVERSITY PARTICIPATES IN THE FOLLOWING TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL SPORTS
EVENTS AT INTER-UNIVERSITY LEVEL

S. No	Team Events	Individual Events
1	Cricket	Cross-Country
2	Foot Ball	Athletics
3	Hand Ball	Boxing
4	Basket Ball	Wrestling
5	Volley Ball	Judo
6	Kabaddi	Table Tennis
7	Hockey	Badminton
8	Kho-Kho	Weight Lifting

Schwarzer and Jerusalem, General Self-Efficacy scale was administered personally to all the sampled sportsmen. The investigator personally approached to the sportsmen during the Coaching/ training camps. The camps were reorganized for the selected sportsmen of different sports events before participating in inter-university sports tournaments. The respondents were made aware to the purpose of the study in order to establish rapport with them. The field questionnaires were scored and the scores thus obtained were tabulated for further use. Significant differences in general self-efficacy of two groups of sportsmen will be determined through 't'-test .

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The main purpose of present investigation was to compare two groups of sportsmen on the selected variables. To achieve this purpose, t-test was applied to total sample included 313 sportsmen out of which 210 represented Karnataka University in team sports events and 103 represented Karnataka University in individual sports events. In order to make the two groups of sportsmen equal in number, 100 sportsmen were selected randomly from the respective group. Hence, the analysis was carried out on the data obtained from 200 sportsmen out of which 100 were those who had represented Karnataka University in team sports events and 100 were those who had represented Karnataka University in individual sports events. The results of t-tests to study the mean differences on the variable of general self-efficacy of two groups of players are given below:



TABLE 1.
PRESENTS THE NUMBER OF SUBJECTS, MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATION, STANDARD ERROR OF MEANS, MEAN DIFFERENCE AND 'T'-VALUE ON THE VARIABLE OF GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY.

Groups	N	M	SD	SE	MD	't' Ratio
Team Event	100	33.86	2.20	0.22	0.27	0.95
Individual Events	100	34.13	1.79	0.18		

Not significant at 0.05 level of significance

From above table this maybe said that the players represented in team and individual sports events are more or less similar on the variable of general self-efficacy. Hence, the hypothesis that, 'the sportsmen represented team and individual sports events do not differ significantly on variable of general self-efficacy's accepted. The level of General Self-Efficacy of Sportsmen Represented Karnataka University in Team Sports Events On the basis of the mean scores obtained for sportsmen represented team sports events exhibit high level of general self-efficacy. Hence, the hypothesis that, 'the sportsmen represented team sports events do not differ significantly on general self-efficacy' is accepted. The level of General Self-Efficacy of Sportsmen Represented Calicut University in Individual Sports Events. On the basis of the mean scores obtained for sportsmen represented individual sports events exhibit high level of general self-efficacy. Hence, the hypothesis that, 'the Sportsmen represented individual sports events do not differ significantly on general self-efficacy' is accepted.

Discussion of Findings

The investigator discussed the findings in respect to the result obtained after statistical treatment given to the raw data of the variable general self-efficacy. Each of variables is discussed in relation to the findings separately and independently for sportsmen of team and individual sports Events. As per the results obtained on the variable of general self- efficacy there is no significant difference recorded on the variable of self-efficacy. This may be due to fact that the players of both categories have developed self-efficacy in their behavior in proportionate way.

Conclusion

The players represented in team and individual sports events are more or less similar on the variable of general self-efficacy. The sportsmen represented team sports events exhibit High level of general self-efficacy. The sportsmen represented individual sports events exhibit High level of general self-efficacy.

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