



A Personality Assessment of Top Eight Interuniversity Male Shooter in India

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to assess the personality traits of top eight Interuniversity male shooter in India. For the study 8 shooter were selected from Interuniversity tournament. The age of the subjects were ranging from 17- 24 years. Eysenck's personality inventory was used to assess the respective personality traits. The data was analyzed by applying descriptive statistics such as Mean, Standard Deviation and coefficient of variation were applied to the data. The finding of the study showed that there was Neuroticism and Extraversion stability in the behaviour of shooter.

INTRODUCTION

A traditional sport, shooting has come a long way in India, from just being confined to the maharajas of the erstwhile princely states of the country, to a sport that has gained immense popularity amongst the young sports enthusiasts. Veteran shooters including Abhinav Bindra, Major Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore, Anjali Bhagwat and other prominent shooters have brought laurels to the country, thus contributing to the upliftment of the game. Primarily used for military training, the game requires great concentration skills, in order to acquire precision while shooting the target. Read the following lines to know the history of shooting in India.

History Of Shooting In India Origin: The origin of shooting in India can be traced back to the medieval period, when Indians used to practice the game in the form of archery. During the 16th century, the firearms were introduced to the game, which was primarily used for hunting. Shooting competitions were held right from the 11th century, although the game was considered royal, confined to the Maharajas of the princely states of India. They were fond of shooting and frequented the woods, to hunt prey, using their rifles. Over the passing years, the game secured its place in the military training as well.

National Rifle Association of India: The National Rifle Association of India (NRAI) came into existence in 1951, which paved the way for the recognition of shooting as a sport in India. The establishment of NRAI proved beneficial for the shooters in India, who were given international exposure. NRAI organizes various shooting competitions at the national level, under four disciplines - rifle, pistol, shotgun and running target. With the increasing popularity of the shooting sport in India, the budding shooters are putting strenuous efforts to excel in the game and gain recognition both at the national and international levels.

Development Of The Sport: The Indian shooters have marked their presence and gained success in prestigious international events including Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games, SAF Games and Asian Games. One of the outstanding performances delivered by the Indian shooters was witnessed at the 1990 Commonwealth Games, held in Auckland, New Zealand, when Ashok Pandit won the bagged gold medal for India, in the free pistol event. The Indian shooters delivered their best ever performance at the 1998 Commonwealth Games held in Kuala Lumpur, when they won seven medals. Some of the outstanding Indian shooters have received the most prestigious awards, including Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, Dronacharya Award and Arjuna Award, for excelling in sports.

The Present Day Scenario: The shooting sport in India has gained worldwide recognition, after Major Rajyavardhan Rathore won the first individual silver medal at the 2004 Athen Olympic Games. India touched another milestone in 2008, when Indian shooter Abhinav Bindra won the country's first Olympic individual gold medal at the Beijing Olympics. Some of the legendary Indian shooters, who have excelled in the sports and have brought a lot of glory to the country, include Gagan Narang, Rajyavardhan Rathore, Anjali Bhagat, Dr Karni Singh,

Randhir Singh , Samresh Jung , Jaspal Rana Read more at “Personality is the supreme realization of the innate idiosyncrasy of a living being. It is an act of high courage flung in the face of life, the absolute affirmation of all that constitutes the individual, the most successful adaptation to the universal condition of existence coupled with the greatest possible freedom for self determination.”C. Jung

The personality trait concept is also very much a part of Eysenck’s (1967) theory of personality. In Eysenck’s view, personality consists of a hierarchy structure of personality factors. At the top of this hierarchy are broad, general dimensions called types. Personality types are composed of traits, which in turn are made up of habitual responses, which are composed of specific response, the behaviour actually observed. Eysenck hypothesized three broad personality dimensions: neuroticism stability, extraversion- introversion and psychoticism, which are evaluated and measured through a personality inventory. The Eysenck personality inventory (EPI) is designed to measure the two pervasive and relatively independent dimensions of neuroticism stability and extraversion-introversion as identified by Eysenck. Neuroticism refers to general emotional instability and the individual’s predisposition to neurotic breakdown under stress, while extraversion refers to the uninhibitive, outgoing impulsive and sociable inclination of a person. The test is useful in personality counselling and educational guidance. Each of two dimensions is measured by means of 24 questions, to which the subject answer ‘yes’ or ‘no’, a response distortion or lie scale is also included to false response. Parallel forms (a and b) are available for retesting situation. Test time is approximately 15 minutes.

PROCEDURE AND METHODOLOGY

Subjects:

For the purpose of the study the top eight Interuniversity male shooter for the year 2008-09 were selected. The age of the subjects were ranging from 17-24 years.

Tools:

Eysenck’s Personality Inventory (E.P.I) was used to assess the personality traits.

Statistical procedure:

The data attained from inventory were statistically treated using Mean, Standard Deviation and Coefficient of Variation.

RESULTS

TABLE-1

Mean value, Standard deviation and coefficient of variance of Standard score of Male Shooter on Neuroticism (N) and Extraversion (E)

No. of Subjects	Trait	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Coefficient of Variation
08	N	46	64	56.25	7.16	0.23
08	E	24	62	48.75	11.53	0.62

As shown in the table 3, the mean value of Standard score for the shooter was found to be 56.25 and Standard deviation was found to be 7.16 whereas the coefficient of variation was found to be 0.23 for Neuroticism and for Extraversion the mean value of Standard score was found to be 48.75 and Standard deviation was found to be 11.53 whereas the coefficient of variation was found to be 0.62.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The obtained results of male shooter show the Neuroticism and Extraversion stability in their behaviour. Sport like Shooting requires Neuroticism and Extraversion along with physical and emotional stability of the sportsperson in order to excel in the game.

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