

# An Analytical Study of Impulsiveness Among state Level Women Players

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**Abstract:** *Athletes in high-performance sports must maintain a steady level of intensity and control over their own resources, as well as a balance of self-regulation and performance. Such criteria are likely to entail the effect of their views about the tasks to be completed in order to boost their confidence in their own resources to compete. Theoretical considerations offer fresh perspectives on multidimensional perfectionism and its interactions with other factors like emotional experiences, among others. This study investigated the study of state level and national women players. In this present examination was to look at the impulsiveness behavior of Maharashtra states state level women players of various team games. The examination done on 300 women players as a sample for the study whose age group is 18 to 22 years. In this study observation method is used for the conduct data of women players and chi square test is used as a test tool for this study and analyzing the data or testing the hypothesis.*

**Keywords:** Behavior, Impulsiveness, Women, Sports Player, State Level.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Individuals, creatures, systems, and artificial entities in various environments engage in a variety of activities and mannerisms known as behavior. Other systems or species, as well as the inanimate physical environment, can be included in these systems. It's the system's or organism's calculated reaction to numerous stimuli or inputs, whether internal or external, conscious or subconscious, overt or covert, voluntary or involuntary.[1]

Impulsivity refers to the tendency to behave without thinking, such as when you say something without thinking, buy something you didn't want to, or sprint across the street without looking. This type of conduct is widespread, especially among adolescents and teenagers, and it isn't always an indication of problems. Because their minds are still growing, they are prone to acting rashly. However, it can be a part of specific disorders in rare circumstances.[2] The motivation behind this investigation was to look at the impulsive behavior of state level women players of Maharashtra.

## II. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Objectives

1. To measure impulsive behavior of state level women sports player of Maharashtra.
2. To analyze the scores of impulsive behavior in state level women sports player of Maharashtra.

### 2.2 Hypotheses

1. There would not be significant relationship between the impulsiveness among women players.
2. There would be significant relationship between the impulsiveness among women players

### 2.3 Selection of Sample

The sample consist of 300 state level women players of Maharashtra state were selected as a subject of the study, whose age group is 18 to 22 years. In this study purposive sampling method of non-probability sampling is adopted.

**2.4 Tool Used**

The observation method is most commonly used method in behavioral science. Observation becomes a scientific tool. It is also a process of recording the behavior patterns of people, objects and occurrences without questioning or communicating with them. Observation means viewing or seeing. We go on observing something or other while we are awake most of such observation are just casual and have no specific purpose. But observation as a method of data collection is different from such casual viewing.[3]

**2.5 Statistics Used**

A chi-squared test is essentially a statistical analysis based on random observations of a collection of variables. It's usually a comparison of two sets of statistical data. Karl Pearson developed this test for categorical data analysis and distribution in 1900. As a result, it was referred to as Pearson's chi-squared test. By assuming that the null hypothesis is true, the chi-square test is used to determine how probable the observations are. A hypothesis is a possibility that a certain condition or statement is true, which we may test later. A sum of squared falsities or mistakes over the sample variance is commonly used to construct Chi-squared tests. The letter P stands for probability in this case. In statistics, the chi-square test is used to compute the p-value. The following table shows the varied p values that correspond to different hypothesis interpretations accept or reject the hypothesis. It's all about chance, danger, and uncertainty when it comes to probability. It refers to the potential of the sample's outcome or the occurrence of an event. When we talk about statistics, though, we're talking about how we manage diverse data sets using various methodologies. It aids in the representation of complex or large amounts of data in a simple and intelligible manner. It refers to the gathering, analyzing, interpreting, presenting, and organizing of data. The chi-squared test is linked to the concepts of probability and statistics.[4]

**III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Statistical result impulsive behavior of state level women sports players is calculated and presented in a following table.

Level/time	Before	Pre comp.	During comp.	Post comp.	Daily	Total
Super high	3	17	16	10	3	49
High	12	28	38	32	21	131
Low	15	31	17	7	5	75
Never	9	14	13	5	4	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>300</b>

Table 1 shows observed value of level of impulsiveness and time of impulsiveness.

Level/time	Before	Pre comp.	During comp.	Post comp.	Daily
Super high	6.37	14.7	13.72	8.82	5.39
High	17.03	39.3	36.38	23.58	14.41
Low	9.75	22.5	21	13.5	8.25
Never	5.85	13.5	12.6	8.1	4.95

Table 2 shows expected value of level of impulsiveness and time of impulsiveness.

Observed value	Expected value	(O-E)	(O-E) <sup>2</sup>	(O-E) <sup>2</sup> ÷E
3	6.37	-3.37	11.35	1.78
17	14.7	2.3	5.29	0.35
16	13.72	2.28	5.19	0.37
10	8.82	1.18	1.39	0.15
3	5.39	-2.39	5.71	1.05
12	17.07	-5.03	25.30	1.48
28	39.3	-11.3	127.69	2.24
38	36.38	1.62	2.62	0.07
32	23.58	8.42	70.89	3.00
21	14.41	6.59	43.42	3.01
15	9.75	5.25	27.56	2.82
31	22.5	8.5	72.25	3.21
17	21	-4	16	0.76
7	13.5	-6.5	42.25	3.12
5	8.25	-3.25	10.56	1.28
9	5.85	3.15	9.92	1.71
14	13.5	0.5	0.25	0.01
13	12.6	0.4	9.16	0.01
5	8.1	-3.1	9.61	1.18
4	4.95	-0.95	0.90	0.18
		<b>Total of (O-E)<sup>2</sup>÷E</b>	<b>x<sup>2</sup> cal. Val.</b>	<b>= 27.75</b>

Table 3 shows calculations of chi square of level of impulsiveness and time of impulsiveness.

Degree of freedom =12

Chi square of impulsiveness =27.75

And as per the significance level 0.05 the degree of freedom percentage point of the chi square distribution is 21.03.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

1. There would not be significant relationship between the impulsiveness among women players is insignificant.
2. There would be significant relationship between the impulsiveness among women players is significant.

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