



International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health

P-ISSN: 2394-1685
E-ISSN: 2394-1693
Impact Factor (ISRA): 5.38
IJPESH 2016; 3(4): 185-186
© 2016 IJPESH
www.kheljournal.com
Received: 05-05-2016
Accepted: 06-06-2016

Dr. Devraj Attri
Associate Professor, Akal College
of Physical Education, Mastuana
Sahib, Sangrur, Punjab, India.

Effect of psychoticism on shooting accuracy of rifle shooters

Dr. Devraj Attri

Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to analyze the effect of psychoticism on shooting accuracy of rifle shooters. For present study, 30 rifle shooters were selected as sample. All the selected subjects participated at least AIIU level. The average age of the sample ranged from 18-25 years and all the samples selected from random basis. Psychoticism of selected subjects was assessed by Hindi version of Eysenck Personality Inventory (E.P.I.) prepared by Menon (1978) was adopted. To find the effect of the Psychoticism on shooting ability of shooters't test was used. It was concluded that low psychotic rifle shooters showed that their supremacy on shooting ability over high psychotic pistol shooters.

Keywords: Psychoticism, Rifle shooters etc.

1. Introduction

Psychoticism is one of the three traits used by the psychologist Hans Eysenck in his P-E-N model (psychoticism, extraversion and neuroticism) model of personality. Psychoticism refers to a personality pattern typified by aggressiveness and interpersonal hostility.

High levels of this trait were believed by Eysenck to be linked to increased vulnerability to psychosis such as schizophrenia. He also believed that blood relatives of psychotics would show high levels of this trait, suggesting a genetic basis to the trait.

Psychoticism is conceptually similar to the *constraint* factor in Tellegen's three-factor model of personality. Psychoticism may be divided into narrower traits such as impulsivity and sensation-seeking. These may in turn be further subdivided into even more specific traits. For example, impulsivity may be divided into narrow impulsivity (unthinking responsiveness), risk taking, non-planning, and liveliness. Sensation seeking has also been analysed into a number of separate facets. Worldwide, rifle shooting is consistently one of the Olympic sports in which the largest number of countries participate, and features in both the summer and winter Olympics.

The sport demands unexpectedly many and different insights, which are needed to bring body and mind into a working harmony and heading in the right direction. Target shooting forms spirit, mental skills and character as no other sport does.

2. Methodology

The following methodological steps were taken in order to conduct the present study:

2.1 Sample

The 30 rifle shooters were selected as sample, who were participated at least AIIU level. The age of the sample ranged from 18-25 years & all the selected samples ranged from random basis.

2.2 Tools

Psychoticism of selected subjects was assessed by Hindi version of Eysenck Personality Inventory (E.P.I.) prepared by Menon (1978) was adopted. This test is highly reliable and valid.

2.3 Procedure

Hindi version of Eysenck's Personality inventory prepared by Menon (1978) was administered to the selected subjects.

Correspondence

Dr. Devraj Attri
Associate Professor, Akal College
of Physical Education, Mastuana
Sahib, Sangrur, Punjab, India.

Only psychoticism dimension of the PEN inventory was tabulated for analysis. To decide low and high psychoticism Q₁ and Q₃ technique was adopted.

3. Results

Table 1: Analysis of Shooting Accuracy of Pistol Shooters on the basis of High and Low Psychoticism

High Psychotic (N=11)	Mean 264.58	SD 41.18	MD 39.56	't' 3.72
Low Psychotic (N=7)	310.67	32.74		

't' at 0.05= 1.98

From table no. 1, indicated that low psychotic (M= 310.67) pistol shooters showed that their supremacy on shooting ability over high psychotic pistol shooters (M=264.58) and hence the calculated value of 't' which is less than the tabulated value, so there is as significant difference at .05 level.

4. Conclusion

The impulsive behavior and recklessness, the two negative aspects of psychoticism, reflects on shooter's target of shooting ability

5. References

1. Costa Paul T, McCrae, Robert R. Four ways five factors are basic. Personality and Individual Differences. 1992; 13(6):653.
2. Eysenck HJ. Psychology is about people, Penguin, 1977.
3. Lantieri L, Goleman D. Building Emotional Intelligence: Techniques to Cultivate Inner Strength in Children Goleman, D. 2008, 2011,
4. Lester D. Neurotransmitter bases for Eysenck's theory of personality. Psychological Reports. 1989; 64(1):189-190.
5. Yates, Diana. Researchers Map Emotional Intelligence in the Brain. University of Illinois News Bureau. University of Illinois.