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The Research Problem And Its Importance:

In Recent Years, The Integrated Conditioning For Athletes Physically Skillfully. Psychologically And Planing. As The Methods And Principles Of Physical, Skillful And Planing Conditioning Have Increased Largely, The Need To More Interest In Examining Psychological Factors Related With Sport Conditioning Has Emerged From The Perspective Of Influencing These Factors On Sport Performance From One Hand, And How Sport Practice Affect On Personality Development And The Other Psychological Aspects From The Other Hand.

Studying Personality Traits In Athletes Is One Of The Most Frequently Researches In Psychology In General, And Sport Psychology In Particular. The Unique Characteristics And Gifts Which Athletes Have Attempted Many Sport Psychologists To Recognize The Psychological Profile For Those People.

Arousal Is Considered One Of The Important Psychological Characteristics As They Express How Intensity The Arousal-Emotion-Is. This Term "Arousal" Is Mutually Used With Both "Activation" And Energy Mobilization And Whether They Are Often A Product Of Much Important Emotions Which Influence Sport Performance ? However, Success In Competition Is Based On The Level Of General Anxiety In Athlete And His Need For Sport Achievement.

Also, Emotional Traits Have A Practically Importance As Regard As Their Closely Relatedness With Sport Competition Which Asserts That Athlete Should Has So Positive Emotional Traits That He Can Control His Emotions Or Direct Them Appropriately According To The Nature Of Sport Performance.

Marten Z Indicates That There Two Major Objectives For Studying Personality Traits In Sport; First, To What Extent Personality Affects On Sport Performance ? Second, To What Extent Sport Behavior Affects On Individual Personality ?

Locus Of Control Is A New Concept Somewhat Derived From The Theory Of Social Learning. It Could Be Explained That Individual Recognize The Support Resource Differently I.E., External Uproot That Person Considers It An Independent One Does Not Consistent Usually With His Conducts As A Result To Chance, Luck, Or Fate Or As A Result To Others Influence And Internal Support The Person Recognizes It Consistently With His Personal Conducts Or With His Distinguishing And Permanent Traits.

The Research Problem Is Determined By Answering The Following Question; What Are The Distinct Characteristics Of Psychological Emotional Profile Characterized Water Polo Players An Their Relations To Locus Of Control In Juniors And General Teams.

Research Aims:

Based On The Topic Of This Study. The Researcher Set The Following Aims;

- 1- Devising A Measure For Locus Of Control In Water Polo Players.
- 2- Recognizing Differences Among Juniors And General Water Polo Players Concerning Characteristics Of Psychological Emotional Profile And Locus Of Controls.
- 3- Recognizing Difference Between International And National Water Polo Concerning Characteristics Of Psychological Emotional Profile And Locus Of Control.
- 4- Recognizing The Relationship Between Characteristics Of Psychological Emotional Profile And Locus Of Control For The Whole Subjects.
- 5- Recognizing Difference Among The Levels Of Emotional Arousal For Water Polo Players Concerning Both Emotional Traits And Locus Of Control.

Hypothesis:

- 1- There Are Significant Statistically Differences Between Water Polo Players On Junior And General Levels For Characteristics Of Psychological Emotional Profile And Locus Of Control.
- 2- There Are Significant Statistically Differences Between International And National Water Polo Players Concerning The Characteristics Of Psychological Emotional Profile And Locus Of Control.
- 3- There Is A Correctional Relationship Statistically Significant Between Psychological Emotional Profile And Locus Of Control In Water Polo Players In Junior And General Stages.
- 4- There Are Significant Statistically Differences Among The Emotional Arousal And Locus Of Control Concerning Emotional Traits.

Procedures:

The Researcher Used The Descriptive Approach Because Its Accordance With The Nature And Procedures Of The Research Itself.

Subjects:

The Subject Consisted Of 164 Water Polo Players (79 Juniors And 85 General Players) During 1998-1999 Season. They Were Participating In Water Polo General League And Were Chosen Randomly.

Gathering Data:

The Researcher Used The Following Instrument For Gathering Data;

- Emotional Response In Sport Scale.
- Emotional Arousal In Sport Scale.
- Locus Of Control Scale For Water Polo Players.

Statistical Manipulation:

The Researcher Used The Following Statistical Manipulations;

- Arithmetical Mean.
- Standard Deviation.
- Skewness.
- Analysis Of Variance.
- Difference Tests.
- Tests.
- F-Tests.
- Alpha Tests.
- Factor Analysis.

Conclusions:

Data Revealed That;

- 1- There Are No Statistically Significant Difference Between Junior And General Water Polo Players Concerning Emotional Traits (Willing, Insistence Sensitivity, Control Intention, Confidence, Responsibility And Self-Control) And Locus Of Control In The Four Dimensions, Success And Failure (Internal Control) And Success And Failure (External Control). At The Same There Are Statistically Significant Differences In Favor Of Junior Players As Regard Responsibility And Emotional Traits.
- 2- There Are No Statistically Significant Difference Between International And Local Water Polo Players As Regard The Emotional Traits (Sensitivity, Control Tension, Confidence, Personal Responsibility And Self-Control), And The Four Locus Of Control Dimensions; Success (Internal Control), Failure (Internal Control), Success (External Control), Failure (External Control).
- 3- There Are No Statistically Significant Differences Between (Insistence, Sensitivity, Confidence And Personal Responsibility) And The Four Locus Of Control Dimensions Mentioned Above. However There Are Statistically Significant

Differences Between Emotional Arousal And Success And Failure (Internal Control) And Success (External Control).

At The Same Time There Is A Negative Statistically Significant Relationship Concerning Trait Of Willingness And Success Dimension, (External Control) And A Positive Relationship With Failure Dimension (External Control). Also There Is A Negative Statistically Significant Relationship Between Trait Of Tension Control And Success Dimension (External Control), And Positive Statistically Significant Relationship Between Trait Of Self Control And Success Dimension (Internal Control) And Finally There Is A Positive Statically Significant Relationship Between Emotional Arousal And Failure Dimension (External Control).

- 4- There Are Statistically Significant Differences In The Following Emotional Traits (Willingness, Insistence, Sensitivity, Tension-Control, Confidence And Self-Control) And The Two Dimensions Of Locus Of Control; Success (External-Control) And Failure (External Control). However, There Are No Statistically Significant Differences In Trait Of Personal Responsibility And Locus Of Control Dimension; Success (Internal Control) And Failure (Internal Control).
- 5- There Are Statistically Significant Differences Below The Low And Middle Level Of Arousal In Traits Of (Willingness, Insistence, Sensitivity And Tension Control) In Four Of The Low Emotional Arousal Level Group. And There Are No Significant Differences Between The Two Groups (Low And Middle Level) In Emotional Traits; (Confidence, Personal, And Self Control) On The One Hand, And No Statistically Significant Differences Between The Two Groups In The Four Variables Of Locus Of Control On The Other.
- 6- There Are No Statistically Significant Differences Between The Two Groups (Low And High) Concerning Emotional Traits; (Tension-Control, Confidence, And Self-Control) In Favor Of

The Low Level Of Emotional Arousal Group Where As There Are Significant Differences In Sensitivity, And Success (External Control) In Favor Of The High Level Of Emotional Arousal Group.

- 7- There Are Statistically Significant Differences Between The Two Groups (High And Middle) In Self-Control Trait And Locus Of Control Dimension. Failure (External Control) And Success (External Control) In Favor Of The Middle Level Of Arousal Group, Where As There Are Statistically Significant Differences In Success Dimension (External Control) In Favor Of The High Level Of Arousal Group.

Recommendations:

For The Conclusions And Results Of This Study, It Rests Should Be Directed Toward Psychological Conditioning For Athletes Generally And Water Polo Particularly And Concentrating An This Important Factor As Well As The Other Factors Skillfully. Physically And Planing Because Their Growing Importance In Achieving Win. The Researcher Suggests That The History Of Youth May Set Up A Sport Psychological Directing Or Guiding Unit Is Responsible For Providing Psychological Services To Athletes And Recording Follow Through Registers And Conducting Studies And Researches Condoned This Matter.

The Coach Must Recognize The Reasons Which Water Polo Player Formulates When Success Or Failure By Applying Locus Of Control Scale To Know How The Athlete Thinks Of Reasons For Win Or Beat.

The Coach Must Also Apply Locus Of Control Scale To Water Polo Players Before Matches To Predict The Anticipated Behavior Of Players. The Coach Must Recognize Resins That Player Formulates Immediately After The Match And A Day Or Two Days Later. Sometimes The Player Attributes Failure, Beat-To External Reasons (Misfortune-Refereeing) And Win-Success-To Good Luck. After A

Period Of Time When The Coach And Player Set Together And Discuss The Subject It May Be Appeared The Actual Reasons Led To Win.

6 It Must Be Utilized By The Sport Psychological Director Or Guide In Addition To The Coach And Physician In Water Polo Teams As He May Contributes To Achieving Sport Superiority.

7 - Interests Of Coach Should Be Drawn Toward Providing Training Sessions Time To The Development Of The Personality Of Water Polo Player Psychologically Included In Training Programmed So That It Can Be Predicted The A Player Will Continue And Progress In His Matches And His Sport Career.

8 The Need To Provide The Egyptian Swimming League With All Up-To-Date Sport Psychology Researches And Studies And Providing Opportunities For All Coaches And Administrators To Utilize Them In Constructing A Psychological Property In Athletic Personality In General And Water Polo Player In Particular. Based Upon This Property We Can Prepare Appropriate And Lawful Psychological Programs For Water Polo Players.

9 There Is A Need For Directing Coaches' Interests Toward Devising A Special Record For Each Player Representing The Degree Of Progress And Development Of Emotional Traits And To What Extent Training And Different Situations Which The Water Polo Player Is Exposed To During Training Sessions Or Real Matches Influence His Performance.

10 The Egyptian Swimming League Should Be Interested In Publishing Researches Findings And Recommendations To Be Put Before Coaches And Administrators And Discuss Them.

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Emotional Psychological Profile and Its
Correlation with Locus of Control
For Water Polo Players

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