CHALLENGES OF 10M AIR GUN SHOOTING AMONG ELITE JUNIOR LEVEL ATHLETES IN SRI LANKA: CURRENT PRIORITIES AND FUTURE INTERVENTIONS.

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ABSTRACT

The 10m Air Gun Shooting in Sri Lanka has produced a third highest number of Olympians in Sri Lanka. This research study has discovered the challenges of 10m Air Gun Shooting among elite junior level athletes in Sri Lanka respective to the current priorities and future intervention. Two specific objectives for instance to identify the physical, social, and economical challenges for developing 10-meter Air Gun shooting among elite junior level athletes in Sri Lanka and to identify current priorities then suggest future interventions. A Conceptual model of the study was accomplished by the comprehensive literature assessment.

A qualitative research approach was applied for the study. Sixteen International Olympic Committee - Solidarity level coaches and thirteen shooters who had achieved the highest national recognition were selected as the sample by utilizing the purposive sampling method. The semi-structured and in-depth interview method was used as the main data collection method. The interview has consisted of different items with three subsections as economical factors, physical factors and sociological challenges affecting 10m Air Gun Shooting among elite junior level athletes in Sri Lanka. Thematic analysis was used to analyze data and focus on examining themes within data.

Based on the analysis, the economical factor has categorized under three themes: "cost of equipment and facilities, Shooting range, Equipment, limited school facilities and technology, lack of financial assistance and contingency taxes". The physical factor has categorized under the theme of "physical fitness level". Lastly, the sociological factor was categorized under five themes: "parental support, school support, private shooting community, media support, and government support". The results have revealed that the economic and sociological factors have significantly influenced the sport of 10m air shooting in Sri Lanka more than the physical factor. The study has provided important suggestions to be implemented by the government, private and different sector to improve the sport. Finally, the study stated important facts to be implemented by the National Shooting Sport Federation and stakeholders to help to bridge the knowledge gap of the research area.

Key Words: 10m Air gun Shooting, Elite junior level, Economic, Physical, Sociological
Introduction

Shooting sport is a competitive and recreational sporting activity involving proficiency tests of accuracy, precision, and speed in shooting the art of using various types of ranged weapons (Kardous, Willson et al. 2003). Different disciplines of shooting sports can be categorized by equipment, shooting distances, targets, time limits, and degrees of athleticism involved. Shooting sports may involve both team and individual competition, and team performance is usually assessed by summing the scores of the individual team members. Due to the noise of shooting and the high (and often lethal) impact energy of the projectiles, shooting events are typically conducted at either designated permanent shooting ranges or temporary shooting fields in the area away from settlements. The air pistol and air rifle shooting distance are 10 meters air gun shooting disciplines, and they use only .177 pellets (Stuehmer, Blum et al. 2009). Usually, the competitors each have their shooting target and shoot beside each other simultaneously. Bull’s-eye shooting is part of the Summer Olympic Games, and a considerable amount of training is needed to become proficient (Martin 2012).

The individual can commit to the sport for two main reasons: to keep trying "because they want to"; And "because they must continue to participate" (Johnson 1999). Wanting to continue is reflected in feelings of satisfaction and self-identification with a specific relationship or activity while having to continue is typified by social pressures or constraints (Carpenter, Scanlan et al. 1993). Kelley's conception of commitment is offered close relationships to explain individuals’ participation motives and behaviors in sports and its relevance to sport is discussed as “sport commitment” (Carpenter, Scanlan et al. 1993).

The impact of sports participation challenges is expected to focus on shooting for athletes. This study focuses on Sri Lanka and deals with several shooting challenges facing sports development. Shooting has been considered one of the most popular sports in Sri Lanka for many years. At the 1964 Summer Olympics in Tokyo, two Sri Lankan athletes were represented by two snipers. Shooting has contributed to the development of the Sri Lanka Sports Club and has provided sportsmanship and sports education to sportsmen and sportswomen.

Emphasis on the benefits of shooting, as in other sports, the level at which participants withdraw from the sport is becoming a critical factor in today's society. Nevertheless, despite the Sri Lankan government has increased funding for high-performance sports in the late decade, ground-level recruitment in the shooting sport, the low level of participation of current athletes, and the low level of international competition victories are still problematic.

Wankel and Berger (1990) stated systematic assessment of sport's potential positive outcomes, sport gives the benefit to individuals and society a personal enjoyment, personal growth, social harmony, and social change. Therefore, to motivate people to participate in sport and pursue excellence it is desirable to understand sport participants as well as possible. One attempt to improve our understanding of sport participants’ aspect is to study sport participants’ commitment characteristics for maintaining in sport (Yadamdorj 2019).

Economical, physical, and sociological factors
The present market values for competition air guns; expensive amounts are tagged for standard level competition air guns, pellets, and other essential safety equipment. Therefore high budget values are being calculated for the competition, and usually, sponsors are rare to find for shooters and also for competitions. A very low level of government support had been given for the promotion of the shooting sport. Further sport shooting is not considered a famous sport in Sri Lankan society and even to carry air guns and equipment in public, there are many constraints. Usually, when air guns are carried by shooters using public transportation, the general public feels some sort of discomfort, and this attitude can be considered as an example of the current situation.

Figure 0-1: Challenging Factors of Shooters
Source: Photo taken by the researcher. Draw by the researcher using interview data from the National Shooting Sports Federation (NSSF) and sniper (highest nationally recognized) trainers (ISSF / NSSF Qualified / IOC-Collaborative).

In the first Olympic Games, held in Athens in 1896, 39 shooters from seven countries participated. In 1966 Air Rifle event and 1970 Air Pistol was added to the ISSF program. According to the historical details during 100 years of activity, ISSF with grown to one of the famous sport in the world.

Although there is a global focus on the challenges of the 10m air gun firing sport, Sri Lanka has not paid special attention to this. Among Sri Lankan research, the majority of the physical, economic, and sociological challenges associated with shooting in sports have not been given special attention. Nevertheless, a limited investigation on the relationship with how to affect challenges of 10m air gun shooting sport, current priorities, and future interventions and identify sport participated. The researcher carried out this study to discover that the physical challenges, economical challenges, and sociological challenges in the shooters influenced their sport participation to grow decrease. They emphasized that they have a great impact on the influence of the even to carry air guns and equipment in public, there are many constraints. Usually, when air guns are carried by shooters using public transportation, the general public feels some sort of discomfort, expensive amounts are tagged for standard level competition air guns, pellets, and other essential safety equipment, female shooters have social barriers and also parents, coaches, peers, family support influence of the, etc.

Most of the shooters said they had an impact on the attendance to training sessions because of the family's economic inadequacy. For example one of the shooters expressed,” the safety is important to this sport, there also cant training in the house. So that situation shooters have to go safety range practice ranges are not near and can't training most time had been influenced by the obstacles this problems”. Another athlete expressed, “that he was unable...
to continue the training on economically weakening. Because he did not have an air gun for personal practices”. Besides, another athlete said, “that the influence of social on sports influenced the growth of sport participation. The reason for that situation, Peaceful society is not expected to the gun. Sri Lanka is an Asian country and Sri Lankans’ non-violence ideology is the reason for that. Therefore sometimes parents and other kin are not accepted the shooting sport is good for their children mind.

### Table 1.1

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<th>Shooting</th>
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### 1.2 AIM

- To investigate the challenges of 10m air gun shooting among elite junior level athletes in Sri Lanka: Current priorities and future interventions.

### 1.3 OBJECTIVES

In pursuit of above aim, subsequent objectives are formed as follows,
- The study aims to identify the challenges of the 10m Air Gun shooting sport in Sri Lanka.
- To identify the physical, social, and economical challenges for developing 10-m Air Gun shooting sport in Sri Lanka.
- To identify current priorities and suggest future interventions to develop 10m Air Gun shooting sport in Sri Lanka.

### Procedure

1. Qualitative Data
2. Primary Data
3. Study Population
4. Study Sample
5. Collection the Data
6. Data Analysis
FACTORS INFLUENCING THE MOTIVATION

(1) SHOOTING AMONG ELITE JUNIOR

Asian Exercise and Sport Science Journal, official journal of AESA

Result

**Figure 3. Research Design**

H0: \( \mu_1 = \mu_2 \)
H1: \( \mu_1 < \mu_2 \)

H0- There are no impacts of the physical, social, and economical challenges to develop a 10-meter Air Gun shooting sport in Sri Lanka.
H1- There is an impact of the physical, social, and economical challenges to develop 10-meter Air Gun shooting sport in Sri Lanka.

Variables
- Independent variable: - the physical, social, and economical challenges.
- Dependent variable: - sport participation.

**Study Area and Design**
The study area is; the challenges of 10m air gun shooting among elite junior level athletes in Sri Lanka current priorities and future interventions in Sri Lanka.

**The study population**
The population of the research can be considered as the of 10m air gun shooting among elite junior level athletes in Sri Lanka.

**Sample**
The sample were selected in 29 (N=29) - ISSF/NSSF Qualified/ IOC- Solidarity level coaches and junior level shooters who had achieved the Highest National Recognitions.

**II. RESEARCH ELABORATIONS**

“Based on evidence that enjoyment, involvement alternatives, social support, social constraints, and personal investment are key factors in loyalty and commitment to sports” (Yadamdorj 2019).

**Figure 02: Sports commitment model (SCM)**

**Source:** Sport Commitment Model. (al. 1993a)

**Sport Commitment –**
Defined as ‘a psychological construct representing the desire and resolve to continue sport participation’ (Scanlan et. al., 1993a). It is important to realize that the psychological state of Sport Commitment is being investigated also, and not just assumed based on the factors which influence it. The behavior exhibited by an athlete is influenced by both psychological states and other forces (Scanlan et. al., 1993a).

**Sports Enjoyment –**
Defined as a positive affective response to the sport experience that reflects generalized feelings such as pleasure, liking, and fun' (Scanlan et. al., 1993a). The positive sign associated with this component of the model indicates that as the level of Sport Enjoyment increases, Sport Commitment will increase.

**Involvement Alternatives –**
Defined as the attractiveness of the most preferred alternative(s) to continued participation in the current endeavor' (Scanlan et. al., 1993a). The Involvement Alternatives component of this model addresses the idea that Sport Commitment will be affected by alternatives to the sport that the participant is currently involved in. The negative sign associated with this component of the model indicates that as the number and attractiveness
of Involvement Alternatives increase, Sport Commitment will decrease. It is important to note that some athletes may be able to participate in multiple activities without sacrificing participation and as a result, alternatives may have a lesser weighting on Sport Commitment.

**Personal Investments** –
Defined as 'personal resources that are put into the activity which cannot be recovered if participation is discontinued' (Scanlan et. al., 1993a). The Personal Investment component of this model considers the fact that Sport Commitment will be influenced by participant awareness of what has been invested in their sport (eg time, money, experience, etc) over the time of participation and the loss should participation be discontinued. As the participant invests more into a sport, they are less likely to discontinue participation. The positive sign associated with this component of the model indicates that as the level of Personal Investment increases, Sport Commitment will increase. Ultimately, as the investments made cannot be retrieved upon the termination of involvement, psychological attachment increases, and resources allocated to the sport will increase.

**Social Constraints** –
Defined as 'social expectations or norms which create feelings of obligation to remain in the activity' (Scanlan et. al., 1993a). The Social Constraints component of this model recognizes that participants may experience pressure to remain within an activity as a result of social pressure to participate. For example, this pressure may come from parents, teammates, coaches, schools, individuals who are represented by the athlete's participation within the sport (eg fans, sponsors), etc. The positive sign associated with this component of the model indicates that as Social Constraints increase, Sport Commitment increases. In short, athletes will tend to remain within a sport to avoid the negative sanctions that they believe important others may apply should participation be discontinued.

**Involvement Opportunities** –
Defined as 'valued opportunities that are present only through continued involvement' (Scanlan et. al., 1993a). The Involvement Opportunities construct of this model considers that Sport Commitment will be influenced by the opportunities that the participant can receive as a result of participation within the activity. The positive sign associated with this component of the model indicates that as the number and significance of Involvement Opportunities increases, Sport Commitment will increase. Involvement Opportunities can be actual and quantitative, for example, opportunities to master a task, or be with sports friends; but also can be psychological, for example, the belief that failure to continue participation within a specific sport would result in a decrease in physical fitness. It is important to note that this construct is based upon anticipation of events, and not necessarily events that will occur.

III. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

**Analysis of Questionnaire**
The purpose of conducting the questionnaire was to assess the applicability of the literature review findings to the Sri Lankan context while determining the best path to proceed to achieve the research aim. This section of the study reports the findings of the analysis and discussion of data collected. Reliability and
Validity are components that verify the quality of research.

Most recently, ASOIF (Association of Summer Olympic International Federations) has invented a “new and comprehensive” set of governance principles and indicators ranking criteria. Three key principles of economical factors, physical factors & sociological factors are highlighted in the study.

Table 3.1: Interview variables and questions for coaches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables (Challenges of 10m air gun shooting)</th>
<th>Total questions</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>General Information of Coaches</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economical factors</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical factors</td>
<td>02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sociological factors</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of questions</td>
<td>23</td>
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Table 3.2: Interview variables and questions for junior-level shooters.

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<th>Variables (Challenges of 10m air gun shooting)</th>
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</tr>
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<td>General Information of Junior level shooters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economical factors</td>
<td>05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical factors</td>
<td>02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sociological factors</td>
<td>04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of questions</td>
<td>18</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Results

There covers data presentation and analysis of empirical data collected for the study of challenges of 10m air gun shooting sport in Sri Lanka with special reference to the Current priorities and future interventions.

The raw data gathering by the semi-structured and in-depth interviews was written as scripts. Coding is the primary process for developing themes within the raw data by recognizing important moments in the data and encoding them before translation. The interpretation of these codes can include comparing theme frequencies, identifying theme co-occurrence, and analytically presenting relationships between different themes. Two raw data scripts have been developed and each sport federation has one script including the functioning of three principles (Economical challenges, physical challenges, and sociological challenges) of 10 m air gun shooting sport as impending variables. These impending variables of 10 m air gun shooting sport implementation are created in the following figure.

Figure 03: Variables of 10 M air gun shooting sport in the study.

Sample participants are International Shooting Sport Federation / National Shooting Sports Federation Qualified / IOC- Solidarity Trainers and Shooters. All the coaches who responded to the sample were ISSF / NSSF Qualified / IOC- Solidarity Coaches with over 35 years of experience in the 10m Air Rifle Shooting Sport in Sri Lanka. The nationally recognized top shooters

*Asian Exercise and Sport Science Journal, official journal of AESA*
at the school level participated in the sample 2018-2019. The Sri Lanka School Sports Shooting Association recognizes IOC-Associate coaches as the only internationally recognized coaches in Sri Lanka. Therefore, only IOC-Solidarity trainers were selected as samples for the study. Interview methods were conducted through face to face approaches through semi-structured and in-depth interview methods.

In-Depth Interview method which has done by face to face interviews and recorded procedure used to evaluate the current priorities of 10m air gun shooting sport and focused on the future interventions of 10m air gun shooting sport in Sri Lanka. Ten meter air gun shooting sport has deeply studied as an analytical way by following themes in the thematic analyzing procedure.

**Economy**

It was revealed that family income and structure are the key factors in determining the likelihood of a child's involvement in sport and that for many athletes, financial factors may be barriers to their participation in sport (Kirk, Carlson, et al. 1997).

A sports facility is a building, i.e. space (construction space, part of it, or an organized area) intended for sports activities, with which space (sanitary, wardrobe, deposit, spectator, and other purposes) can be installed as well. Equipment (construction and sports equipment). Sports Facility is the infrastructure for producing programs and game activity programs for different users (Material-Technological Foundation). (Raič and Lukman 1999).

### 3.2.1: Expenses of the equipment and facilities

The study revealed that Sri Lanka does not have an international (electronic targeting systems) shooting range for training and that this is an obstacle to improving the shooting capabilities of athletes. Furthermore, despite not having all the facilities of international standards, Welisara Naval Base is the only firing range available at present in Sri Lanka. But there are some restrictions for the entry into the Sri Lankan Naval Base to train Sri Lankan sport shooters. It was revealed in an interview with the coaches that it is as a barrier.

The interview revealed that sports shooting can be identified as a very expensive sport and because of that situation even the most talented athletes do not stay in the sport.

"If the shooter is training every day, he needs to take the pellets. A tin of 500 " .177 pellets " costs Rs. 2000-3000. If a shooter is to be well trained and brought to a certain place, that player must be trained every day. There is only one tin of pellets a week to practice according to those alignments. Then a shooter needs about 4 tins of pellets a month. The shooter needs target cards for this training. These are currently being printed in Sri Lanka. But they are also more expensive. After shooting 5 pellets at a target card, it cannot be reused."  

"70% - 80% of the players involved in this sport are from the Tri-Forces and the Police. But 25 to 30 talented athletes drop out from school level each year. When the best shooting players at school are gone, there will be limited talented players left to participate in national competitions. Only those who play every day in the Army, Air Force, Navy and, Police, and financially capable are left in the game and other talented players drop out of this sport due to the high cost. No one's eyesight deteriorates as soon as they leave school, muscles do not weaken and have the strength to shoot athletes; there is also the ability to reserve time, So despite all this, the problem is that there is no air gun."

School-level shooters face several major problems with this sport. It is also problematic to have schools that do not have the basic facilities or equipment for them. Most school shooters do not have the proper safe school shooting range to train,
and only a few schools have a range with minimal or some level of facilities. However, it was revealed that none of these schools have adequate facilities to hold competitions and there are occasions when competitions are held in the corridors of school buildings during competitions.

"By training players with new techniques that enable them to shoot within the proper electronic ranges, players can quickly correct their shortcomings. Today, Sri Lankan shooters gain this experience only by participating in international shooting competitions. This was not possible in Sri Lanka due to financial difficulties."

3.2.1: Lack of financial support
It was revealed that the major reason players do not stay in the game is because it is a very expensive sport and there is no way for the players to find enough money to cover the expenses required for the game. The development of this sport in national schools has become very difficult due to the lack of funding for this sport, especially for national schools. Therefore, the Ministry of Sports must be involved in this regard.

"Participating in International coaching camps will improve any sport."

In addition, the Ministry of Sports should make some intervention, either to the private sector or to the public sector, to obtain sponsorship for the expenses of athletes participating in international level training programs. This should be considered as an investment made by the players for the future of their sport.

3.2.2: Unexpected tax
Government funding for a major sporting event should only be available if government returns exceed funds (Mules 1998). State governments have justified spending taxpayers' money on the benefits of economic activity brought into the state (Crompton 1995).

But the government should take steps to reduce the huge taxes on shooting equipment, which is considered sports equipment. If the government gives this support to the players, it will be a great support to their problems. However, the interviewers were not satisfied with the government's support for the tax on shooting equipment.

Among the athletes who commented on this, "When an air pistol is imported to Sri Lanka, it costs between Rs. 400,000 and Rs. 500,000. Therefore, it would be better to reduce taxes and allow good quality pistols to be brought to this country."

Physical
While shooting is a skill sport, fully trained athletes require strength, strength endurance, an efficient cardiovascular system, and flexible joints (Bury 1995). Thus, if shooters are adequately conditioned and maintain good muscle tone they will be maximizing their physical capability to hold the rifle or pistol motionless. The survey indicated that low back pain is the main area of injury having three times the number of problems as the knee and neck among rifle and pistol shooters (Stanitski 1989). Therefore, young shooters need to obtain the proper level of physical fitness to minimize the probability of injury (Stanitski 1989).

4.2.2. 1: Fitness level
Some coaches are very good athletes in their shooting profession but due to not maintaining their fitness properly they have to face various ailments nowadays. Therefore, as sports shooting coaches today, they suggest that it is essential for coaches to be aware of the fitness of the shooters as well as to provide the athletes with the knowledge of fitness. The interview also revealed that elite junior level athletes also need further understanding and training in practice.

Sociological
Defines motivation as a psychological variable that moves the individual to the realization, guidance,
maintenance, and/or abandonment of physical and sporting activities and is usually determined by cognitive association that is the subject of different situations (Júlio, Samuel et al. 2014). The opportunity to meet the motivational aspects of students, which should be considered by teachers of Physical Education / Sports School and by the school to achieve more success for the practice of school sports (Júlio, Samuel et al. 2014).

3.2.4: Parents support
The family is a key agent in the process of nurturing sports talent (Kay 2000). The reasons seen as important are usually associated with the influence of parents and friends, the release of energy, and achievement (Rebelo 1999).

Athletes say that their parents will support them to continue playing the game to the best of their ability and the parents have a special interest in the game.

3.2.5: Support from the school
However, due to the lack of awareness among school principals and teachers regarding sports shooting, the support received by these sportsmen and sportswomen from schools is very low. In particular, there are instances where some schools have undue fear of the sport and dismiss it as an unnecessary liability. Children with limited resources and financially capable children should not be limited to school sports training. If those athletes have the ability, they should be directed to individual sports clubs or given the guidance or support they need to develop their sports skills.

3.2.6: Private shooting clubs
The objectives of the private club are sporting, economic, and social. Sports’ goal is to achieve the best results among its members, league competitions. The aim is to maintain the current economic-financial aspects of the club. The goal is to educate the social quality of young athletes who reach relationship to the sport as such, but mainly to sporting shotgun shooting. Another social objective is to create high-quality talents conditions for their development of the shooting. The three main disciplines of shooting are Rifle shooting, Pistol Shooting, and Shotgun Shooting (Václav and Daniel 2016).

Anyone with the necessary equipment can join a private shooting club and play after school. But those sports club memberships are expensive for student shooters. If these players continue to play this game they should join the military. Therefore, sports clubs should provide some relief and this will help students who have completed their schooling and have shooting skills and are interested in the sport to stay in the sport.

3.2.7: Media support
"Mass media and sport have long been associated. The role of mass media has always been vital in boosting any activity of sport. Media has got focal position particularly in communication of the fresh information, shaping viewpoint of the masses, and bringing live sport and the like other activities to the consumer at his/her convenience" (Khadke).

Media coverage is very important for the sport. As shooting is an interesting event for children, media coverage will be useful in popularizing this sport among children. According to the coaches who participated in the interview, using media coverage to cover sports shooting programs can give the community a better understanding of the sport. This social awareness will be of great help to the spread and good of the sport shooting.

3.2.8: Government support
The Ministry of Sports has identified shooting as an Olympic medal-winning sport. School shooting will be the key to the development of the sport. The Ministry of Education must be convinced of the value of this sport. All schools can be reached through the Ministry of Education. One way to do this is to include shooting in the National School Games.
Many talented players miss this sport due to economic problems. Therefore, at least the government should intervene and provide minimum facilities to the right players and select the best players and train them under an internationally talented coach.

An important criterion for achieving not only state subsidy but also financial support from the private sector, are qualifications and placement of athletes at international competitions and Olympic Games, World and Asian Championships (Václav and Daniel 2016).

IV. CONCLUSION

The 10m air gun shooting has been challenged due to multiple challenges. Mainly economic and social factors influence this sport more than physical factors. However, it was discovered that although the shooting sport has received somewhat economical and social support still it is not significant to support the sport to develop within Sri Lanka.

Raising the awareness about the 10m air gun shooting sport within the community also found to be important to develop the sport but using media for this purpose has become a challenge due to the financial constriction. Therefore, if there is any good recognition in the community for the 10m air gun shooting sport, it is believed that it will be an opportunity to overcome the existing barriers to the sport and expand it in Sri Lanka. Further, the government should take steps to reduce or eliminate the high tax on these sports equipment. However, the lack of international level sports range with electronic targeting systems in Sri Lanka at present has also contributed to the decline in player victories for international level competitions.

Currently, only 10 sports in Sri Lanka have participated in the Olympics. The sport with the third-highest number of participants in the 10m air rifle shooting. It is a pity that no athlete has been able to win an Olympic medal so far, despite his continued participation in the Olympics. Accordingly, based on interviews with IOC-Cooperation Level Coaches and Junior Level Shooters at the Sri Lanka Schools Sports Shooting Association, it has been concluded that more economic and social support are needed for the 10m Air Rifle Shooting Event to develop the sport in Sri Lanka.

5.2 Recommendations

Providing competitive air guns instead of "Break Barrels" for school level basic qualified athletes. If these facilities are provided, it is expected that they will increase the motivation of the players. The government should make some financial interventions to address the financial problems that coaches face when participating in international training programs and obtaining international qualifications. If such an intervention is not made, international level coaches should be brought to Sri Lanka and ISSF approved coaching courses should be conducted with the participation of more coaches. The government should make a mandatory intervention for this. The high tax levied by the government on the importation of air guns should be removed. Otherwise, the government should reduce the tax levied on shooting equipment, treating air pistols and air rifles as sports equipment. Following the interview data of fitness level, all coaches and athletes should be given the correct knowledge, understanding, and training on how to maintain a proper fitness level. This will enable society to produce healthy athletes who are free from physical ailments in the future and athletes will also be able to stay in the sport for a long time. Parents should be made aware of the sporting shooting event and the future trends of this sport. This is especially can be contacted for parents of current athletes and parents of future athletes who wish to participate in the sport. Through this process, opportunities will be created to produce a group of talented athletes and to retain them in the sport in the long term. Furthermore, school principals can obtain the necessary support
for this through teachers and school alumni associations. the assistance of the School Cadet units can be obtained to promote the 10m Shooting Game which is associated with Cadet Activities. Private shooting clubs can provide limited charges or some financial relief for school leavers to engage in the sport until they join a job. This will be a great help for the betterment of the sport. Further socialization of the sport by covering national level shooting events through the sports media. Match-winning opportunities can be used to create a social awareness of the sport, to have a broadcast time in the sports media, and at the same time to encourage players. The government should intervene and provide the players with the minimum facilities required to play the game. The government should take steps to send national level players for more international training and train them under an international coach. The University Grants Commission should take steps to establish this sport at the university level. The government should encourage the private sector to support this sport.

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