



Barriers and Breakthroughs in the Development of Differently abled Cricket Players

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ABSTRACT- Barriers and breakthroughs have a significant role in the development of differently abled players. The purpose of the study was to analyze the contribution of the social barriers (SoB), structural barriers (StB), architectural breakthrough (ABT) and social breakthrough (SBT) for the development of differently abled cricket players (DoDCP). A sample of 203 differently abled cricket players of mean age 17 years had been selected through purposive sampling from six major districts of the Punjab. Data was collected through specialized instruments with the help of the teachers of players. The descriptive statistics, correlation and regression analysis had been applied for data analysis. Pearson correlation show that DoDCP has positive and high significant association with ABT ($p < 0.01$, $r = 0.98$) and SBT ($p < 0.01$, $r = 0.95$) while negative and high significant ($p < 0.01$, $r = -0.88$) correlation with StB. SoB has insignificant ($p > 0.05$, $\beta = 0.012$) effect, StB had negative significant ($p < 0.01$, $\beta = 0.116$) effect while ABT ($p < 0.05$, $\beta = 0.693$) and SBT ($p < 0.05$, $\beta = 0.244$) had positive and significant effect on the development of differently abled cricket players. Therefore, the government of the Punjab should take an initiative to protect the rights of differently abled players and they should be provided with facilities in all fields of life and particularly in sports.

Key Words: Development, differently abled players, Barriers, Breakthrough, Cricket.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sport for the disabled persons is a platform for physical and social development. Blind Cricket is a special format of cricket sport which is adapted for blind and partially sighted players. This game has been played since 1920. The instructions of visually impaired cricket depend on the standard laws of cricket with certain fundamental amendments. Pakistan Blind Cricket Council (PBCC) is an establishment for blind cricketers in Pakistan. PBCC was established in 1996 by Agha Shoukat Ali for the improvement of cricket for special people in Pakistan. In 1996, the principal international conference was held for blind cricket in Delhi, India, in which PBCC was enrolled by the World Blind Cricket Council (WBCC). In 1998, South Africa won the first blind cricket world cup (BCWC) against Pakistan in the final, while in 2002 and 2006, Pakistan successively won next two BCWC against South Africa and India in the finals respectively. Championship of 2014 was won by India defeating the two-time winner Pakistan (Awasthi & Babbar, 2015).

According to the 1998 census the disabled people in Pakistan is estimated at 3.28 million and most recent data of the year 2015 indicates the rise of disabilities among women around 1.37 million. According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, the number of people with disabilities in Pakistan is 2.49% of the total population (PBS, 2017). As the rate of individuals with disabilities is increasing significantly in the society, an instant action by the authority to decide for the physical and psychological wellbeing of individuals is required. If attention is not paid to such disabled individuals and a step is not taken for the treatment of these people, then they won't be able to get their right of equableness. In this way, they will not be able to contribute to the progress and betterment of society and Pakistan as a whole.

Studies that were carried out by different researchers (Wilson and Khoo, 2013) explored the benefits and barriers of sports participation for disabled athletes. The primary reasons for sports participation were skill development, achievement, challenge and competency. The barriers faced by the disabled athletes were structural (facilities, equipment, funding) and the negative attitude from the government, public and media. However, despite these difficulties most athletes were keen to continue to compete. Further work is required to ensure athletes with disabilities are provided with similar opportunities to athletes without disabilities.

The differences were examined in social support received by girls with disabilities who did and did not participate in organized wheelchair sport programs. The relationship between social support and outcomes tied to wheelchair sport participation were investigated (Anderson et al., 2008). Multiple differences were found in social support mechanisms for girls who were and who were not involved in wheelchair sport programs.

It is reported that athletes with intellectual disabilities are similar to athletes without disabilities in that sport is a significant life experience (Ashton-Shaeffer et al., 2001). It is also described that 45% of the players participate in sport for fun and 21% for social interaction. Similarly, 38% athletes of Special Olympics leave sport due to the changes in and 33% also due to program availability. These results suggest that the involvement of people with intellectual disabilities in sports and work to expand the sport opportunities available should be documented.

It was illustrated that special sport has been documented and there remains little research work has been done (Khoo, 2011). Past data of sports participation at international disability sport competition can determine how the increases in international participation around the world have been presented in developing countries (Lauff, 2007). It was observed that there should a platform for research for development assistance and improvement in participation in special sport at international levels. The psychosocial aspects of youth disability sport and physical activity should also be observed (Martin 2010). This study will highlight the barriers such as social barriers and structural barriers faced by the disabled cricket players. This study will highlight the breakthroughs which may contribute for the developments of sports of disabilities.

1.1 Social Barriers

The social barriers consisted of elements which are:- lack of early game competitions, lack of comprehension and familiarity with how to incorporate individuals with a disable individual in game, limited openings and projects for support, lack of open offices, lack recreation centers, limited open transportation, limiting mental and sociological variables including dispositions towards handicap of guardians, mentors, instructors and even individuals within abilities themselves and limited access to data and assets.

1.2 Structural Barriers

The structural barriers consisted of elements which are:- lack of available game offices, limited physical training instructors and brandish specialist organizations, game clubs on techniques for adjustment and incorporation in game and less availability of gazettes for disable people 's amusements etc.

1.3 Architectural Breakthrough

The architectural break through consisted of elements which are:- ensure that open transportation is available, new transports or prepares ought to have a wheelchair lift and effectively explored passageways; courses ought to be outwardly shown and verbally reported, policies ought to be produced to guarantee no separation happens openly transport and elevators ought to be introduced in metro frame works where suitable.

1.4 Social Breakthrough

The social breakthrough consisted of elements which are:- encourage freedom by utilizing games to draw in members with inabilities to professional and life-abilities preparing, d distribute data on assets and techniques for adjusting materials for people with disabilities. Host national amusement days that advance game as a device for social change for people with incapacities and others.

1.5 Disable Players' Development

The scale of the development of disable players consisted of three dimensions which are: (i)- Leisure Time Activity (LTA), (ii)-Household Activity (HA) and (iii)-Work-Related Activity (WRA). The Leisure time activity consisted of spending seven days in engaging in stationary activities such as watching TV, reading, computer games and doing handcrafts. Recreational activities such as hunting or fishing, darts, bowling, golf with a cart, billiards or pool, therapeutic exercise.

1.6 The Practice Theory

Practices are the typified sets of exercises that people perform with fluctuating levels of consistency, capability and energy. Practices can go from consistently, unremarkable exercises to profoundly organized exercises in institutional settings (Bräuchler & Postill, 2010). In this study the practices under assessment are a scope of apparatuses utilized by staff and instructors of disabled cricket, which itself are a regulated practice among associations and people engaged with the conveyance of the game.

1.7 Functionalist Theory

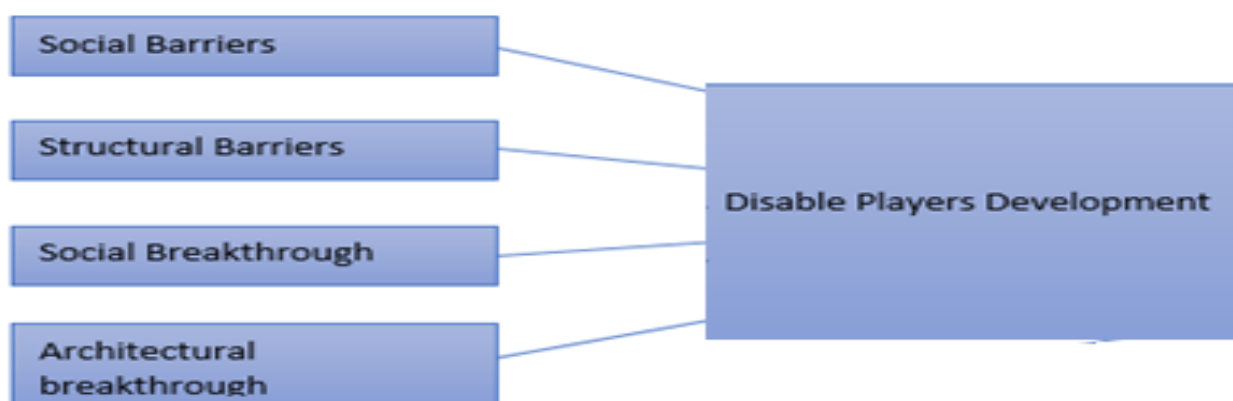
In this model, the debilitated job includes being consistent and needing to recover. This can prompt the serious conditions within individuals, including contrastingly disable individuals who are referred as wiped out, appear to be strange. The connection among inability and social aberrance impacts medical care and exploration and supports the proceeded with predominance of expertly controlled wellbeing and government assistance administrations for distinctively disabled persons (Chappell, 1992). Thus, under current government assistance plans, over 70% of consumption goes on to the compensations of experts working with contrastingly disabled individuals. A variation of functionalism, standardization hypothesis, features a few software engineers that guarantee to empower cheapened individuals to lead socially esteemed lives. An illustration of this disputable methodology is restorative medical procedure for individuals with Down's condition (Barton, 2018).

1.8 Theory of Planned Behavior

This theory utilizes the hypothesis of arranged conduct theory to foresee and comprehend the obstructions that prevent individuals with disabilities from partaking in sporting games. The hypothesis of arranged conduct comprises of three quantifiable develops: disposition towards conduct, emotional standards, and saw social control that predicts the expectation to play out certain conduct. In principle of arranged conduct, expectation is considered as the key factor that prompts a specific conduct and alludes to an individual's choice to or exertion in playing out that conduct dependent on the perspectives, emotional standards, and saw social control (Ajzen, 1991). At the end of the day, no conduct happens without a spurring aim behind it. In any case, goal ought to be upheld by different elements, like natural and individual facilitators, boundaries, self-viability, and the medical issue of the person, to really trigger support (Rimmer et al., 2004).

1.9 Theoretical Framework

In the light of cited literature this study has been designed to investigate the effect of barrier (social & structural) and breakthrough (social & architectural) on the development of disabled cricket players.



The proposed hypothesis in this study is listed as:- There exists a significant relationship of development of disable cricket players with barrier (social & structural) and breakthrough (social & structural) development of disable cricket players.

II. METHODOLOGY

The current study is quantitative in nature and primary data is collected by using a close-ended questionnaire. The valid scales were used. The scales were used for the formulation of close-ended questionnaires. The procedure was finalized about the access to the disabled cricket players and data collection from them. The sample size in this quantitative study was 203 respondents. In order to collect the responses from the players, a purposive sampling technique was used (Tongco, 2007). The target population in this study was disabled cricket players who faced barriers for the development in sports (Sukamolson, 2007). Such participants in this study were selected who were part of disabled cricket team from at least one year. Disabled cricket players were approached in five districts (Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Lahore, Sahiwal & Multan) of Punjab province in which special education schools have cricket teams and they participate in the cricket events on regular basis. The questionnaire was provided to the players but under the presence of their coach so that, proper response could be collected. After the responses were collected, the data was analyzed through SPSS-V. 22 software. Descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation and multiple regression techniques were implemented to estimate the significance of relationships.

III. RESULTS

Table-1: Bio-Graphical Statistics of the Participants

| Player's Age | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Age in Years | Frequency | Percentage |
| Below 15 | 12 | 7 |
| 16 to 17 | 62 | 30 |
| 18 to 19 | 82 | 40 |
| Above 20 | 47 | 23 |
| Average Age=17±1.2 Years | | |
| Player's Level of Education | | |
| Primary | 13 | 7 |
| Secondary | 128 | 63 |
| Intermediate | 62 | 30 |

The table-1 shows the biographical data of the participants, the same table shows that the average age of the students is 17 years and 63% of the players have secondary level of education.

Correlation

Pearson correlation is applied to estimate the strength of the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables. The values of correlation coefficients are listed in table 1, the same table shows that disabled players' development had positive and high significant ($p < 0.01$) association with architectural breakthrough and social breakthrough while negative and high significant ($p < 0.01$) correlation with structural barriers. The data also shows that social barriers have insignificant correlation with player development.

Table-2: Correlation Matrix

| Variables | Disable Players' Development |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Social Barriers | 0.42 |
| Structural Barriers | -0.88** |
| Architectural Breakthrough | 0.98** |

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Social Breakthrough | 0.95** |
|---------------------|--------|

Multiple Linear Regression Model

In order to check the intensity of independent variables, social barriers (SoB), Structural barriers (StB), Architectural breakthrough (ABT) and social breakthrough (SBT), towards the dependent variable, development of disabled cricket players (DoDCP), multiple linear regression model was implemented. This regression model helped the researcher to find out the significance of independent variables. The suggested model is: -

$$DoDCP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (SoB) - \beta_2 (StB) + \beta_3 (ABT) + \beta_4 (SBT) + e \text{ ----- Eq(1)}$$

Table-3: Summary of Regression Model

| R | R ² | Adjusted R ² | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | p |
|------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----|-------------|------|-------|
| 0.986 | 0.973 | 0.972 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Regression | -- | -- | 146.93 | 4 | 36.73 | 1771 | 0.000 |
| Residual | -- | -- | 4.107 | 198 | 0.02 | -- | -- |

The R predicts the overall correlation between the independent variables, social barriers, structural barriers, architectural breakthrough, social breakthrough and dependent variable, development of disabled players. This value indicates that, social barriers, Structural barriers, Architectural breakthrough and social breakthrough are the factors which can contribute for the development of disabled players. The Value of R-square = 0.973 shows that 97.3% variability in development of disabled players can be explained by the said regression model.

Table-4: Regression coefficients

| Variables | Un-standardized (B) | SE | t | p |
|------------|---------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| (Constant) | -0.212 | 0.046 | -4.573 | 0.000 |
| SoB | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.889 | 0.375 |
| StB | -0.116 | 0.028 | 4.125 | 0.000 |
| ABT | 0.693 | 0.037 | 18.494 | 0.000 |
| SBT | 0.244 | 0.035 | 7.033 | 0.000 |

Predicted model is DoDCP =

$$-0.212 + 0.012 (SoB) - 0.116 (StB) + 0.693 (ABT) + 0.244 (SBT) \text{ -----Eq(2)}$$

The results in table-3 show that SoB has insignificant (p>0.05) effect, StB has significant (p<0.01) and negative effect while ABT and SBT have positive and significant (p<0.01) effect on the improvement of the disabled cricket players. It is further noted that ABT has more intensity towards DoDCP as compared to other said factors.

IV. DISCUSSION

Wilson and Khoo (2013) reported that the significant barriers faced by the athletes were structural (facilities, equipment, funding) barriers and the negative attitude from the government, public and media. Ghosh and Datta (2012) investigated that less sports facilities and sports activities have been detrimental

in improving functional ability in a sample of children with mental retardation. This study also shows that structural barriers have significant ($p < 0.01$) and negative effect on handicap players' improvement.

Braun et al. (2011) argued that educational context and the interpretation and implementation of good sport policies, such as those for disability provision, may have a significant impact on the performance of the individual cricket player within a specific setting. The results of the current study validate Braun et al. (2011) that architectural and social breakthroughs have significant and positive effects on development of disabled players.

V. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to investigate the barriers and breakthroughs which can enhance or lessen the development of disabled cricket players at school level. The results indicated that, social barriers had non-significant effect on the development of the disabled cricket players while structural barriers had a significant and adverse contribution towards development of disabled players. On the other hand, architectural and social breakthroughs have positive and significant effects on development of disabled players. Therefore, government of Pakistan should pass the bill for the protection of rights of disabled individuals and they should provide them facilities in all walks of life particularly in sports, so that they can compete at domestic or international levels.

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