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A STUDY ON MOTIVATION AND ANXIETY PROFILES OF MALE HOCKEY PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at investigating motivation and anxiety profiles of Maharashtra male players of hockey. To achieve objective of study, 100 state level and 18 national level male hockey players were selected at random from college / university or some hockey academy students of Maharashtra. For the purpose of this study, subjects were considered as true representatives of the entire male hockey population of Maharashtra, when their motivation and anxiety variables are assessed. In this way, the entire sample would be objective rather than random. The findings of the study shows that the state hockey players of Maharashtra were having greater excellence in comparison to national hockey players and national players having greater power, sensation and independency in comparison to state hockey players.

Keywords: Physical education, Motivation, anxiety, Hockey players & sport

1. INTRODUCTION

Sports are an important part of every society and every country. In a way, everyone is involved in sports or some kind, whether they are playing or watching or just knowing someone. The performance of the game has improved at a fast pace in the last two decades. Major factors have contributed to rapid improvement of sports performance. In modern era, sports science as a whole has played an important role in the improvement of the latest training methods of sports performance. Sports psychology is primarily concerned with analysing players' behaviour. Researchers have had ample opportunity to observe, describe, and explain various psychological factors that influence different aspects of sports and physical activity.

Field hockey is a popular sport in Indian state of Maharashtra. Many Maharashtrian hockey players have also contributed to India's illustrious hockey history. Tushar Khandekar is known as 'target hunter.' Hirana M. Nimal won a silver medal at Asian Games in 1962, as well as representing a number of other national & international leagues. Dhanraj Pillay and Viren Rasquinha are two well-known hockey players from Maharashtra. Maharashtra has three hockey clubs that compete in various leagues, as well as one defunct club,

Maharashtra's Maratha Warriors, which now competes in flawed Premier Hockey League. Mumbai Magician (MM) is a Hockey India League team based in Mumbai. Mumbai Marine (MM) is a team based in Mumbai that was previously known as Mumbai Warriors, & Pune Strikers (PS) is a team based in Pune that competes in World Series Hockey. The PCMC Hockey Stadium is a field hockey stadium in Pune that acts as home venue for World Series Hockey team, Pune Strikers. The Mumbai Marine of World Series of Hockey and Mumbai Magician of Hockey India League play at Mahindra Hockey Stadium in Mumbai. It was also the home of the Premier Hockey League's Maratha Warriors. The Bombay Hockey Association Stadium previously held 1982 Men's Hockey World Cup. In Maharashtra, domestic tournaments such as All India Bombay Gold Cup Hockey Tournament & All India Agha Khan Hockey Tournament are popular. In Pune, approximately 30 tournaments ranging from junior to senior levels are held each calendar year.

Field hockey is one of the world's oldest sports. Hockey is world's most thrilling & spectacular sport. It is a symbol of rudeness & skill, and it is somewhat dangerous but extremely exciting from start to finish. The game's essence lies in its artistic prowess & aggressiveness. It is not only skill in winning games that brings victory, but also spirit of players in which they play and perform their bestin competitions. It is critical to understand role of an emotional event, such as motivational & concern of & players during training & competitive situations. A coach's job is to help athletes discover their unique talents & factors that contribute to their full potential. This includes not only the development of athletes' physical characteristics, but also their behavioural, motivational, and psychological traits. In general, motivation is a process that indicates why people participate in sports & how they do so. A general understanding of nature of achievement motivation is beneficial, as is a personal understanding of what they do, how well they do it, & how long they stay in game. Anxiety, on the other hand, is a relationship that develops over time b/w a person & situation that he or she encounters. Heart palpitations, respiratory disturbances, sweating, tremors & tremors, vertigo, & other physical and behavioural manifestations are common symptoms of anxiety. The current study's goal is to examine the motivation & anxiety variable profiles of Maharashtra state male hockey players.

1.1 MOTIVATION

Motivation, in general, is a process that explains why people participate in sports in manner that they do. Understanding nature of achievement motivation can help you understand people in general as well as individuals in terms of what they do, how well they do it, & how long they stay in sports. Motivation is driving factor behind all of a person's actions. The wants & desires of an individual have a tremendous impact on the direction of their behaviour. Your

emotions & achievement-related goals drive your motivation. Extrinsic, intrinsic, physiological, & achievement motivation are all types of motivation. There are also more negative motivations. The desire for success or attainment of excellence can be defined as achievement motivation. Individuals will satisfy their needs in various ways & are motivated to succeed for a variety of reasons, both internal and external.

Motivation is fundamental driving force behind all of our actions. Motivation refers to dynamics of our behaviour, which include our life's needs, desires, & goals. Achievement motivation is based on achieving success & fulfilling all of our life goals. Achievement goals may have an impact on how a people execute a task & show desire to exhibit expertise (Harackiewicz Barron, Carter , Lehto, & Elliot 1997). These fundamental physiological motivational factors shape our natural behaviour in a number of contexts. The bulk of our goals are motivated by incentives, & they might range from basic hunger to yearning for love & formation of mature sexual relationships. Our chievement reasons might range from biological necessities to gratifying artistic ambitions or obtaining success in competitive endeavours. Motivationis important since it has an impact on our lives on a daily basis. Our inner drive to succeed influences all of our behaviours, actions, thoughts, and beliefs.

1.2 ANXIETY

The fundamental problem with research on link b/w anxiety & performance is that idea of anxiety has not been fully operationalized by researchers. Instead, terminology like as tension, anxiety, alertness, & activation have been used. For purposes of this paper, terms anxiety & stress will be defined operationally as follows. Stress is a state that occurs as a result of demands placed on an individual, requiring that person to engage in some form of coping behaviour (Jones, 1990). Arousal, which is characterised by physiological signs, can be thought of as a signal to individual that he or she has entered a stressful state (Hardy et al., 1996). Anxiety emerges when a person questions his or her capacity to deal with stressful circumstance (Hardy et al., 1996). Another crucial distinction to highlight is b/w state anxiety & trait anxiety (Spielberger, 1966). While state anxiety is more situational in nature and typically related with autonomic nervous system arousal, trait anxiety may be thought of as a world view that an individual employs while dealing with problems in his or her surroundings (Spielberger, 1966). Individuals with a high trait anxiety pay greater attention to information concerning state anxiety, which has an impact on performance (Hardy etal., 1996). Previous study performed outside of sport & exercise psychology has revealed that people with high trait anxiety who are state worried attend to danger associated information, whereas those with low trait anxiety who are state anxious disregard threat related information (MacLeod, 1990). Individuals who are low

trait anxious & have high state anxiety may benefit from it; conversely, individuals who are high trait anxious & have high state anxiety will find it damaging to their athletic performance (Hardy et al., 1996).

The differences b/w successful and unsuccessful athletes may be attributable to how they interpret their anxiety states cognitively. According to reversal theory, arousal is viewed differently based on one's present condition (Apter, 1982). Because telic athletes are focused on a specific objective, their arousal is misunderstood as anxiousness. However, because performers in paratelic states are focused on their behaviour, their arousal is misconstrued as enthusiasm. Individuals can swiftly shift from one condition to another, changing their interpretation of level of arousal they experience, which influences their performance (Hardy et al., 2004). This theory attempts to explain relationship between performance and anxiety by incorporating both physiological & cognitive factors, but falls short of adequately explaining their relationship with performance.

The addition of cognitive & physiological variables to multidimensional anxiety theory extended on addition of cognitive & physiological aspects to reversal theory. Cognitive worry (a fundamental tenet of which is concerned with consequences of failure) was discovered to have a negative linear association with performance in this paradigm (Burton, 1988). Self-esteem (another cognitive component) has been found to have a positive linear relationship with performance (Burton, 1988). Finally, an inverted-U relationship b/w somatic anxiety (physical symptoms) and performance has been discovered (Burton, 1988). Despite fact that this model includes many aspects of anxiety, it treats them as distinct entities. The following model was created to investigate interaction of two of these three parameters.

Self-confidence (a different cognitive component) has been found to have a positive linear association with performance (Burton, 1988). Finally, it has been revealed that somatic anxiety (physical symptoms) has an inverted-U connection with performance (Burton, 1988). Despite fact that this model includes many features of anxiety, it considers them as separate entities. The following model developed looked at interplay of two of these three parameters. Furthermore, physiological arousal fluctuations have minimal influence on performance when cognitive worry is modest. However, because cognitive worry increases physiological arousal, it can have an effect on performance that is either beneficial or negative depending on amount of arousal (Hardy et al., 1996). When physiological arousal levels are excessively high, performance falls dramatically, which can only be corrected by reducing physiological arousal levels (Hardy et al, 1996). Despite lack of a confidence variable, interactive approach of model appears to be best explanation for observed behavior.

Anxiety is a major factor in sports. Anxiety is caused by difficulty of participating in sports. The way an athlete handles anxiety determines his or her level of success. The degree of perceived anxiety is an important variable to consider in an individual's performance.

This is how notion of state anxiety came about. In trait form of anxiety test, questions concerning feelings are followed by directions to declare "how I normally feel," but state version requires participant to react to items reflecting "how I feel right now." Martens (1990) developed sports competition anxiety test on premise that an athlete's perception of threat in a competitive situation is measurable through self-report.

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2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- Sketch a profile of state level male hockey players in Maharashtra.
- Compare status of state & national level players on the selected motivation and anxiety variables.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Dureha (2010) was to compare psychological status of national & international hockey players on certain psychological parameters. Sixty Indian male hockey players were separated into two groups: national (n=30) and international (n=30). The ages of the participants ranged from 17 to 25. The Alberta Incentive Motivation Inventory, Sports Achievement Motivation Test, State & Trait Anxiety Inventory, and Sports Competition Anxiety Test were used to collect data. According to study's findings, there was no significant difference in incentive motivation, achievement motivation, state anxiety, or trait anxiety between national & international hockey players, but there was a significant difference in sports competition anxiety. The t test was used to test, & level of significance was set at 0.05. In case of achievement motivation, hypothesis that international & national players would not differ was accepted; however, it was rejected in case of state, trait, & sports competition anxiety.

Singh and Singh (2011) compares inter-university basketball players' pre-competitive and post-competitive anxiety Purposive sampling was used to select a group of 30 players (15 of each gender and ages 18-25) from Amritsar, Punjab, India. A Sports Competitive Anxiety Test was used to collect data from athletes. The study found a significant difference in 0.01 levels of pre-competitive anxiety & post-competitive anxiety between male and female inter-university basketball players.

Boggiti Rajesh Jayaratnam and N.S. Dileep (2012) strategies were used: "Field Hockey Improves Psychological Performance Through Achievement Motivation and AD Stress." It was determined that twelve weeks of yoga exercises greatly influenced the motivation and stress levels of interuniversity hockey players. According to findings, six weeks of autogenic workouts considerably changed motivation & stress levels of interuniversity hockey players. There were no significant variations in motivation and stress of interuniversity hockey players between yogic exercises & autogenic training groups, according to the findings. Motivation is preserved by 99 percent when compared to past employment, while tension is

saved by 3 percent.

Mehndi Hasan et al. (2015) compare level of Aggression among hockey players of various skill levels. As a sample, 300 male subjects (N = 300) were chosen. The subjects ranged in age from 17 to 25 years. Kumar and Shukla developed and standardised a sports aggression inventory to assess the subjects' aggression (1984). At the.05 level of significance, ANOVA (One Way) was used to interpret the results. It was determined that there is a significant difference in aggression b/w intercollegiate, north-zone intervarsity, and all India intervarsity level hockey players.

Hussain Sabir (2018) determine the Psychological Profiles of Jammu and Kashmir Ice Hockey Players: A total of 100 senior and junior national level male ice hockey players were chosen as subjects. To compare the psychological profiles of Senior and Junior national level players, the subjects were team members from the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir who competed in the Senior and Junior national level ice hockey tournaments held in Loach in 2010–2012. (kargil & Leh). The subjects were considered as the true representative of entire male Senior & junior ice hockey tournament for the purpose of the study. The psychological variables were chosen to prepare psychological profile of senior & junior national level ice hockey players for the purpose of the study. The following questionnaires/apparatus were used to create an accurate psychological profile of senior and junior national ice hockey players.

Tutte,V.; et al. (2020) The goal of this pilot study was to assess grass hockey players' psychological skills &, on other hand, effectiveness of participation in a psychological training programme on psychological characteristics related to athletic performance. The senior women's field hockey team consisted of ten players ranging in age from 16 to 26 years. During 16 sessions, the psychological intervention was carried out through individualised work (volunteer) & group work. Cognitive restructuring, self-characterization, concentration grid & Stroop technique, communication & self-knowledge skills, behavioural self-records, observations-confrontations & interpretations, and relaxation and visualisation techniques were all part of the intervention.

Catherine E. Amiot, and Frederik Skerlj (2021). experiment was conducted among parents of young ice hockey players to see if emphasising increasingly popular (i.e., dynamic) social norms that promote sportspersonship, learning, and having fun in sports increases parents' self-determined endorsement of these behaviours & values, improves their psychological well-being, & influences their children's on-ice behaviour. Hockey parents (N=98) were randomly assigned to either experimental or control condition (i.e., dynamic norms that increasingly favour sportspersonship, learning, & fun) (i.e., presenting neutral information).The reasons of parents for pushing their children to learn & enjoy hockey were then assessed. Parents had access to their children's on-ice behaviours (i.e., penalties) via score sheets from games that followed research, which were utilised as markers of sportsmanship. Parents in experimental condition expressed greater self-determination in encouraging their child to learn & love hockey than parents in control condition.

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4. ANALYSIS

TABLE 1 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF EXCELLENCE OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

STATISTICS		STATE LEVEL (X)	NATIONAL LEVEL (Y)
N		100	18
Mean		30.64	29.27778
Std. Error of Mean		0.428651	1.162614
Std. Deviation		4.286507	4.932552
Variance		18.37414	24.33007
Skewness		-0.52043	-0.7599
Std. Error of Skewness		0.24138	0.536278
Kurtosis		0.571429	0.097358
Std. Error of Kurtosis		0.478331	1.037795
Range		20	19
Minimum		18	18
Maximum		38	37
Percentiles	10	25.1	22.5
	20	28	23.8
	30	28.3	27.5
	40	30	30
	50	31	30.5
	60	32	31.4
	70	32	32
	80	34	32.4
	90	36	35.2

The above table reveals that mean & standard deviation of state level of male hockey players was 30.64; 4.28 whereas national level of male hockey players mean and standard deviation in relation to excellence was 29.27; 4.93 with a slight difference of 1.36 in mean. Further, the variance of in the level was 18.37 in state level and 24.33 in national level s. Range was 20 and 19 with a difference of 1. P40 for both the level was same with a value of 30 whereas the P80 was 34 and 32.4 with a difference of 1.6.

TABLE 2 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF POWER OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

STATISTICS		STATE LEVEL	NATIONAL LEVEL
N		100	18
Mean		23.71	26.16667
Std. Error of Mean		0.407082	0.74206
Std. Deviation		4.070825	3.148296
Variance		16.57162	9.911765
Skewness		-0.3406	-0.24883
Std. Error of Skewness		0.24138	0.536278
Kurtosis		-0.23904	0.055624
Std. Error of Kurtosis		0.478331	1.037795
Range		19	12
Minimum		13	20
Maximum		32	32
Percentiles	10	19	20.9

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	20	20	23.6
	30	22	24.7
	40	24	26
	50	24	27
	60	24.6	27
	70	26	27.3
	80	28	28.2
	90	28	31.1

The above table reveals that the mean & standard deviation of state level male hockey players was 23.71; 4.07 whereas national level male hockey players mean and standard deviation in relation to power was 26.16; 3.14 with a slight difference of 2.4 in mean. Further, the variance of in the level was 16.57 in state level and 9.91 in national level s. Range was 19 and 12 with a difference of 7. P40 for state level was 24 and 26 for national level whereas the P80 was 28 and 28.2.

TABLE 3 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SENSATION OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

STATISTICS		STATE LEVEL	NATIONAL LEVEL
N		100	18
Mean		25.92	27.05556
Std. Error of Mean		0.299049	0.729725
Std. Deviation		2.99049	3.09596
Variance		8.94303	9.584967
Skewness		0.138951	0.209268
Std. Error of Skewness		0.24138	0.536278
Kurtosis		0.202514	0.390311
Std. Error of Kurtosis		0.478331	1.037795
Range		16	13
Minimum		18	21
Maximum		34	34
Percentiles	10	22	22.8
	20	23	24.8
	30	24	25
	40	25.4	26
	50	26	27
	60	26.6	28
	70	27	28.6
	80	28	30
	90	30	30.4

The above table reveals that mean & standard deviation of State level level hockey was 25.92; 2.99 whereas National level level hockey players mean and standard deviation in relation to Sensation was 27.05; 3.09 with a slight difference of 1.13 in mean. Further, the variance of in the level was 8.94 in State level and 9.58 in National levels. Range was 16 and 13 with a difference of 3. P40 for state level was 25.4 and 26 for National level whereas the P80 was 28 and 30.

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TABLE 4 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF INDEPENDENCE OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

STATISTICS		STATE LEVEL	NATIONAL LEVEL
N		100	18
Mean		21.28	22.16667
Std. Error of Mean		0.381141	0.875408
Std. Deviation		3.811413	3.714043
Variance		14.52687	13.79412
Skewness		0.15856	-0.21744
Std. Error of Skewness		0.24138	0.536278
Kurtosis		-1.11607	-1.23004
Std. Error of Kurtosis		0.478331	1.037795
Range		14	12
Minimum		14	16
Maximum		28	28
Percentiles	10	16.1	16.9
	20	18	17.8
	30	19	19.7
	40	19	21
	50	20	22.5
	60	23	24
	70	24	25.3
	80	25.8	26
	90	27	26.2

The above table reveals that mean & standard deviation of State level male hockey players was 21.28; 3.81 whereas national level male hockey players mean and standard deviation in relation to Independence was 22.16; 3.71 with a slight difference of 0.88 in mean. Further, the variance of in the level was 14.52 in State level and 13.79 in National level s. Range was 14 and 12 with a difference of 2. P40 for State level was 19 and 21 for National level whereas the P80 was 25.8 and 26.

TABLE 5 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SUCCESS OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

STATISTICS		STATE LEVEL	NATIONAL LEVEL
N		100	18
Mean		25.39	28.5
Std. Error of Mean		0.360386	0.78069
Std. Deviation		3.603856	3.312188
Variance		12.98778	10.97059
Skewness		-0.04785	-0.32235
Std. Error of Skewness		0.24138	0.536278
Kurtosis		-0.01955	-0.16904
Std. Error of Kurtosis		0.478331	1.037795
Range		17	12
Minimum		17	22
Maximum		34	34
Percentiles	10	20.1	22.9

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	20	22	25
	30	24	26.7
	40	24.4	28.6
	50	26	29.5
	60	26	30
	70	27	30
	80	28	30.2
	90	30	34

The above table reveals that mean & standard deviation of State level male hockey players was 25.39;3.60 whereas National level male hockey players mean and standard deviation in relation to Success was 28.5;3.3 with a slight difference of 3.11 in mean. Further, the variance of in the level was 12.98 in State level and 10.97 in National level s. Range was 17 and 12 with a difference of 5. P40 for State level was 24.4 and 28.6 for National level whereas the P80 was 28 and 30.2.

TABLE 6 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF AGGRESSION OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

STATISTICS		STATE LEVEL	NATIONAL LEVEL
N		100	18
Mean		22.25	22.66667
Std. Error of Mean		0.372644	0.859396
Std. Deviation		3.726441	3.64611
Variance		13.88636	13.29412
Skewness		0.069391	-0.30491
Std. Error of Skewness		0.24138	0.536278
Kurtosis		-1.06474	-1.29257
Std. Error of Kurtosis		0.478331	1.037795
Range		15	12
Minimum		15	16
Maximum		30	28
Percentiles	10	18	17.8
	20	18.2	18.8
	30	19.3	20.4
	40	21	21
	50	22	23
	60	23.6	25.4
	70	25	26
	80	26	26
	90	28	26.2

The above table reveals that the mean and standard deviation of State level male hockey players was 22.25; 3.72 whereas National level male hockey players mean and standard deviation in relation to Aggression was 22.66; 3.64 with a slight difference of 0.41 in mean. Further, the variance of in the level was 13.88 in State level and 13.29 in National level s. Range was 15 and 12 with a difference of 3. P40 for State level was 21 and 21 for National level whereas the P80 was 26 and 26.

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TABLE NO.:7 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF AFFILIATION OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

STATISTICS		STATE LEVEL	NATIONAL LEVEL
N		100	18
Mean		25.66	24.27778
Std. Error of Mean		0.245452	0.917533
Std. Deviation		2.454516	3.892762
Variance		6.024646	15.15359
Skewness		-0.15313	0.356675
Std. Error of Skewness		0.24138	0.536278
Kurtosis		-0.18294	-0.51906
Std. Error of Kurtosis		0.478331	1.037795
Range		12	14
Minimum		20	18
Maximum		32	32
Percentiles	10	22	19.8
	20	24	20
	30	24	21.7
	40	25	22.6
	50	26	24.5
	60	26	26
	70	27	26
	80	28	26.8
	90	28	30.2

The above table reveals that mean & standard deviation of State level male hockey players was 25.66; 2.45 whereas National level male hockey players mean and standard deviation in relation to Affiliation was 24.27; 3.89 with a slight difference of 1.38 in mean. Further, the variance of in the level was 6.02 in State level and 15.15 in National level s. Range was 1 and 14 with a difference of 2. P40 for State level was 25 and 22.6 for National level whereas the P80 was 28 and 26.8.

TABLE NO: 8 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SPORTS ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION TEST OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

STATISTICS		STATE LEVEL	NATIONAL LEVEL
N		100	18
Mean		21.83	25.77778
Std. Error of Mean		0.539745	1.144911
Std. Deviation		5.397446	4.857445
Variance		29.13242	23.59477
Skewness		2.016611	-1.73937
Std. Error of Skewness		0.24138	0.536278
Kurtosis		7.898633	4.186565
Std. Error of Kurtosis		0.478331	1.037795
Range		36	21
Minimum		12	11
Maximum		48	32
Percentiles	10	16	19.1

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	20	18	22
	30	19	24.7
	40	20	26
	50	20	27
	60	22	28
	70	24	28
	80	26	30
	90	28	30.2

The above table reveals that mean & standard deviation of State level male hockey players was 21.83; 5.39 whereas national level male hockey players mean and standard deviation in relation to Sports Achievement Motivation Test was 25.77; 4.85 with a slight difference of 3.94 in mean. Further, the variance of in the level was 29.13 in State level and 23.59 in National level s. Range was 36 and 21 with a difference of 15. P40 for State level was 20 and 26 for National level whereas the P80 was 26 and 30.

TABLE 9 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF STATE ANXIETY OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

STATISTICS		STATE LEVEL	NATIONAL LEVEL
N		100	18
Mean		31.59	35
Std. Error of Mean		0.713803	1.76198
Std. Deviation		7.138026	7.47545
Variance		50.95141	55.88235
Skewness		0.402553	0.481893
Std. Error of Skewness		0.24138	0.536278
Kurtosis		-0.64909	0.502126
Std. Error of Kurtosis		0.478331	1.037795
Range		30	31
Minimum		20	22
Maximum		50	53
Percentiles	10	23.1	26.5
	20	25	27.8
	30	27	29.7
	40	28.4	32
	50	30	34.5
	60	33	38
	70	36	40.3
	80	38.8	41
	90	41.9	43.1

The above table reveals that mean and standard deviation of State level male hockey players was 31.59; 7.13 whereas national level male hockey players mean and standard deviation in relation to State level Anxiety was 35; 7.47 with a slight difference of 3.41 in mean. Further, the variance of in the level was 50.95 in State level and 55.88 in National level s. Range was 30 and 31 with a difference of 1. P40 for State level was 28.4 and 32 for National level whereas the P80 was 38.8 and 41.

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TABLE 10 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF TRAIT ANXIETY OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

STATISTICS		STATE LEVEL	NATIONAL LEVEL
N		100	18
Mean		34.17	38.55556
Std. Error of Mean		0.705971	1.707772
Std. Deviation		7.059709	7.245463
Variance		49.83949	52.49673
Skewness		0.434374	-0.03001
Std. Error of Skewness		0.24138	0.536278
Kurtosis		0.627319	-0.09292
Std. Error of Kurtosis		0.478331	1.037795
Range		41	28
Minimum		18	26
Maximum		59	54
Percentiles	10	25.1	26.9
	20	29	31.4
	30	30.3	35
	40	32	35.6
	50	33	40.5
	60	35	42
	70	37.7	43
	80	41	44.2
	90	43	45.9

The above table reveals that the mean & standard deviation of State level hockey was 34.17; 7.05 whereas national level male hockey players mean and standard deviation in relation to Trait Anxiety was 38.55; 7.24 with a slight difference of 4.38 in mean. Further, the variance of in the level was 49.83 in State level and 52.49 in National level s. Range was 41 and 28 with a difference of 13. P40 for State level was 32 and 35.6 for National level whereas the P80 was 41and 44.2.

TABLE 11 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SPORTS COMPETITION ANXIETY TEST OF HOCKEY PLAYERS

STATISTICS		STATE LEVEL	NATIONAL LEVEL
N		100	18
Mean		18.66	16.83333
Std. Error of Mean		0.351108	0.406242
Std. Deviation		3.511079	1.723539
Variance		12.32768	2.970588
Skewness		-0.22937	-0.17665
Std. Error of Skewness		0.24138	0.536278
Kurtosis		-0.51024	-0.78692
Std. Error of Kurtosis		0.478331	1.037795
Range		15	6
Minimum		11	14
Maximum		26	20
Percentiles	10	14	14
	20	16	15

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	30	17	15.7
	40	18	16.6
	50	19	17
	60	20	18
	70	20.7	18
	80	22	18
	90	23	19.1

The above table reveals that mean & standard deviation of State level male hockey players was 18.66; 3.51 whereas National level male hockey players mean and standard deviation in relation to Sports Competition Anxiety Test was 16.83; 1.72 with a slight difference of 1.82 in mean. Further, the variance of in the level was 12.32 in State level and 2.97 in National level s. Range was 15 and 6 with a difference of 9. P40 for State level was 18 and 16.6 for National level whereas the P80 was 22 and 18.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Field hockey is one of the world's oldest sports. Hockey is world's most thrilling & spectacular sport. It is a symbol of rudeness & skill, and it is somewhat dangerous but extremely exciting from start to finish. The game's essence lies in its artistic prowess & aggressiveness. It is not only skill in winning games that brings victory, but also spirit of players in which they play and perform their bestin competitions. It is critical to understand role of an emotional event, such as motivational & concern of & players during training & competitive situations. Within limitations of present study, the following conclusions may be drawn in different groups of state and national Hockey Players of Maharashtra.

1. State hockey players of Maharashtra were having greater excellence and higher affiliation and sports competition anxiety in comparison to national hockey players.
2. National players having greater power, sensation, independency, success, aggression, accomplishment motivation, state and trait anxiety in comparison to state hockey players.

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