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Influence of law and Order Situation upon University Sports, A Comparative Study of Public and Private Sector Universities of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP) Pakistan

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study is to examine the existence and effect of law and order situation influencing sports participation among student athletes both in public and private sector universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. All forms of terrorism like target killing, bomb blast, cracker attack etc. have been observed in Pakistan since 70s. Due to crude terrorist attacks in Pakistani institutions, people avoid any type of gathering oftenly. In recent years, many of the educational institutions are destroyed and remained closed due to serious threat of terrorists attack. Furthermore lack of security measures, a major concern for authorities also hindered against smooth conduction of various Extra and co-curricular activities in the educational institutions of Pakistan. Five main hypotheses were formulated to the requisite objectives of the study. Male and female athletes and director sports of both public and private sector universities were selected as population. The study was descriptive in nature and quantitative method was used. A proportionate random sampling technique was used for the selection of sample. The selected size of sample was 702 as whole (671 athletes and 31 director sports). A self-developed questionnaire was used containing of ten statements for the purpose of data collection. The content validity, pilot testing and reliability of the self-developed questionnaire were also performed. For analyses of the data chi-

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square, sample linear regression, and t-test were applied as statistical tool with the help SPSS. According to participants law and order situation concern in both type of university as factor and natively affects sports participation among the athletes of both type of universities in KP, Pakistan. Furthermore, No significance difference was found between the response of athlete and director sports and male female athletes regarding the effect of law and order situation both type of universities in KP, Pakistan. Although more effect of law and order situation was found in private sector universities as compare to public sector universities.

Introduction

Sports is a global activity and can be observed equally among all the segments of a society. Similarly, the role of sports activities has also been universal encircling several features of an individual's life. As a matter of fact role of sports is multidimensional because and works as a tool of cure in the process of rehabilitation and also to manage a number of physical, mental, social and psychological disorders. According to Lidor, Melnik, Bilkevitz, Arnon, and Falk (2005) that Sports activities have a specific code of conduct through which sport develop the quality of obedience punctuality, obeying the rules and regulation, respect and care of opponent among the participants. Furthermore the authors also indicate that the above positive qualities also attract the general masses to participate in sports.

Active and regular participation in sports is the basis for upholding and maintaining mental and physical fitness because it helps in the maturation, character building and management of stress in life. According to Ekuri., Edim, and Odok, (2014) Sports and maturation innately related to each other, because maturation is the period in which an individual develop his character and also learn how to face the situations like stress to ease out the journey of life. According to Wang, Lan, and Wong (2001) through sports participation one can develop the excellence of his/her social life by interacting with other individuals.

According to Chan, Pieter, and Moloney (2003) acquisition of mental intelligence and physical fitness is the principal demand of every citizen. While participating in sports is best source to stay physically and mentally fit. Scheuer and Mitchell (2003) indicated that regular participation in sports spurs brain growth, increased blood flow in the brain, enhanced nutrient intake, and recover stimulation.

Educational institutions and sports activities are strongly associated with each other. At initial stage sports activities have been considered as extra-curricular activity among the educational institutions. Keeping in view the vitality and importance of sports, now sports has regarded as co-

curricular activities. According to Moore and Chudley (2005) the activities that assist to enhance the mental level of the students like declamations, dramas and sports is known co-curricular activities.

Among all educational institutions, universities have focused on sports in connection with academic achievement and preparing their students to spend their practical lives successfully and smoothly. According to McKenna and Dunstan-Lewis (2004) student athletes at university level can fulfil this purpose equally through their academic and taking interest in physical exercises. Wylleman and Lavallee (2004) illustrated that the distinctive student-athlete follows twofold job, endeavoring to achieve excellence not only in academic, but also in sports.

Sports activities have various benefits in educational institutions and have a positive influence upon student's health, character, academic, and socialization strength. Furthermore the university athletes also portray the positive image of their countries internationally by their outstanding performance in different sports. But in Pakistani educational institutions sports activities are not organized in such a way to produce those student athletes who can represent better image of their country like other countries in the world. The performance of the student/athletes is shown low at university level in Pakistan as compared to other countries. Aquilina (2013) shows some of the important figures regarding university athlete's participation in sports competitions. The author indicates that from the last twenty years most of the university athletes have participated in Olympic Games. The author shows that 61% of the university athletes have participated from 1992 to 2012 Olympic Games. In London Olympics 100% student athlete in the event of pentathlon were from the higher education institutions.

Comparatively the performance level of the Pakistani athletes is found very low in Hockey, the Pakistani team has not acquired the qualifying round in Rio Olympic 2016.

The above facts and figures indicate that, our educational institutions are even fail to create or produce such kind of athletes that could perform well and portray the healthier image of Pakistan according to international sports standards. Therefore, the dismal present position of Pakistani athletes have direct impact translated into their international performance in sport events and provide room for a lot of questions in the mind of every citizen of Pakistan. There might be many reasons/ factors that influenced sports activities at university level. In the current research study, the researcher makes an effort to work upon the law and order situation in Pakistan and to pin point the negative effect of law and order situation upon student's athletic performance at university level.

Statement of the Problem

Role of universities in the promotion of sports is utmost important among all the educational institution. Providing students opportunities to compete at international level sports events is among the responsibilities of universities. But unfortunately in Pakistan sports performance of the athletes is not up to the mark at university level and fail to enhance the performance level of the university athletes to gain distinct position internationally. After observing the dismal state of sports among Pakistani athletes, mostly at university level it shows factors that negatively affect the performance of the athletes in sport competitions at university level. An effort is initiated by the researcher to investigate the effect of law and order situation upon university sports both in public and private sector universities of KP, Pakistan.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are as under.

1. To investigate the existence and effect of law and order situation as factor affecting sports participation among student/athlete both in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan.
2. To determine the level of difference between the respondents of public and private sector universities of KP, Pakistan regarding the effect of law and order situation affecting sports participation among student's athletes.
3. To determine the gender-wise difference as well as the difference between the athletes and director sports regarding the effect of law and order situation affecting sports participation both in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan

Significance of the Study

Following are a few important points that show the significance of the current research study.

1. The current study helps to explore or pin point the existence of law and order situation as factor influencing sports at university level. This helps and provided a clear indication to concerned personnel of the field and worked out for the eradication of the said factor from their institution accordingly.
2. The study helps to measure the effect of law and order situation affecting sports at university level. This will provide assistant to intimate the authorities to be active and covers all the aspect related

to help in overcoming of the said factor affecting sports at university level.

3. The study also helps to provide an accurate picture of the state of mind of the respondents regarding the law and order situation as factor influencing sports both in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan.
4. This research study provide help to the masses related to physical and sports at university level to enhance the culture of research work to other influential factors affecting sports at university level.

The findings and recommendations of the current research study provide support to promote the sports culture among the student/athletes at university level.

Hypotheses of the Study

Following hypotheses were formulated for this research study.

1. Law and order situations exist and affect sports both in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan.
2. No Gender wise significant difference can be find out as well as between the perception of public and private sector universities respondents regarding the effect of Law and order situations as factor upon university sports in KP, Pakistan.
3. No Gender wise significant difference can be be find out as well as difference between the responses of athlete and director sports regarding the effect of Law and order situations as factor upon sports, both in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan.

Review of Literature

Law and Order Situation and University's Sports: Level of sports participation may be influenced by law and order situations of any country(Côté, Baker, & Abernethy, 2007). The author further affirmed that Pakistan as one among the developing countries and the level of sports participation is declining day by day. The main factor responsible for declining of sports is law and order situations of Pakistan. According to Mopeli (2009) Sports need peaceful environment for its smooth organization. Lacking of satisfactory or conducive environment negatively influence the overall participation of players in sports events. The countries having problem like terrorism, target killings, kidnapping always lead to little sports participation. De Coning and Keim (2014) explained that government policies also play role as backbone in promoting the level of participation in sports activities. Broader research evidence indicate that all

those countries having peaceful and satisfactory sports policies always have high level of participation in these activities.

Young stated that Terrorism is the act of killing weaponless people, abolishing of assets, producing fear and panic among the masses and government of a nation for self-centered and unaccepted reasons. Most often their actions are being driven by greed, corruption, nepotism, tribalism and racism among others. According to (Bergeron et al., 2011) Terrorism is defined as the premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups. Terrorism affects one physically as well as mentally.

Taylor and Toohey (2007) stated that sports activities have been negatively affected by terrorism 168 times between 1972 to 2003, which are approximately five attacks every year. Different Sports events such as the Olympics, FIFA world cup, Rugby world cup, Africa cup of nations, champions league and Super Bowl appeal the attention of terrorists because of media coverage they get across the world and diversity in participation.

The act of terrorist involves violence or the threat of violence. These violent acts are usually committed by nongovernmental groups or individuals. Terrorists not only create panic but also to weaken confidence level among the masses (LaFree & Dugan, 2007). Larobina and Pate (2009) affirmed that basic aim of terrorists is to disturb the law and order situations. The author further indicated that Sports is no stranger to the threat from terrorism. High-profile sports events have been targeted at different levels in various degrees, including the Olympics, football tournaments, and cricket matches, since the 1972 Olympics in Munich, Germany. A numeral of instances has been prevented at high-profile sports events in current years due to successful counter-terrorism operations.

The act of terrorism get global attention because it destroys the peace and level of satisfaction among the masses. According to current polls, citizen acknowledge school safety as the most important issue facing the nations. A majority of students stated that they sometimes felt unsafe at school (Bugher, Robertson, Duckett, Rose, & Gallup, 1999). The author further stated that many of the students feel hesitation while participating in any kind of sports participation.

According to Meier (2005) Sports provide a platform which bring people, communities, and countries together because of their common interest, has no known boundaries, sports teach diplomacy, and help connect and encourage nations to get involved with each other.

Reid and Vogel (2006) explained that sport helps in removing obstacles because it does not discriminate against the elderly, young, rich, poor, it has the capacity to force people and countries to put aside their conflicts, to treat others as equals and to tolerate the differences. Sport and all other allied disciplines helps to build character, ethics, and values in the

general public and throughout society, sport promotes fitness and healthy living. Terrorist attacks not only kill people, but also destroy buildings, property damage, and infrastructure, including sport facilities and equipment, provoke fear and panic among the people.

According to Tosini (2009) in recent years, cricket has been extremely affected by shameless terrorist attacks, particularly in the sub continental region including India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. As a result many of cricket players avoid to participate in the activity due to fear of terrorism (Lee, Gordon, Moore, & Richardson, 2008). The author also explains that in sports an athlete have to face a variety of difficult situations and similarly terrorism is also a factor that may cause many physical as well as mental problems among the athletes

Breuer, Chmielewski, Górski, and Konopka (2002) argued that due to terrorism, many of peoples facing a variety of problems and also involved in many of immoral activities such as addiction of alcohol, prescription, reaction drugs, mental health problems, and stress-related medical problems.

Every individual needs to be sustained in his/her own conditions and similarly players want to have no risk in their profession as well as in their routine activities. As result of terrorism player become the victims of displacement and similarly due to displacement they face many problems unemployment, abandonment, nonconformity; crime, social evils, as well as the economy melt, among others (Renzetti, Edleson, & Bergen, 2001).

Methodology of the Study

Having identified the research variable in problem statement, next step is to decide methods to achieve the main purpose of the study “influence of law and order situation upon sports at university level”. The researcher used survey approach to collect the data from the respondents because the survey approach widely used in research arena because through survey approach data can be collected from large number of population. In this section of the current research study population of the study, sampling, and sample size, instrumentation, procedure, mode of data collection and analyses of the data are concisely elaborated.

Population of the Study: The population of this particular study was comprised of all male and female athletes and director sports, both in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. There were total 31 universities in KP, Pakistan in which 20 stand in the public and 10 in the private sector respectively. The total number of male and female athletes in both type of university was 3305. The total number of director supports in both types of universities was 31, the sum of both athletes and director was

3336 in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. A detailed description of the population mentioned in the below tables.

Table #1:
University-wise Description of Population in Public Sector Universities of KP, Pakistan

S.N	Name of the university	Male	Female	Total M/F	D. Sports
1.	Abdul-Wali khan University Mardan	200	50	250	1
2.	Bacha khan University Charsada	100	00	100	1
3.	Frontier University Peshawar (SBBWUP)	00	100	100	1
4.	Gomal University DIKhan	80	30	110	1
5.	Hazara University, Mansehra	100	50	150	1
6.	Institute of Management science Peshawar	00	00	00	1
7.	Islamia College University Peshawar	200	00	200	1
8.	Khyber Medical College Peshawar	51	28	79	1
9.	Agriculture University Peshawar	116	00	116	1
10.	K.K.K University Karak	100	05	105	1
11.	Kohat University of Sci and Tech	122	40	162	1
12.	NWFP Uni of Eng & Tech Peshawar	100	20	120	1
13.	Pakistan Military Academy, Abbottabad	00	00	00	1
14.	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Univ Sheringal	200	10	210	1
15.	University of Malakand	126	00	126	1
16.	University of Peshawar	200	24	224	1
17.	University of FATA Kohat	000	000	00	1
18.	University of Science and Tech Bannu	85	05	90	1
19.	University of Swat	50	00	50	1
20.	University of Haripur	100	49	149	1
21.	University of Swabi	110	00	110	1
Total		2040	411	2451	21
Grand Total		2451+21 = 2472			

Source: <http://www.pakstudyinfo.com/index.html>

Table # 2:
University-wise Description of the Population of Private Sector Universities of KP, Pakistan

S#No	Name of the University	Male	Female	Total M/F	D. Sports
1.	Abasyn University Peshawar	25	20	45	1
2.	CECOS University Peshawar	70	40	110	1
3.	City University Peshawar	25	00	25	1
4.	Gandhara University, Peshawar	00	00	000	1
5.	Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute, Topi	60	25	85	1
6.	Iqra National University Peshawar	40	25	65	1

7.	Northern University, Noshera	62	30	92	1
8.	Preston University Kohat	60	30	90	1
9.	Qurtaba University DIKhan	55	17	72	1
10.	Sarhad University Peshawar	170	100	270	1
Total =		567	287	854	10
Grand total =		854+10= 864			

The above table indicates numbers of the targeted population both in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan which was 864 (private) + 2472 (public) + 31(directors Sport of public and private) and the total numbers of the population both in public sector was = 3336.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique: The researcher followed L. R. Gay suggestion to bear out the size of the sample form the male and female athletes and took 20% sample from both types of universities. Furthermore the researcher used proportionate sampling techniques for the selection of sample from both the public and private sector universities of KP, Pakistan among their male and female athletes. The researcher selected 671 male and female athletes from both the public and private sector universities 20% of the whole male and female athlete’s population. The researcher took all the 31 directors sports from both the public and private sector universities. After the inclusion of the entire directors sports of the public and private sector universities in the sample. The total sample was 671 + 31 = 702 as whole from the whole population in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan.

A detailed description of the sample is also mentioned in the below table as whole.

Table # 3:

S# No	Name of university	Total Male	20% Male	Total Female	20% Female	Total M/F	20% M/F	Director Sports
1	Public Sector Universities	2040	410	411	84	2451	494	21
2	Private Sector Universities	567	119	287	58	854	177	10
Total		2607	529	698	142	3305	671	31
Grand Total of 20% sample both from public and private sector universities		=		671+31= 702				

Instrumentation: The researcher used Likert type interval scale for data collection. The Likert type of scale contained of five options from strongly agrees to strongly disagree having score of 5 to 1 respectively. A questionnaire was prepared under the supervision and guidance of the

research supervisor the questionnaire had 10 statements regarding the effect of law and order situation and its effect upon university sports in the province of KP, Pakistan.

Procedure

For the construction of final version of the questionnaire, following procedure was adopted by the researcher so far smoothly conduction of current study.

Validity of the questionnaire: The initial draft of the questionnaire was handed over to the PhD degree holders in the department of Sports Sciences and in the Institute of Education and Research Gomal University for content validity. In light of their recommendations and suggestions the researcher removed, added, and moulded some of the items in the questionnaire.

Pilot testing: As mentioned earlier that the self-made questionnaire was prepared for the data collection. So keeping in view the vitality of the pilot testing especially for self-made questionnaire was filled by 60 athletes and 3 directors' sports of different universities for Pilot testing. The purpose of the pilot study was pre testing of self-made instruments. In light of the feedback of small sample the items of the questionnaire were made easy and clear for the collection of accurate data. The complications pointed out by the respondents were also removed and made clear after a meeting with research supervisor.

Reliability of the questionnaire: For the purpose of the internal consistency of the items of the self-made questionnaire the Cronbach's coefficient Alpha method was used.

Table # 4: Cronbach's alpha a commonly accepted rule for describing internal consistency (Atta, 2014)

Cronbach's Alpha	Internal Consistency
$a > 0.9$	Excellent
$0.9 > a > 0.8$	Good
$0.8 > a > 0.7$	Acceptable
$0.7 > a > 0.6$	Questionable
$0.6 > a > 0.5$	Poor
$0.5 > a$	Unacceptable

Alpha reliability coefficient of the questionnaire individually statement wise

and accumulatively of all the statements of law and order situation and its effect upon university sports in the province of KP, Pakistan.

Table # 5:

S#No	Items of the questionnaire	Alpha level
1	The students avoid participating in sport on account of the fact that proper mechanism of law and ordering is not intact.	.944
2	On account of danger of terrorist attack most of the athletes avoid to participate in sports activities attracting huge crowds at university level.	.944
3	Religious beliefs refrain most of the athletes to participate in sports activities at university level.	.944
4	Non availability of proper security system at the venues of sports affects the participation of the athlete in sports at university level.	.942
5	Biased political involvement in the universities affairs lead towards insecurity may cause lowering trend of sports participation.	.941
6	Students avoid sports participation due to the danger of violence and aggression at venue of sports at university level.	.944
7	Danger of target killing, bomb blast & cracker attack badly affects university sports participation.	.942
8	On account of un-sportsman like behavior of the pressure groups among the students, affect participation in sports at university level.	.942
9	Due to poor law and order situation, most of the athletes do not get opportunity to appear at the national and international sports arena.	.942
10	Poor law and order situation is one of the main factors affecting university sports competitions.	.942
Accumulative alpha level of all the above items =		.942

The above Table shows the internal consistency coefficient of the questionnaire item-wise and as whole of 10 items is 0.942. The Table indicates the item-swice and also as whole the Cronbach alpha coefficient level falls in excellent zone of internal consistency coefficient (Atta, 2014).

Mode for data collection: The questionnaire was distributed among all the public and private sector universities of KP, Pakistan through personal visit by the researcher. They were given one month time to complete the same and send it back to the official address of the researcher already motioned in each questionnaire. All the difficulties and ambiguity were made clear on the spot. But unfortunately some of the respondents took two months to send the filled questionnaire back. The return ratio of the respondents was 82%. The Table No.6 shows a detailed description of the return ratio of the respondents from both types (Public and private) of universities of KP, Pakistan

Table # 6:

Total returned responses of the selected sample from both the public and private sector universities of KP, Pakistan.

S# No	Name of university	Returned responses of male	Returned responses of female	Returned response of total M/F Athletes	Returned responses of directors sports
1	Public Sector Universities	332 (80%)	61 (72%)	393 (79%)	18 (85)
2	Private Sector Universities	101 (87%)	52 (89%)	153 (86%)	09 (90%)
Total		433 (81%)	113 (79%)	546 (81%)	27 (87%)
Grand Total of returned responses from the selected sample both from public and private sector universities		546 athletes M/F +27 directors sports M/F =573(82%)			

Data Analysis

The analysis section in research work is essential for testing the formulated hypotheses accurately, and to explore the set objectives of the study. In this particular study, the researcher used chi square, simple linear regression, and t-test with help of SPSS version 24 to test the formulated hypotheses of the current research study. The detail of the explanation of the statistical techniques and its application over formulated hypotheses of the current research study made visible in the table 7-12.

Analyses and Findings

The inferential statistics were used to reach at certain findings with the help of statistical application.

Table # 7:

H_A: Law and order situations exists as factor influencing sports both in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan

Testing Variable	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Chi-Square	Asymp. Sig.
Mean of Law and order Situation	573	3.85	.748	1.00	5.00	448.127	.000

a = 0.05 (accepted)

The Law and order situation ($M= 3.85, SD= .748, n= 573$) significantly exists as a factor influencing sports participation among university's athletes both in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. The hypothesis tested with chi-square statistics and the tested hypothesis is hereby accepted.

Table # 8:

H_A: There is a significant effect of Law and Order situations as factor upon sports in public sector universities of KP, Pakistan.

Predictor	Criterion	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F (df= 1, 411)	T (df= 411)	B
Law and order situation	Public University Sports	.774	.598	.597	612.470 (Sig.= .000)	24.74 (Sig.= .000)	.461

$a = .01$ (accepted)

The above table shows the results of simple linear regression regarding the effect of law and order situation upon sports both in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. The influence of law and order situation upon university sports was .598 (59%) in KP, Pakistan. The law and order situation significantly predicted university sports $B = .461, t(411) = 24.74, Sig. = .000 < a = .01$. The Table also depicted that a significant proportion of variance occurred in university sports participation among athletes due law and order situation $f(1,411) = 612.470, Sig. = .000 < a = .01$. The table also indicates that if one unit increases in law and order situation (predictor) will cause of .461 unit increase in university sports participation (Criterion) among the athletes of public sector universities KP, Pakistan. Hence the above mentioned hypothesis is hereby accepted.

Figure # 1:

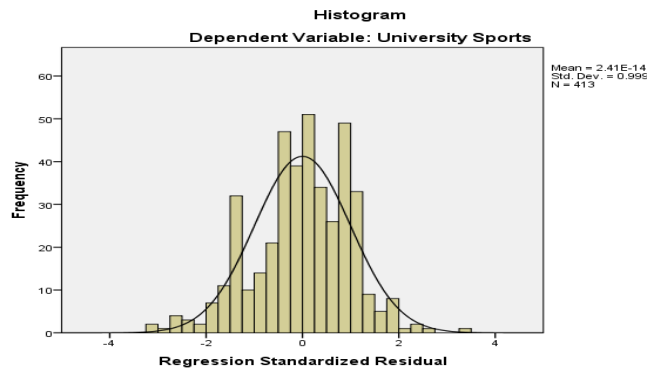
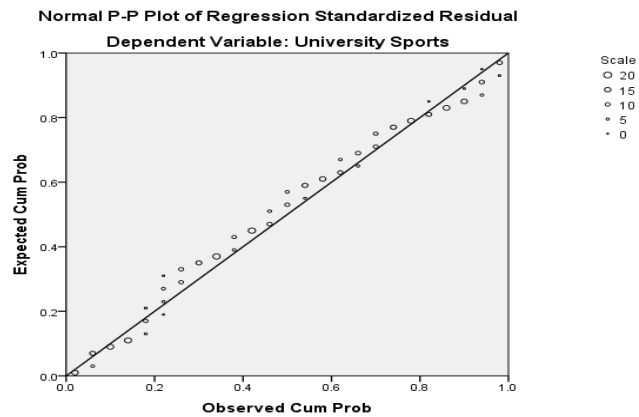


Figure # 2:



The above figures of histogram pp-plot show that the data was normally distributed.

Table # 9:

H_A: There is a significant effect of Law and order situations as factor upon sports participation among athletes in Private sector universities of KP, Pakistan.

Predictor	Criterion	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F (df= 1, 158)	T (df= 158)	B
Law and order situation	Private University Sports	.849	.720	.718	406.321 (Sig.= .000)	20.157 (Sig.= .000)	.548

a = 0.01(accepted)

The above table explains the effect of law and order situation upon sports participation among the athletes in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan through simple linear regression. The influence of law and order situation upon university sports participation among university's athletes was .849 (84%) in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. The law and order situation significantly predicted university sports participation among university's athletes $B = .548$, $t(158) = 20.156$, $Sig. = .000 < a = .01$. The Table also depicted that a significant proportion of variance occurred in university sports participation among athletes due law and order situation $f(1,158) = 406.321$, $Sig. = .000 < a = .01$. The table also indicates that if one unit increases in law and order situation (predictor) will cause of .548 unit increase in university sports participation (Criterion) among the athletes of private sector universities KP, Pakistan. Hence the above mentioned hypothesis is hereby accepted.

Figure # 3:

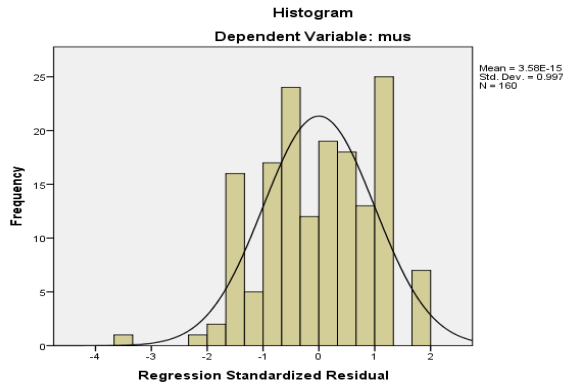


Figure # 4:



The above figures of histogram pp-plot show the normal distribution of the data

Table # 10:

H₀: There is no significant difference between the perception of public and private sector universities respondents regarding the effect of Law and order situations as factor upon university sports in KP, Pakistan.

Testing Variable	University type	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Df	T	P
Mean of Law and Order Situation	Public Sector Universities	413	3.759	.726	571	-4.548	.000
	Private Sector Universities	160	4.070	.757			

$\alpha = 0.05$ (fail to accept)

The above Table proves the results of independent sample t-test regarding the effect of law and order situation upon sports participation among the athletes in public and private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. The Table indicates that public ($M= 3.759$, $SD= .726$, $n= 413$) and private ($M= 4.070$, $SD= .757$, $n= 160$), $t(571) = -4.548$, $Sig. = .000 < a= .05$. The above data revealed that the Mean of private sector universities is greater than the Mean of public sector universities and that law and order situation have significant impact upon private sector university sport participation as compare to public sector university of KP, Pakistan. Hence the null hypothesis fails to accept.

Table # 11:

H_0 : There is no Gender wise significant difference regarding the effect Law and order situations as factor upon sports both public and private sector universities of KP, Pakistan.

Testing Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Df	T	P
Mean of Law and Order Situation	Male	454	3.82	.758	570	-1.988	.048
	Female	118	3.96	.697			

$a = 0.05$ (fail to accept)

In above Table the independent sample t-test was used to measure the difference between the male and female respondents regarding the effect of law and order situation upon sports participation both in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. The Table shows the male ($M= 3.82$, $SD= .758$, $n= 454$) and female ($M= 3.96$, $SD= .697$, $n= 118$), $t(570) = -1.988$, $Sig. = .048 > a= .05$. The above data explains that the Mean of male respondents is greater than the Mean of female respondents. The data portrays that there is a significance difference between male and female respondents of public and private sector universities regarding the effect of law and order situation upon sports participation of the athletes both in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. So the null hypothesis fails to accept.

Table # 12:

H_0 : There is no significant difference between responses of athletes and director sports regarding the effect Law and order situations as factor upon sports both public and private sector universities of KP, Pakistan.

Testing Variable	Category	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Df	T	P
Mean of Law and Order Situation	Athletes	546	3.86	.747	571	.989	.323
	Director Sports	27	3.70	.759			

$a = 0.05$ (accepted)

The above table depicts the results of independent sample t-test regarding the effect of law and order situation upon sports participation among the athletes in public and private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. The Table illustrates the Athletes ($M= 3.86$, $SD= .747$, $n= 546$) and Director Sport ($M= 3.70$, $SD= .759$, $n= 27$), $t(571) = -989$, $Sig. = .323 > a= .05$. The figure shows that there is no significant difference between the responses of athletes and director sports regarding the effect of law and order situation upon sports participation among the athletes both in public and private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. Hence the hypothesis is hereby accepted.

Results and Discussion

It was found in the present study that law and order situation significantly affect university sports both in public and private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. In this regard all the respondents were of the stance that students avoid participating in sports on account of the fact that proper law and order mechanism is not intact in the arena of sports at university level. On account of danger of terrorist attack, respondents were of the opinion that most of the athletes avoid to participate in sports activities attracting huge crowds at university level. Furthermore, it was found that non-availability of proper security system; violence and aggression among the athletes, danger of target killing, bomb blast & cracker attacks affect university sports. It was also found from the respondents that most of the athletes do not participate in university sports due to pressure groups among the students at university level.

Taylor and Toohey (2007) explored the impact of 9/11 terrorist attack upon major sports events. The main objectives of the study were to highlight the increase in security cost, change of stakeholder's expectations, and perception of the spectators regarding their enjoyment, security, and safety. The author found that the bulk of spectators were felt safe and pointed out that the security measures in place neither were increased nor detracted from their level of satisfaction and enjoyment.. The main reasons behind the changing of results in both studies may be the economic condition of both the countries. The policies of security of the countries and its implementation may be change.

Hall, Marciani, and Cooper (2008) pointed out in their study that terrorism leads to significant harm of property and loss of life during sports. The author suggested that sports organizations must work professionally and through sensible manner to provide a secure environment for spectators, officials, players, and also for the surrounding community. The author further suggested that assessing risk, plummeting vulnerabilities, and increasing the level of engagement help to reduce possible fear of terrorism

in the events of sports. Another study was conducted by Ratti (2010) for investigation of safety measures to students in university at Washington. The author found that 86% of the students of the stance that their campus was safe place for all the student and no security threat was found on the campus. Deemua and Ogujiofor (2013) conducted a research study on terrorism and its effect upon sports and found that terrorism affect sports in Nigeria. The author further stated that murder of people, demolishing of properties create fear among the masses. The author pointed out that terrorism affect the economic growth of sports activities. This confirmed the result of the present research study that law and order situation affect sport activities

Conclusion

On the bases of analyses and findings it was concluded that law and order situation is a factor in public and in private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. It was also found that law and order situation has a significant negative effect upon sports participation among the athletes in public and in private sector universities. The results shows that no significant gender-wise difference (male,female) and category-wise (athlete, Director Sports) difference was found. It was also established on the basis of findings that law and order situation has a greater effect in private sector universities as compared to public sector universities upon sports participation among the athletes in the province of KP, Pakistan. Keeping in view the conclusion of the current study it can be asserted that law and order situation is one of the factor which restricts the production of such athletes in the universities to participate in national and in international sport competitions.

Recommendations for Future Researcher

1. The present study was conducted on quantitative method, in future further studies may be conducted on qualitative method with conducting interviews and literature review to get in depth information regarding the influence of law and order situation on sports at university level.
2. The present study was conducted upon the university level in future further studies may be conducted upon school and college level to investigate the law and order situation and sports situation at grassroots level.
3. The present study was conducted only one independent variable law and order situation in future further studies may conducted upon

other independent variable i.e. religious constraints, cultural constraints, parental, attitude terrorism etc.

Suggestions:

In light of the findings and conclusion of this research study it is suggested by the researcher that:

1. Keeping in view the law and order situation of the country the government agencies may take security measures in the arena of sports according to the satisfaction of the university athletes.
2. Proper security measure may provide up to satisfaction level of the students at site of sports at university level.
3. The university may offer attractive incentives to the athletes with the collaboration of Higher Education Commission (HEC) for instance: Cash prize and academics incentives to increase the level of sports participation among university's students.
4. To promote sports culture in the universities specific workshops may arranged in the universities among the students and staff and among the general masses to present the positive image of sports activities.
5. The university authority may establish sports fund generating committee to generate sports fund from government and non-governmental organization to ensure the prompt conduct of sports activities among the university students.
6. The university may establish a policy for facilitating their athletes in terms of financial support to participate at national and international level sports competitions.
7. The government should arrange special force to protect the educational institutions from poor law and order situation and for smooth conduction of sports activities at university level.

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