

Survey of Existing Sport Facilities and its Influence upon Athletic Programs at District Level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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Abstract:

This study aimed to assess the factors affecting athletics program at district level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Pakistan. For the purpose of data collection, a sample of (344) comprised of (59) administrative officers and 15 athletes from each district (285) was finally selected and participated in the study. For the purpose of data collection, the researchers, under the guidance of sport's personnel and literature review employed valid and reliable questionnaire in order to meet the set objectives of the study. Independent sample t-test, regression and ANOVA were used to analyze the collected data. The data revealed that majority of respondents were disgruntled with the financial support for athletics program extended by the concerned quarters in connection to the athletics programs in different areas of KP. Similarly, poor infrastructural facilities and lack of coaching & training are the chief impediments in connection to prompt conduct of various athletic events. To come up with these situations, the researcher recommended that proper and sufficient financial incentives may be provided to athletes to ensure the development and promotion of athletics in the province of KP. Apart from these, provision of required facilities in the shape of playing surface and playing equipment may be ensured to get maximum benefits of athletics programs.

Keyword Financial Support, Coaching and Training, Administrative Role, Influence, Athletic Program

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Introduction

From the inception of human civilization, man has struggled to have sound physique in order to achieve the basic aims of life. In the early days of human life, the basic aims comprised of food, shelter and clothing. For this purpose, man used to perform the basic activities of physical education like throwing, running, jumping and climbing. When man got the sense of society,

simultaneously he realized the need of recreation and enjoyment. In the ancient days, when man stabled with his family, instantaneously he needed some sort of physical activities which provide him pleasure and gratification (Ojeme, 2000).

With the passage of time the sphere of human civilization began to widen. Similarly, the concept of physical education also changed after passing through developmental stages. The activities which were performed for survival, turned

into active modern sport activities. The activities performed for survival, curved into modern concept of physical education, sports, athletics and recreation (Ojeme, 2000).

Participation in sports, athletic and other physical activities provide many benefits to its participants. It includes physical health and wellbeing, increasing span of life, controlling diseases and satisfaction. The real secret of a successful human life is dependent on action which is the outcome of active participation in sports, athletics and other physical activities (Kretchmar, 2005). Sports and athletics activities aims at achieving happier and successful human life (Russel, 2005).

One of the most important areas of sports, athletics and other recreational activities is the role of administrator of that particular state. The role of administrative authorities is of vital importance in the development and promotion of sports, athletics and other recreational activities. In this context, the administrators have a task to recognize his obligation with special reference to the provision of athletics facilities to the masses (Anejo & Okwori, 2004). They further demonstrate that administrators should make, carefully on priority basis, the provision of sports facilities in different areas of the state. Similarly, the biased attitude of Government discourages athletes from performing well in the events, even though they are capable of it (Kumar et al., 2018).

Another area is financial support which has an important role in different aspects of life, particularly in the field of physical education, sports and athletics. Proper and sufficient budgetary allocation proved to be very helpful in the efficient conduct of athletics program (Verma, 2015). The study also revealed that insufficient budget creates hindrance in the way to conduct athletics program smoothly. Similarly, sports needs proper finance for its conduct and organization whereas, similar to all business, sports requires proper and sufficient finance to run it in a beneficial manner (Chaker, 2004). It is also concluded that without finance the sports program cannot be conducted efficiently and effectively.

Conduct of athletics events needs proper consideration in the shape of facilities and other necessities as provision of adequate facilities helps in the prompt conduct of different events. Standard facilities and equipment are considered prerequisite for a successful sport, athletics and physical education programs (Marshall

& Hardman, 2000). whereas, limitation of any facilities create difficulties in the prompt conduct of athletic sports (ZiaUllislam, 2014). As for as facilities and athletics activities are concerned, it has been researched that availability of adequate facilities have paramount significance in the proper conduct of athletics whereas, there is a deep relationship between sports facilities and sports participation (Pate, Moffit & Fugett, 1997). The study further stated that provision of adequate facilities is obligatory to achieve better results. Similarly, proper and sophisticated facilities are very much important to conduct athletics and other sports activities in a real sense (Barić & Bucik, 2009). The author further stated that lack of facilities impedes the participation of athletes.

Similarly, coaching and training are important factors and is of great influence on sports performance. In achieving peak performance in sports, different aspects are taken into consideration and coaching & training is one of them. Training factors like muscular strength, muscular endurance, cardio respiratory endurance, speed, agility and flexibility are given special concentration in order to get satisfactory results. The role of training on athlete's performance is very much important and requires complete concentration (Ericsson, 2006). Proper training and coaching helps athletes to achieve better performance in competition (Myer et al., 2011).

Keeping in view the importance of aforementioned necessities for effective conduct of athletics, the researcher conducted a study in order to probe the real position on ground that to what extent the different areas like administration's role, financial support, athletic infrastructure, and training & coaching are being provided to athletes at district level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). In addition, the researcher examined the effect of these necessities on district athletic programs and made suggestion for the purpose of improvement in the prevailing situation.

Statement of the Problem

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is said to be the sports nursery. In early days, our athletes performed well and dominated in different athletic (Track & Field) events but now the trend is totally changed. It is a surprising fact that the whole country and particularly, KP can only achieve one or two medals in any international competition. Contrary to this situation, many underdeveloped countries have emerged in the international competition and get more

medals. It is a matter of great concern for us and being physical educationists, it becomes our responsibility to identify the factors which affect the athletics program from district to national levels. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the factors affecting athletics program at district level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Pakistan. **Objectives**

1. To determine the effects of **(Role of Administration, Financial Support, Infrastructural Facilities and Coaching & Training)** upon athletics program at district level in KP.

Hypotheses

H₀ There is no significant effect of financial assistance upon athletics program at district level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

H_A There is significant positive role of administration with reference to district athletics program at district level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

H₀ There is no significant effect of existing infrastructure upon athletics program at district level in There is no significant negative effect of financial assistance upon athletics program at district level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

H₀ There is no significant effect of existing coaching and training upon athletics program at district level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

H₀ There is no significant difference among different factors **(Role of Administration, Financial Support, Infrastructural Facilities and Coaching & Training)** effecting athletics program at district level in KP.

H₀ There is no significant difference among different factors **(Office Barrier and Athletes)** effecting athletics program at district level in KP.

Significance of The Study

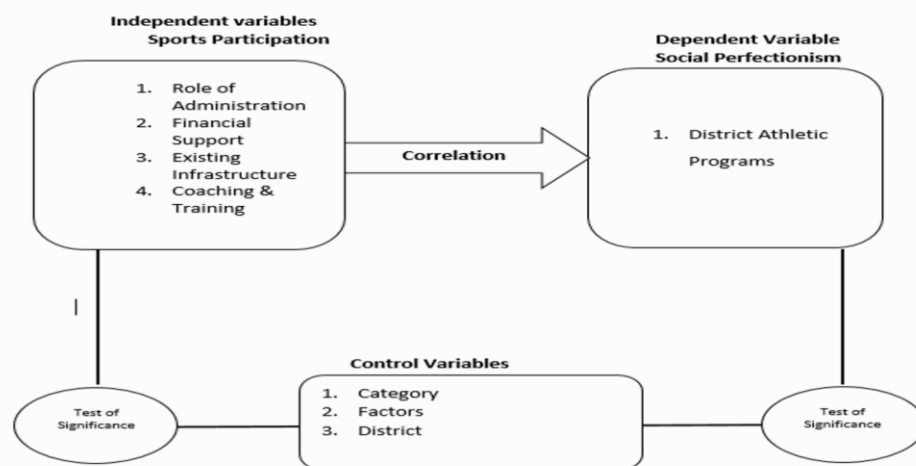
This study has provided information to the people concerned regarding various factors affecting Athletics (Track and field) in KP. This study is significant as its not only highlight the factors but it has also helpful to overcome and modify those factors, which affect Athletics. This study has provided possible suggestions to high authorities to

2. To find out the mean difference among factors **(Role of Administration, Financial Support, Infrastructural Facilities and Coaching & Training)** affecting athletics program at district level in KP.
3. To find out the mean difference among factors **(Office Barrier and Athletes)** affecting athletics program at district level in KP.

take corrective measures for the betterment and to achieve desirable results in Athletics.

This study has be helpful in promoting Athletics at KP level and thus the athletes may be able to enhance their performance by participating in various Athletics events. This study has also aware the community about the benefits of athletics, especially in KP society.

Conceptual Framework



1. President (KP athletics association)
2. Secretary (KP athletics association)

Research Methodology

Jackson Joshi & Erhardt (2003) states that the method section of research report describes precisely how the study was conducted. This section of the research generally includes research design, population, sampling procedure, research instrumentation and instrumentation, instrument's validity and reliability, data collection procedure and analyses of collected data. In this chapter, the researcher adopted following processes to reach at certain findings and conclusions of the study.

Research Design

The present study was followed by descriptive research design in which rating scale was developed and used to collect the data. According to Kothari (2004) descriptive research design is largely prevalent in social sciences research. *"It is that type of research which is concerned with investigation of existing position and deals with the present situation in organized and arranged manner"*. (P.107). likewise, Amaratunga, Baldry, Sarshar & Newton

(2002) states that *"the purpose of descriptive research is to confirm formulated hypotheses that refer to the present circumstances in order to explicate it"*.

Table 1: Description of a Sample Population of The Study

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consists of 25 district in which 19 districts are registered with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Athletic Association. Viewing this situation, the researcher selected 19 districts in this study. Hence, the population of the study comprised of KP athletic association office bearers, district athletic association's office bearers, district sports officers and district level athletes (Male). The population of the study was divided into two different portions a) administrative (President, Secretary and D.S.Os) and b) athletes of different districts of KP, Pakistan.

Sampling Procedure

Serial No	Category	No of Respondents
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For this purpose, 2 respondents from KP athletics association (president and general secretary), 2 respondents from district athletics association (president and general secretary) and district sports officer of (19) selected districts were taken. The researcher also selected 15 athletes from each district (following the rule of provincial sports directorate and youth affairs KP, 2016). Thus, a sample of (344) comprised of (59) administrative officers and 15 athletes from each district (285) was finally selected and participated in the study.

Pilot Testing

Haralambos & Holborn (2008) explain that “*a pilot study is a preliminary study on small scale conducted in order to evaluate feasibility and statistical variability in an attempt to predict a correct sample size and improve upon the study design prior to performance of a full-scale research project*”. Pilot experiments are frequently carried out before quantitative research.

The final version of the scale was filled by 4 KP athletic association office bearers, 14 administrative officers and forty athletes of other than sampled respondents for pilot testing. The main objective of pilot study was pre-testing of the developed instrument on a small sample. The rating scale was upgraded in light of response, complications and vagueness pointed out by KP athletic association office bearers, 14 administrative officers and forty athletes and in discussion with the experts of pertinent field.

Data Collection Procedure

In this particular study, the researcher collected data in two stages. In the first stage, the researcher distributed questionnaires among administrative officers and guide them to fill the questionnaires according to the existing situation. Similarly, they were also requested to send the questionnaires back with in a shortest possible time.

In the second stage, the researcher personally visited and distributed the questionnaires among athletes who participated in regional games 2016 held at seven different regions in KP organized by directorate of sports and youth affairs, KP. Here it is worth mentioning that the researcher collected the questionnaires back duly filled by athletes. But unfortunately two administrative officers did not return the questionnaire. Henceforth, the responses of 342 respondents were finally entertained for data analyses.

Testing of Hypotheses

H_a 1 The role of administration towards district athletics in KP is significantly positive

Table No. 3: regression showing the role of administration towards district athletics

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.851 ^a	.724	.723	.53411

a. Predictors: (Constant), Role of Administration

b. Dependent Variable: District Athletics

ANOVA ^a					
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	254.047	1	254.047	.021 ^b
	Residual	96.994	340	.285	
	Total	351.041	341		

a. Dependent Variable: District Athletics

b. Predictors: (Constant), Role of Administration

The table shows the role of administrators towards athletic program at district level in KP. According to the data, the R square is .851 which means 85% effect of administrators towards athletic program at

district level. The B is .862 (P=0.021) which means total 1 unit increase in role of administration will cause .862 unit overall increase. Hence, the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

H₀ 2: There is no significant effect of financial assistance upon athletic program at district level.

Table No. 4: regression showing the effect of financial assistance upon athletics program

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.833 ^a	.694	.693	.56375

3. President (district athletics association) 1 from each district
4. Secretary (district athletics association) 1 from each district
5. District sports officer 1 from each district
6. Athletes 15 from each district

Sample of administrative officers 57 +2=59

Sample of athletes 285

Total sample 344

Research Instrument

For the purpose of data collection, the researcher, employed five point likert type rating scale encompassing all the features of the study. This instrument was used to collect data regarding the factors affecting athletics program at district level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The initial draft of questionnaire comprised of 36 items which was sent to fifteen experts in the field for the purpose of validity. For this purpose, content validity methods were adopted. Similarly, for reliability of the scale, internal consistency reliability was applied to make the

Table 2: Alpha reliability coefficient of individual items

Serial #	Alpha Coefficient	Serial #	Alpha Coefficient	Serial #	Alpha Coefficient
1.	0.79	2.	0.80	3.	0.87
4.	0.86	5.	0.92	6.	0.90
7.	0.88	8.	0.89	9.	0.79
10.	0.90	11.	0.83	12.	0.83
13.	0.77	14.	0.90	15.	0.90
16.	0.89	17.	0.77	18.	0.90
19.	0.86	20.	0.76	21.	0.78
22.			0.73		

questionnaire reliable. The reliability measures were assessed through Cronbach's Alpha and found .85 which is highly significant. After reliability, 22 items scale was finally used for data collection.

Cronbach's Alpha Coefficients

For Initial psychometric analysis, the researcher applied Cronbach's alpha coefficient produced an internal consistency coefficient of .85 for the whole 22 items that ranged from .75 to .92 for the individual factors as given below in table.

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Financial assistance
b. Dependent Variable: Athletics Events

providing financial assistance. The B is .846 (P=0.000) which means total 1-unit increase in financial will cause .846-unit overall increase. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Table No. 4 illustrates the effects of financial assistance upon athletic program at district level in KP. According to the data, the R square is .833 which means 83% negative effect upon athletic program at district level is due to

H₀ 3: There is no significant effect of existing infrastructure upon athletic program at district level.

Table No. 5: regression showing the effect of existing infrastructure upon athletic program

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.727 ^a	.528	.527	.74452

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Existing Athletics Infrastruct ure
b. Dependent Variable: Athletics Program

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	210.892	1	210.892	340	.000 ^b
Residual	188.464	340	.554		
Total	399.357	341			

- a. Dependent Variable: Athletics Program
b. Predictors: (Constant), Existing Athletics Infrastructure

The above table No. 5 elucidates the effects of existing infrastructure upon athletic program at district level in KP. The R square of the analyzed data is .727 which means 72% negative effect upon athletic program at

district level is due to existing infrastructure. The B is .786 (P=0.000) which means total 1 unit increase in existing infrastructure will cause .786 unit overall increase. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

H₀ 4 There is no significant effect of existing coaching and training upon athletic program at district level.

Table No. 6: regression showing the effect of existing coaching and training upon athletic program

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.751 ^a	.564	.562	.70040

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Existing Coaching and Train ing
b. Dependent Events
Variable: Athletic

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	215.419	1	215.419	439.126	.000 ^b
Residual	166.792	340	.491		
Total	382.211	341			

- a. Dependent Variable: Athletic Events
 b. Predictors: (Constant), Existing Coaching and Training

The table No. 6 shows the effect of existing coaching and training upon athletic program in KP. According to the data, the R square is .751 which means 75% effect of administrators towards athletic program at district level. The B is .794 ($P=0.000$) which

means total 1-unit increase in existing coaching and training will cause .794-unit overall increase. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

H₀: There is no significant difference between the responses of Administrative respondents and athletes regarding the effect of financial assistance upon athletics program at district level, KPK, Pakistan.

Table No. 7: Independent sample t-test showing the mean difference between the responses of administrative and athletes regarding effect of financial assistance upon athletics program at district level.

Respondents category	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	Sig. (two Tailed)
Administrators	57	3.00	4.00	3.3509	.48149	4.732	.0321
Athletes	285	1.00	4.00	2.6842	1.04068		
Valid N (listwise)	57						

The above table 7 shows that there is significant difference between the responses of administrative and athletes at district level regarding the role of administration towards athletics program at district level, KP, Pakistan. The table depicts that the mean of administrators is 3.350 and the mean of athletes is 2.68. The sig. (two tailed) = .0321, $t=4.732$ which is less than the alpha level .05 ($\text{Sig}=.321 < \alpha=.05$) which indicates that there is significant difference between the responses

of administrative respondents and athletes at district level. The mean of administrative respondents is greater than the mean value of athletes' response (Administrative = 3.35 > Athletes = 2.68). So, the null hypothesis is hereby rejected.

H₀: There is no significant difference between the responses of Administrative respondents and athletes regarding the role of administration regarding

athletics program at district level, KPK, Pakistan.

Table No. 8: Independent sample t-test showing the mean difference between the responses of administrative and athletes regarding role of administration regarding athletics program at district level.

Respondents category	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	Sig. (two Tailed)
Administrators	57	1.00	4.00	4.21	.243	5.732	.0100
Athletes	285	1.00	4.00	2.10	1.789		
Valid N (listwise)	57						

According to the sketched table No. 8 the mean of administrators is 4.21 and the mean of athletes is 2.10. The sig. (two tailed) = .0100, $t=5.732$ which is less than the alpha level .05 ($\text{Sig}=.0100 < \alpha=.05$) which indicates that there is significance difference between the responses of administrative respondents and athletes at district level. The mean of administrative respondents is greater than

the mean value of athletes' response (Administrative= 4.21 > Athletes=2.10). So, the null hypothesis is hereby rejected.

H₀: There is no significant difference between the responses of Administrative respondents and athletes regarding the effect of existing infrastructure upon

athletics program at district level, KPK, Pakistan.

Table No. 9: Independent sample t-test showing the mean difference between the responses of administrative and athletes regarding effect of existing infrastructure upon athletics program at district level.

Respondents category	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	Sig. (two Tailed)
Administrators	57	3.00	4.00	3.473	.4765	4.854	.0213
Athletes	285	1.00	4.00	2.753	1.0564		
Valid N (listwise)	57						

The table No. 9 depict that the mean of administrators is 3.350 and the mean of athletes is 2.68. The sig. (two tailed) = .0213, $t=4.854$ which is less than the alpha level .05 ($\text{Sig}=.213 < \alpha=.05$) which indicates that there is significance difference between the responses of administrative respondents and athletes at district level. The mean of administrative respondents is greater than the mean value of athletes response (Administrative=

3.473 > Athletes=2.753). So, the null hypothesis is hereby rejected.

H₀: There is no significant difference between the responses of Administrative respondents and athletes regarding the effect of existing coaching and training upon athletics program at district level, KPK, Pakistan.

Table No. 10: Independent sample t-test showing the mean difference between the responses of administrative and athletes regarding effect of existing coaching and training upon athletics program at district level.

Respondents category	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	Sig. (two Tailed)
Administrators	57	2.00	5.00	3.21	.543	4.732	.0410
Athletes	285	1.00	4.00	2.63	.989		
Valid N (listwise)	57						

The above table No. 10 represent that the mean of administrators is 3.350 and the mean of athletes is 2.68. The sig. (two tailed) = .0410, $t=4.732$ which is less than the alpha level .05 ($\text{Sig}=.410 < \alpha=.05$) which indicates that there is significance difference between the responses of administrative respondents and athletes at district level. The mean of administrative respondents is greater than

the mean value of athletes' response (Administrative= 3.21 > Athletes=2.63). So, the null hypothesis is hereby rejected.

H₀: There is no significant difference among different factors effecting district level athletics program at KP, Pakistan.

Table No. 11: ANOVA showing the mean difference between different factors effecting district level athletics

Descriptive

Factors	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Minimum	Maximum
Financial	342	2.6170	1.01719	.05500	1.00	4.00
Existing athletic infrastructure	342	2.5205	1.08219	.05852	1.00	4.00
Existing Coaching Training	342	2.5614	1.05870	.05725	1.00	4.00
role of administration	342	2.6374	1.01462	.05486	1.00	4.00
Total	1368	2.5841	1.04344	.02821	1.00	4.00

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.903	3	.968	.888	.446
Within Groups	1485.430	1364	1.089		
Total	1488.333	1367			

Descriptively, the table 11 depict that the role of administrators ($\mu=2.63$) reported more score in average

than financial assistance ($\mu=2.61$), existing infrastructure ($\mu=2.52$), and coaching, training facilities ($\mu=2.56$) respectively.

Inferentially, the table 4.18 depicts that role of administrators reported more score in average than financial assistance, existing infrastructure and coaching, training facilities. The Sig. value in the above table is .446 which is greater than the alpha level 0.05 ($.446 > \alpha=0.05$) which indicate that the null hypothesis is hereby accepted.

Discussion

The data has shown that massive number of the population 75% had extreme satisfaction upon the need and importance of proper interest on part of the authorities for the promotion and development of athletic events. But unfortunately the data revealed that the concerned bodies like provincial ministry of sports and KP athletic association having very poor interest towards district athletic programs in KP. As for as the role of sports directorate is concerned, the data revealed that most of the respondents agreed upon the active role of sports directorate particularly in the conduct of athletic events. In the researcher opinion, this might be due to good leadership and/or better resources in terms of staff and finance in directorate of sports and youth affairs KP. These findings

are supported by Matheson (2006) who affirmed that the support of government, administrative authorities, religious leaders and stakeholders is very much important for the promotion of athletic, sports and recreational programs. He further stated that athletes may be equipped with necessary equipment and facilities.

According to the analyzed data, almost all respondents were agreed upon the importance and utility of allocation and distribution of funds for the uplift and promotion of athletic programs. These findings are correlated with the findings of Darling, Caldwell & Smith (2005) who stated that like all business, athletics and other sports activities requires adequate fund to run it in a useful way. They likewise presumed that without fund the program of athletic cannot be conducted in a beneficial manner. Similar findings have been portrayed by Faber, Hodges Kulinna & Darst (2007) whose study presumed that games' being an association requires legitimate and adequate fund to run it in a helpful way. They additionally outlined that fruitful and provoke conduct of any program particularly athletics and sports dependent on proper and sufficient financial assistance.

In this regard, the data displayed that the funds in the last five years have released unjudicial. According to the obtained data, the concern bodies have released funds

for Mardan, Swat, Peshawar and Charsadda and the rest of districts were not equipped with the funds for athletics which is also evident by the findings of a research that lack of financial support create hindrance in the prompt conduct of sports activities, its maintenance and repair, whereas similar was the posture of GilFried *et al.*, (2013) who affirmed that on the off chance that somebody means to conduct any game or athletic occasion, taking a few to get back some composure on the finance related side must be the main need. Least interest on part of the authorities has come to be one of the significant problems in the development and promotion of athletics; this results relatively less inclination of concerned authorities to allocate sufficient funds for athletics program at various district of KP.

The standpoint of the respondents about existing facilities were examined through different questions and most of the respondents replied that facilities of proper surface area for different athletic events like track, circle and jumping pits were not available except some noticeable districts. These findings are supported by Sharma, (2010) who found that overriding portion of the respondents were not pleased with the current facilities for athletic and other sports events in Himachal Pradesh Universities. Similarly, researcher found in M.Phil dissertation that most of the respondent's showed discontentment regarding the provision of sports facilities like, proper surface area, availability of athletic gears and transportation for the athlete's movement during competition. Apart from these, the study in hand revealed that the administrative authorities claimed that they provide daily allowance for attending camp, refreshing during match and during training camp but unfortunately, the athletes have shown disagreement with the above statements. Similar findings have been found in the study of Londhe, (2013) entitled "A survey of sports facilities in the colleges of Nashik City". He concluded that very little incentives in the shape of TA/DA, match fees are providing to the athletes participated in various activities. Hence, he suggested that athletes and other contestants may be rewarded with TA/DA and also should be equipped with other necessities. Similarly, Hoffmann, Lee, Ramasamy & Yeung (2005) who concluded that contestants in various athletic activities may be rewarded by the concerned personnel to get maximum medals. In this regard, Hoffman *et al.*, (2005) found that higher remuneration is assumed to affect athletics success by providing athletes with better

arrangement, better access to particular training, and more leisure time to pursue their athletic accomplishments.

Provision of coaching and training for athletes at district level was another main area which the researcher analyzed through various questions. The data pointed out that most of the population respond to extremely not satisfied. They were of the view that use of latest training procedures and techniques for athletes are extremely dissatisfied. In addition to that, access to qualified coach and coaching camp by the authority at district level were the chief impediment for district athletics program. The findings of the present study are supported by Sudhakar, & Kumar (2013) whose review concealed that the Nigerian optional schools are starving with the provision of latest coaching and training facilities, likewise Lim *et al.* (2011) in his study indicated that almost all physical education colleges held a long way to meet the demand for international requirements. The study further states that provision of latest training procedures and techniques for athletes are the prerequisites for achieving peak performance. **Conclusion**

The data have showed that the fund for athletics were only released for KP Athletic Association in different fiscal year which were utilized properly. The KP athletic association utilized the allocated funds for different purposes like national participation and for KP games. The data have indicated that funds for athletics program in various fiscal years were only released for Swat, Mardan and Mansehra. The released funds were utilized accurately.

The cumulative mode of all six statements in the role of administration portion was 927 which have indicated that the role of administration in the promotion of district athletics program was extremely not satisfactory.

On the basis of data analyses and obtained findings, it has been concluded that most of the district do not have required facilities like playing space, player's remuneration and other necessities for the effective conduct of athletics program except some noticeable districts like Peshawar, Mardan and Swat. The researcher concluded that very rare number of district were equipped with proper budget out of nineteen selected districts. As conduct of athletics and other sports activities needs major parts of the funds.

It has been concluded that none of the KP districts have latest training procedure and techniques for athletes. As only four districts Peshawar, Mardan, Bannu and Swat out

of nineteen, has training programs for athletes at district level but that also not on regular basis, Whereas rest of the districts did not have coaching and training facilities for athletes.

The modes of the data have shown that majority of the respondents have observed that coaching camp by the authority at district level was very poor. So, it has concluded that, the training and coaching facilities for athletes were very poor in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

It has also been concluded that the present situation in district athletic program needs much more attention on part of the concerned authorities. The present study is not considered as final attempt on KP district athletic program. Although very possibly it contains generalization that help in formulating suggestions for the remedy of athletics program in KP.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were laid down for the purpose of betterment in athletics program.

1. Findings of the study indicated that the concerned authorities like sports ministry and KP athletic association having least interest towards athletics program, therefore it is suggested that proper interest on part of concerned authorities may be given to restore the previous glory of athletics in the province.
2. The data revealed that the funds were not allocated judiciously, so it is recommended that enough funds may be released to each and every district of the KP to arrange and conduct various athletics events.
3. As the study revealed the existing infrastructure for athletics program needs much more consideration. Hence, it has been recommended that all efforts should be made to ensure the availability of proper surface for athletes at district, provincial level.
4. It is also recommended that payment of daily allowance, refreshment and other financial incentives may be given to the athletes in order to get satisfactory performance.
5. Provision of latest coaching and training techniques were the major concerns of the athletes, henceforth the

training for athletes at district level may be taken into consideration.

it is also recommended that provision of coaching and

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