Exercise is certainly come a long way since the Spartans and the Athenians. From an authoritarian system to promote a lifetime of physical education in many different sciences to study intangible assets of physical activity in order to better mind and body. These new sciences have apparently expanded the "umbrella exercise", but when in the future, there really is no end to the näkyvissä.Kasvava "umbrella" will continue growing as new thoughts and ideas to come, and with them, new sciences as well.

People with achievement motivation dominant force, constantly reset the challenging, but achievable goals. They require their people, sometimes cause problems of their subordinates who are less goal-oriented, and less driven to succeed. They need a strong feedback loops in whether they succeed as a positive feedback complements the sense of accomplishment. They do not look for or appreciate the feedback on the personal traits, but the results they get.

Similar stretch targets should be set for individuals. Often this will be a goal about the personal skills, knowledge or behavior, if achieved, to promote the ease of achieving the Group's objectives. In the sport context, this can mean learning to throw or kick on the left side of the body, as well as doing the right thing. In a business context, this could mean mastering a particular skill, such as the negotiating team or conflict situations, or it may mean to remove the incomplete information, such as Six Sigma techniques.

Cricket offers one of the largest model systems to study the mechanisms of neuronal aggressive behavior. Aggressive behavior of crickets is released antennae touch by detecting cuticular substances in the two conspecific males. When a man meets another man's cricket by chance, it is an intense aggressive käytös.Taistelu starts slowly and escalates in a fierce battle. When the fighting settled in, the loser (subordinate) refuses to fight again for a while. It has been shown that the biogenic amine is closely related to agonistic behavior.

Aggression is defined as the infliction of an adverse stimulus, physical, verbal, or gestures, as one person with another. Aggression is not installed, but the behavior and most of all critical, the purpose of which it has been damaged. Physically aggressive acts such as blocking in
American football, regular tackles in rugby, and body checks in ice hockey, can be ferociously violent actions yet be within the rules of the games and not intended to harm.

Mental toughness is a psychological quality that enables high-performance, any endeavor. Because the brain operates the central muscles and nerves, mental toughness is especially important if you are to maximize the performance of the sport. Sports psychology has developed into a professional and focuses on developing mental toughness athletic purposes.

The pursuit of excellence in sport depends on the four aspects of performance, that is, physical, technical, tactical and mental skills. However, when the physical, technical and tactical skills are evenly matched, the common occurrence of the peak, it is the performer greater mental toughness that seems to prevail in most cases.

The aim was to roll the psychological variables at the level of participation of women in various cricket players.

Based on the literature reviewed available research findings, expert opinion, and the researcher's own understanding of the problem, it was assumed that there would be a significant difference in all of India, the western region and intercollegiate players in different psychological variables.

This study was conducted in 300 women cricket players in India. Keeping in view the objectives of the players were classified into three groups: inter collegiate (100), the northern region of InterVarsity (100), and all of India InterVarsity (100) The man jalkapalloilijoita.Näyte represents the intercollegiate women's cricket players who participated in intercollegiate women's cricket championship 2011 will be held NC Law Mahavidhiyala, Nanded from 23/09/2008 to 24/09 / 2011.Näyte represents the west zone of InterVarsity women cricket players who participated in the west zone of InterVarsity women's cricket championship, 20011 held in Banasthali University, Rajasthan from 27/12/2011 and 06/01/2012. And all the Indian InterVarsity man Championship 2011 was held in Banasthali University, Rajasthan from 08/01/2012 and 14/01/2012.

Mean score and standard deviation for inter Collegiate (N = 100) in the west region of InterVarsity (n = 100) and all India InterVarsity (n = 100) and the sample (n = 300) were
calculated for all three parameters, ie sports achievement motivation, aggression, and mental toughness (consisting of the four groups handling pressure, concentration, mental rebound and win attitude).

One-way analysis of variance applied to determine the importance of the difference between the average of all India InterVarsity (N = 100), the Western zone of InterVarsity (N = 100), and the Inter Collegiate (N = 100) players in each variable. This was followed by Least Significance Difference Test (LSD) post-hoc comparison to determine significance of difference between the means of paired ordered the 0.05 level.

From the data analysis of the significance of the difference between all the states of India, the western region and the intercollegiate women's cricket players reached the level of the sport. It is apparent from Table 6 that all the Indian InterVarsity, InterVarsity and the western zone of intercollegiate women's cricket players' achievement motivation test differed significantly, since the obtained F - value of 6.23 is much more than the tabulated F 0.05 (2297) = 4.71.

From the data analysis of the significance of the difference between all the states of India, the western region and the intercollegiate women's cricket players from the sport at the level of aggression. It is clear that all the Indian InterVarsity, InterVarsity and the western zone of intercollegiate women's cricket players aggressiveness is significant, because the light of the F-value of 118.24 is much more than the tabulated F 0.05 (2297) = 4.71. It is clear that there is a significant difference between all of InterVarsity India and North InterVarsity zone; All India and InterVarsity and intercollegiate players at the 0.05 level of aggression level as the average difference of 1.13 and 2.0 respectively higher than the critical difference 0.90. But the average difference between the 0.87 zone to the north of InterVarsity and intercollegiate players is insignificant at 0.05 level than the critical difference between the 0.90 is greater than the average differences of 0.87.

From the data analysis of the significance of the difference between all the states of India, the western region and the intercollegiate women's cricket players' mental toughness level. It is clear that all the Indian InterVarsity, InterVarsity and the western zone of intercollegiate cricket players differed significantly from mental toughness obtained from the F-value of 8.02 is much more than the tabulated F 0.05 (2297) = 4.71. It is clear that there is a significant difference
between all Indian InterVarsity and intercollegiate; West Region of InterVarsity and intercollegiate players mental toughness 0.05 level as the average difference between the values of 3.37 and 2.9 are higher than the critical difference of 1.78. But the average difference is 0.47 for all of India and in the West Region of InterVarsity InterVarsity players is insignificant at 0.05 level than the critical difference of 1.78 is greater than the average difference was 0.47.

From the data analysis of the significance of the difference between all the states of India, the western region and the intercollegiate women's cricket players reading pressure level. It is clear that all the Indian InterVarsity, InterVarsity and the western zone of intercollegiate women's cricket players handling the pressure differed significantly from the value obtained from the F 10.26 is a lot more than the tabulated F 0.05 (2297) = 4.71. It is clear that differ significantly from each other all the Indian InterVarsity and intercollegiate players; InterVarsity and west zone and the players at the 0.05 level of intercollegiate pressure reading, as the average difference between 1.57 and 1.54 is greater than the critical difference of 0.77. So the null hypothesis is rejected and it is shown that all the Indian InterVarsity players have a greater capacity for handling pressure, compared to the West Region of InterVarsity and intercollegiate players. In addition, there is no significant difference in all of India InterVarsity and in the west area of the players handle the pressure level of the average difference of 0.03 is lower than the critical difference 0.77. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted between these groups.

From the data analysis of the significance of the difference between all the states of India, the western region and the intercollegiate women's cricket players content. It is clear that all the Indian InterVarsity, InterVarsity and the western zone of intercollegiate cricket players' concentration differed significantly derived from the F-value of 6.10 is much more than the tabulated F 0.05 (2297) = 4.71. It is clear that differ significantly from each other all the Indian InterVarsity and intercollegiate players; and in the west area of InterVarsity and intercollegiate players to focus on 0.05, because the average difference between the 1.26 and 0.82 is greater than the critical difference 0.71. So the null hypothesis is rejected and it is shown that all the Indian InterVarsity players have a greater ability to concentrate compared to the west of the area InterVarsity and intercollegiate players. In addition, there is no significant difference in all of India and in the West Region of InterVarsity players to focus on the differences, averaged 0.44 is
less than the critical difference 0.71. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted between these groups.

From the data analysis of the significance of the difference between all the states of India, the western region and the intercollegiate women's cricket players to accelerate the spiritual level. It is clear that all the Indian InterVarsity, InterVarsity and the western zone of intercollegiate women's cricket players' mental rebounding has been an insignificant F-value of 4.82 is much more than the tabulated F 0.05 (2297) = 4.71. It is clear that a significant difference between all the Indian InterVarsity and intercollegiate players at the 0.05 level of mental health to accelerate, as the average difference of 0.88 is greater than the critical difference of 0.62. So the null hypothesis is rejected and it is shown that all the Indian InterVarsity players have a greater ability to accelerate compared to the mental area to the west of InterVarsity and intercollegiate players. In addition, there is no significant difference in all of India and in the West Region of InterVarsity players; and in the west area of InterVarsity and intercollegiate players' level of mental rebounding average of the differences between 0.28 and 0.6 is less than the critical difference of 0.62. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted between these groups.

From the analysis of data it is found significance difference between all India, west zone and intercollegiate women cricket players in the winning attitude level. It is evident that all India intervarsity, west zone intervarsity and intercollegiate women cricket players on winning attitude is insignificant as the obtained F-value of 0.30 is less than the tabulated F 0.05 (2,297) = 4.71.