



## Analytical study of internal and external factors between academy and non-academy cricket players of Himachal Pradesh

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### Abstract

The present study investigates the comparative analysis of external factors between non-academy male cricket players and non-academy female cricket players of Himachal Pradesh. To solve the purpose of study 250 non-academy cricket players and 250 non-academy female players of Himachal Pradesh were taken as the sample. The data was analyzed by using SPSS. The statistical tools used for the study were mean, SD and "t" test was used. On the basis of obtained results there is significant and notable difference was recorded by employing "t" test.

**Keywords:** Cricket players, internal and external factors, Himachal Pradesh

### Introduction

Every living thing, including humans and animals, is the result of a lengthy process of biological evolution. Their behaviors are... complicated in nature and guided from within, and ever since ancient times, philosophers have attempted to understand why human beings and other animals behave in the manner that they do. The beginning of psychology is sometimes traced back to the Greek philosophers. The term "psychology" originates from two Greek terms: psyche can be translated as "the soul" or "the mind," and logos can be translated as "to talk about," "science," or "study." Together, these words form the term "psychology." The term "psychology" can be translated literally as "the study of the soul" or "the science of." Greek philosophers held the belief that the soul was the essence or true existence of an organism, as well as the cause and the principles of life. They also believed that the soul was responsible for a variety of mental functions, including thinking, feeling, and other mental processes. In light of the fact that the functions of the soul and the relationship between the soul and the body could be described, several philosophers attempted to justify psychology as a study of the mind. Rudolf Goeckel was the first person to articulate the term "psychology" in reference to the study of the mind. Considering that the term "mind" could not be defined in a precise manner, the question "what is mind?" emerged. In what ways can it be investigated? This viewpoint was likewise rejected as a result of the previous one. Over the course of several centuries, psychologists have made significant efforts to comprehend human behaviors and thoughts, as well as to separate the body soul dictionary. Rene Descartes, a French philosopher, provided a description of the body and mind as two distinct structures that exert a significant amount of influence on one another. The majority of the studies that have been conducted on the topic of sports career termination have not only been primarily descriptive in character, but they have also, in general, neglected to investigate the impact that non-athletic factors, particularly transitions that are not related to athletics, have on the process of retiring from athletics. As a result, the focus of the current investigation was on the

quantitative impact of a number of athletic and non-athletic elements on the quality of the process of terminating a sports career. The research looked at nine different factors, both athletic and non-athletic, in accordance with the relevant literature. There are a number of elements that pertain to athletics, including the voluntary and gradual nature of the termination of a sports career, the subjective judgment of sports accomplishments, post-sports life planning, and athletic identity. Both of these factors are important. Age, educational position, and both positive and negative non-athletic transitions are examples of the reasons that are not related to athletics. There are two primary objectives of the research project. The first objective is to provide a qualitative description of the incidence of athletic and non-athletic elements, and the second objective is to evaluate the quality of sports career termination. Second, the research investigates the impact that these elements have on the occurrence of challenges on a psychological and vocational level, as well as the arrangement of a life after a career in sports. An involuntary and sudden conclusion of a sports career, a lower evaluation of sports achievements, the absence of a post-sports life planning, and a low athletic identity were expected to be factors that would contribute to a more difficult process of terminating a sports career. This hypothesis was based on previous research. In addition, it was presumed that athletes who were older at the time of their retirement from sports and had a lower level of education had a transition that was less pleasant and more negative in nature, and they had to deal with a more challenging process of terminating their sports careers.

### Methodology

To solve the purpose of study 250 non-academy male cricket players and 250 non-academy female cricket players of Himachal Pradesh were taken as the sample. The external factors measured by constructed questionnaire and are standardized with the help of pilot study. Pilot study was conducted on 200 subjects. The validity of the test was established by using concurrent validity. Split half method was used to determine reliability of the data.

**Validity**

Content validity of the test was calculated by using product moment co-relation in which the scores of 200 subjects were taken on inventory of factors influencing sports career(IFISC) and the scores of 200 subjects were also taken on internal and external factors influencing in sports career. The co- relation of the two set score was calculated.

**Reliability**

Split half method was used to calculate reliability of data. In this method the data of 200 sample was arrange alphabetically and divided in two half where 100 subjects were in the upper half and 100 in the lower half. The co-

relation between two set of score i.e. score of upper half and lower half was calculated by using product moment correlation.

The data was analyzed by using SPSS. The statically tools used for the study were mean, SD and “t” test was used. On the basis of obtained results there is significant and notable difference was recorded by employing “t” test.

**Results and findings**

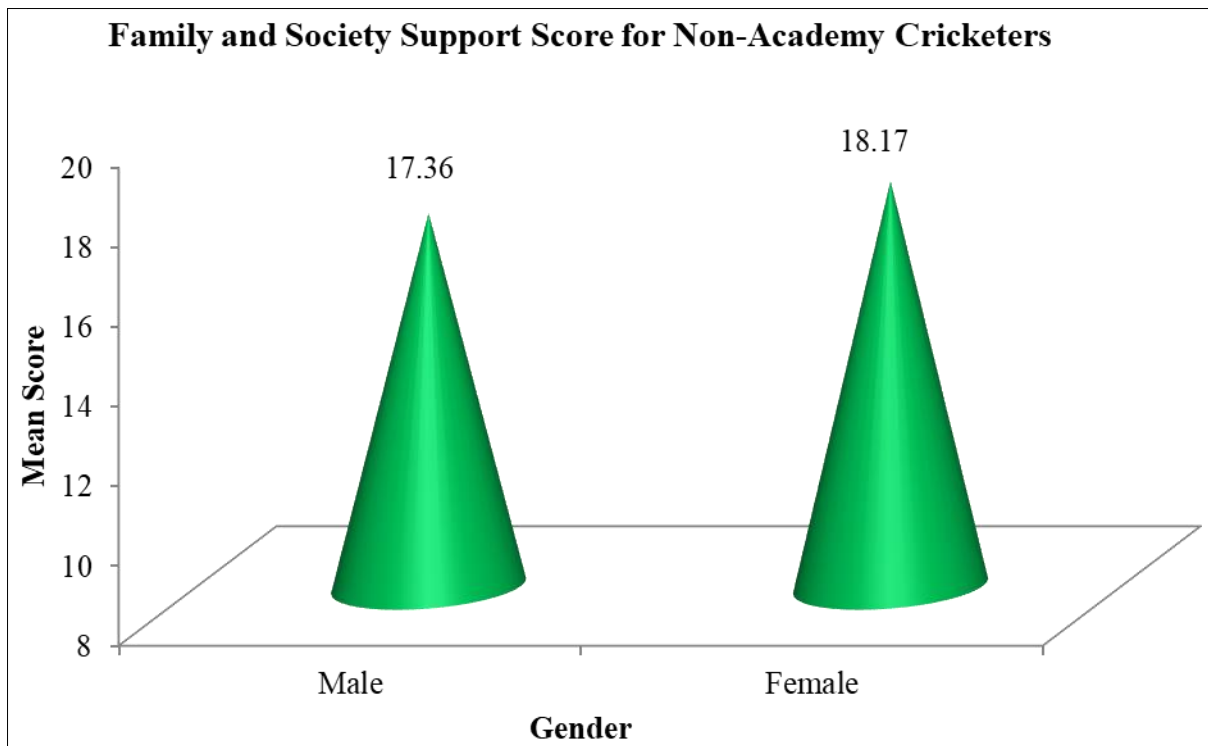
Within the limitations and delimitations of the present study following results are drawn:

**Table 1:** Comparison of family and society support score for male and female cricketers of non-academy related to external factors influencing career in sports

Gender	Family and Society Support Score for Non-Academy Cricketers					
	Mean	S.D.	Std. Error of Mean	Mean Diff.	Unpaired t Statistics	P Value
Male	17.36	3.31	0.20	-0.81	-2.896	0.004 S
Female	18.17	2.91	0.18			

The above table no. 1 shows the comparisons Society Support Score for Male and Female cricketers of Academy cricketers related to external factors influencing career in sports. The Mean Society Support score of Male was 17.36 ± 3.31 whereas for Female mean Society Support score was 18.17 ± 2.91. The mean Society Support score of external factor among Male and Female cricketers was compared with the help of unpaired t statistics which was calculated

as-2.896 with p value 0.004. As the calculated p value 0.004 is less than 0.05 level of significance. The result was found significant. Therefore, it was concluded that there was significance difference found between the mean Society Support Score for Male and Female cricketers of Academy cricketers related to external factors influencing career in sports.



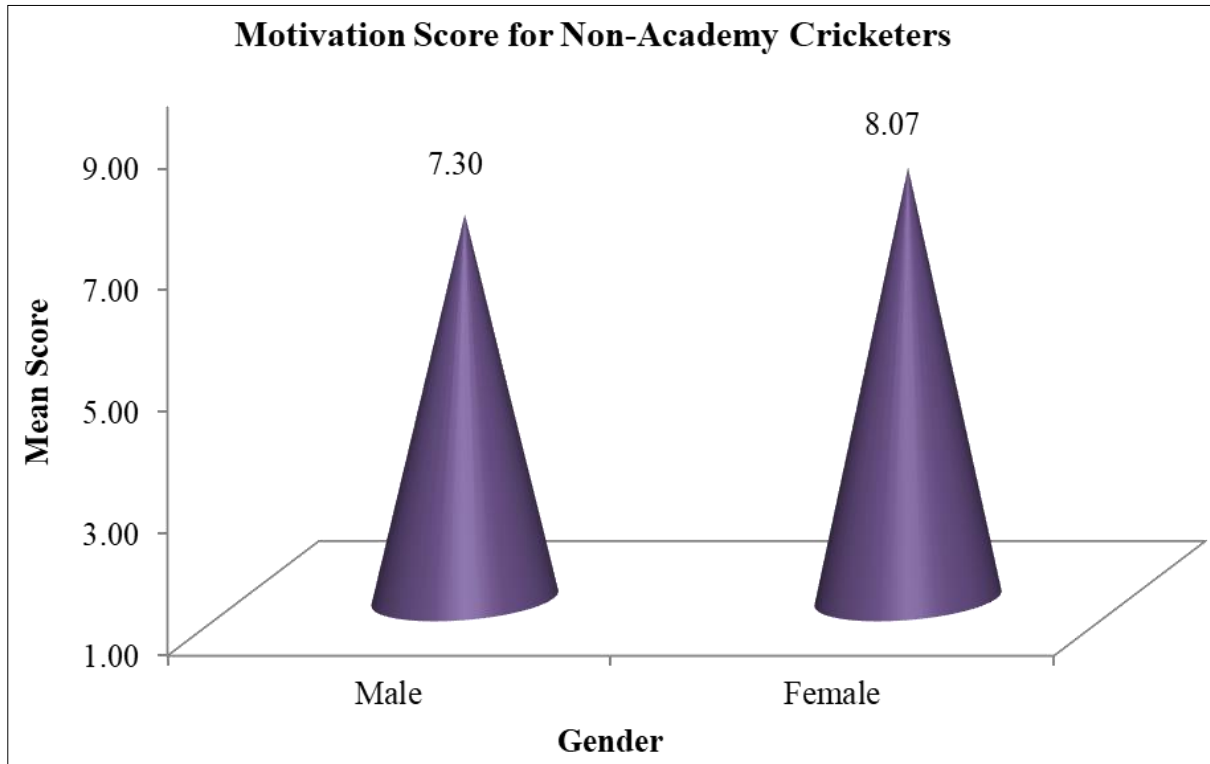
**Fig 1:** Comparison of family and society support score for male and female cricketers of non-academy related to external factors influencing career in sports

**Table 2:** Comparison of motivation score for male and female cricketers of non-academy related to external factors influencing career in sports

Gender	Motivation Score for Non-Academy Cricketers					
	Mean	S.D.	Std. Error of Mean	Mean Diff.	Unpaired t Statistics	P Value
Male	7.30	2.1	0.15	-0.77	-3.687	0.001 S
Female	8.07	2.26	0.14			

The above table no. 2 shows the comparisons Motivation Score for Male and Female cricketers of Academy cricketers related to external factors influencing career in sports. The Mean Motivation score of Male was  $7.30 \pm 2.1$  whereas for Female mean Motivation score was  $8.07 \pm 2.26$ . The mean Motivation score of external factor among Male and Female cricketers was compared with the help of

unpaired t statistics which was calculated as  $-3.687$  with p value  $0.001$ . As the calculated p value  $0.001$  is less than  $0.05$  level of significance. The result was found significant. Therefore, it was concluded that there was significance difference found between the mean Motivation Score for Male and Female cricketers of Academy cricketers related to external factors influencing career in sports.



**Fig 2:** Comparison of motivation score for male and female cricketers of non-academy related to external factors influencing career in sports

**Conculsion**

The result was found significant between the mean Society Support Score and motivation score for Male and Female cricketers of non- Academy cricketers related to external factors influencing career in sports.

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