



Issues in District Sport and the Way Forward: A study from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan

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Abstract- The current study was conducted to identify the issues regarding sport at district level of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), the Province of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Focal points of the study were; to analyze the in vogue process for allocation and distribution of funds, to survey the existing sport facilities and equipment, and to evaluate the prevailing management in light of available facilities and equipment for sport at District Level. Cross-sectional survey research technique from a quantitative research paradigm was employed to collect the required information. The collected information was accordingly processed through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS), version 26 and then analyzed and presented in graph and figures. The analyzed data revealed that respondents have shown dissatisfaction with the financial assistance for sport extended by the provincial government in connection to the conduct and arrangement of sport in different areas of the province of KP. Interpretation of the analysis presented discontentment among the respondents regarding availability of sport facilities its maintenance and repair. At the end it was recommended that sufficient budget may be provided for the overall improvement of sport in KP.

Keywords: Financial Assistance, Existing Facilities and Equipment, Management of Sport's Facilities, & District Sport

I. INTRODUCTION

Life and sport go together and both are indispensable. Playing is the natural phenomenon and this essence of playing is found in birds, animals and more significantly in human beings. This phenomenon is observed when a growing child plays with his toys and other surroundings. This shows that human nature has the natural tendency to play.

Moreover, sport promotes health and prolong life (Hanson & Jones, 2015), develop character (Holt, 2016), polish behaviour and develop efficiency of the body (Gill, Williams, & Reifsteck, 2017). Through sport participation and doing exercise we become capable of bearing and releasing physical as well as mental pressure and become more active and efficient in doing our jobs. Additionally, research reveals positive effects of physical exercise on cognitive functioning and wellbeing (Mandolesi et al., 2018). Players feel easy to adjust themselves in a society and normally they prove themselves as useful member of the society. Similarly, sport plays a well significant role in the social life of human. Sport and leisure activities form an integral part of social life in all communities and are intricately linked to society. Participating in sport can improve the quality of life of individuals in particular and communities in general (Theodorakis, Kaplanidou, Alexandris, & Papadimitriou, 2019).

Furthermore, the future of nation depends upon the manpower of its citizens. A country cannot become strong if the citizens are physically and mentally weak. Sport play an important role in shaping the future of the country. It is also argued that healthy manpower is the basic need of all profession as well as healthy and bright intellectuals play remarkable role in the attainment of satisfactory performance. On the other hand, Sport requires proper and sound environment in which one can participate freely without facing any problem. If an environment for sport is safe then the participants will ensure their participation by taking active part in sport. The first requirement for an active participation in sport is to provide conducive atmosphere. Facilities like proper space, equipment and proper management, appropriate coaching and training are the prerequisites of sport. On the other hand, improper or inadequate facilities and mismanagement creates hindrance in the way of sport.

It is mandatory for sport program, and is highly desirable to have proper qualified staff, proper space in the shape of courts, ground and other playing field, playing equipment and sport gear in relevance with the sport. In the absence of these facilities any program cannot be conducted in a beneficial manner. Research reveals that non-qualified staff, improper space, mismanagement, shortage of trained coach and inappropriate budgetary allocation and utilization creates problems in sport (Hallmann, Wicker, Breuer, & Schönherr, 2012).

Consequently, in most countries of the world an active and effective sport program is not only emphasized but organized and conducted in different area of the country. A lot of resources are utilized in sport to enable the youth in order to enjoy a worthy sport program for their healthy development. Sport activities have been seen as an instrument for national unity and identity. This role has been epitomized by the annually organized national and provincial championships of different games, which aims at bringing people from various areas together through a healthy sport program.

Hence, there is a clear indication that the authorities are responsible for administration of sport. In Pakistan, authorities have not realized the contribution of sport towards building a healthy nation, and are sparing no effort to encourage sport program for cultivating the sportmen and women. In order to achieve high standard/rank in sport, the central and provincial government through their ministries of sport may provide the basic facilities to all the areas of Pakistan. However, sport is facing a lot of hurdles at local, national and international level. Hence, it is very much important to identify these problems and issues to provide a chance of bringing up short comings and suggesting a way for its remedial with positive measures.

II. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Sport plays a vital role in modern contemporary society. Sport activities are very much compulsory for the wholesome development and peaceful environment of human beings. Sport develops skill, makes the individuals fit, develop emotional and social adjustment. On the other hand, sport is facing various problems from local to national and international level. In spite of different policy, Pakistan is still lagging behind the counter-parts. In the early part of our sport life, our sportmen performed well and dominated all over the world but now the situation has totally been changed and their performance is decreasing day by day. Consequently, an unbearable loss is threatened to the sport arena. There may be a number of issues that still remain and need to be identified. Therefore, it is very much necessary to identify the problem and then make a plan for the purpose of betterment in sport. Hence, the researcher intended to conduct a study on the issues in district sport. This study was conducted to identify the issues regarding sport at district level of KP, the Province of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Main Objectives

1. To determine the in vogue process for allocation and distribution of funds for District Sport Offices in KP.
2. To survey the current status of existing sport facilities and infrastructure for sport at District Level.
3. To analyze the prevailing criterion for management of sport in light of available facilities and infrastructure at District Level.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Concept of Sport

The essence of playing is natural. This essence of play is observing either in the case of birds, animals or also in the human beings. Play is considered as a source through which the children can understand the world in which they live around him. However, when this act of play is performed for the sake of specific objectives with specific spirit, is not remain play; but converted into sport. The term sport has been derived from French language, deport, which means leisure. Sport refers to anything which human beings perform to find out amusement and entertainment.

The Council of European Sport Charter (2001) defines sport as "All form of usually competitive physical activity which, through causal or organized participation, aims to use, maintain or improve physical ability and skill while providing entertainment to participants, and in some cases, spectators". Sport may be defined as any competitive activity which is conducted under the frame work of specific rules for the purpose of prize, fame, money or amusement and entertainment.

Sport in Pakistan

A sport in Pakistan is controlling under the following two institutions i.e. Pakistan Sport Board (PSB) and Pakistan Olympic Association (POA). The detailed descriptions of both the institutions are as:

Pakistan Sport Board (PSB)

Pakistan Sport Board (PSB) is a purely governmental organization. The Pakistan Sport Board was introduced by the Ministry of Education in 1962. The aim of the board was to promote and develop sport activities at different areas of the country in accordance with the prevailing standard of sport at international level. Now the board has controlled by the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism. Pakistan Sport Board is controlling (39) different sport federations. Pakistan Sport Board is supported by the Pakistan sport trust which assists hard up players and associations so that they can continue sport participation at different areas of the country. Every province has its sport board under the provincial

ministry of sport. Each provincial sport board runs by Director General of Sport (DGS) which is appointed by provincial ministry of sport. District Sport Officer (DSO) and Tehsil Sport Officer (TSO) are appointed by the recommendations of provincial government. They are responsible to conduct, develop and promote sport activities in their respective areas.

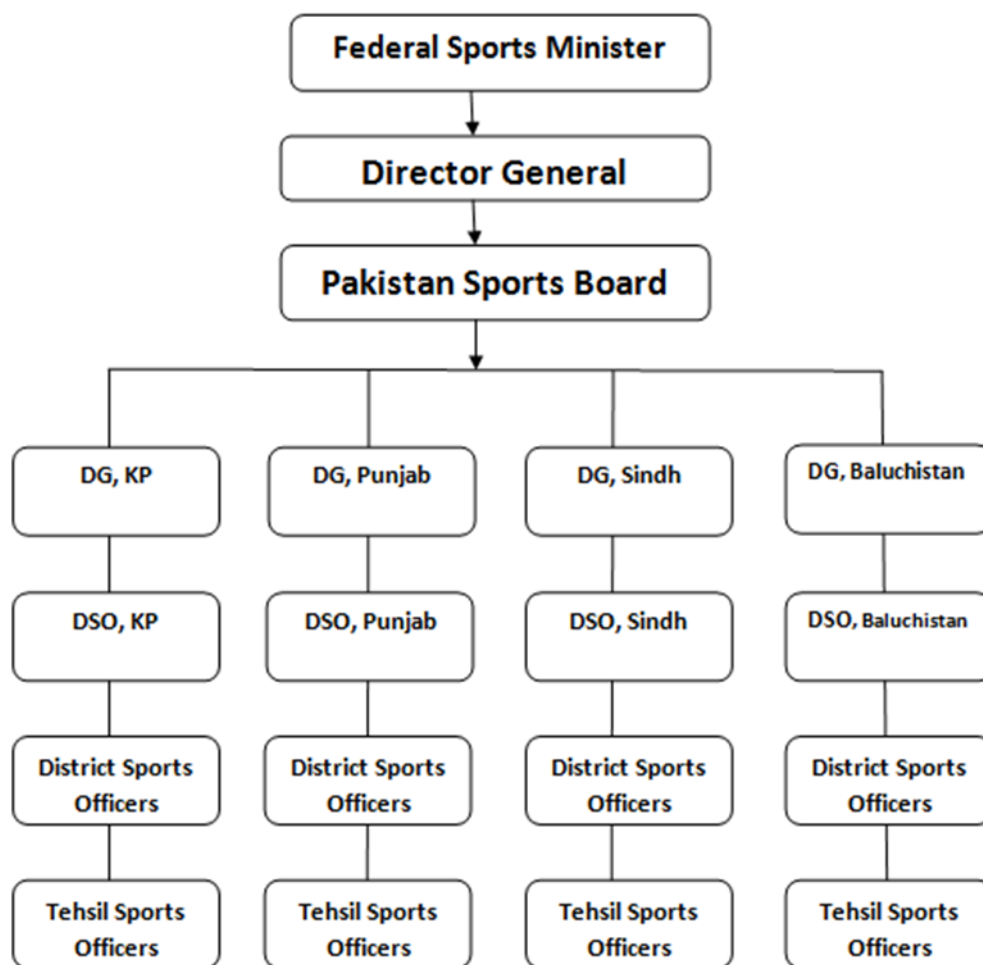


Figure 1 is showing the structure of Pakistan Sport Board (PSB)

Pakistan Olympic Association (POA)

Pakistan Olympic Association (POA) is purely non-governmental organization. It is affiliated with International Olympic Committee (IOC). The association was constituted in 1948 to administer the active sport participation of the newly independent state at Olympiad. Pakistan Olympic Association is struggling for the development and promotion of sport program in collaboration with its affiliated bodies at different levels of the country. In addition, the association is responsible to organize National Games on regular basis. Similarly, it represents the country in international competitions like world cup, Olympic Games Asian games and common wealth games.

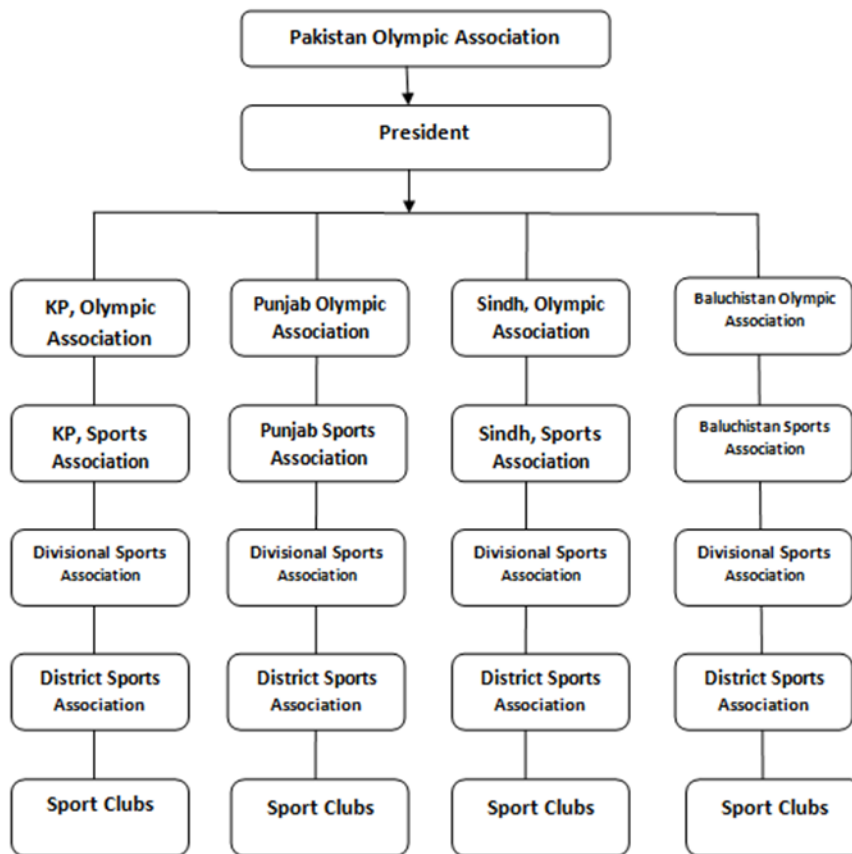


Figure 2 is depicting the Structure of Pakistan Olympic Association (POA)

Basic Necessities for Sport

Sport as both an academic and providing services rely very much success on the availability of desired equipment and supplies. Sport infrastructural facilities vary in accordance with the various influencing factors like nature of activity, sex and number of participants, available financial resources, playing season and length of the activity. However, the main requirements for sport are hereby discussed as under:

Sport Infrastructure

Sport is considered as physical oriented discipline in which proper and sound infrastructural facilities in a shape of sport gears, courts, grounds and other necessities are needed. Without these facilities, the sport program cannot be carried out in a successful manner. The provision of satisfactory sport infrastructure and sport facilities is the main impediment to sport participation. Sport such as football, cricket, squash and athletics require proper infrastructural sport facilities. In a research study, Allison (2000) argued that sport infrastructure plays a very important role in achieving excellence performance in sport. The author further illustrated that proper infrastructural sport facilities not only help in producing players for national and international competition, but also influence upon youth to motivate in sport participation. In research study, Chad et al., (2005) concluded that sport participation can be promoted through the provision of adequate sport infrastructure in accordance with the nature and state of activity. The authors therefore, suggested that proper and adequate sport infrastructure may be provided so that majority of individuals can participate in various sport activities. Similarly, Lime et al, and Owen et al., (2004) argued that sport infrastructure and sport facilities are very much important for individual's sport participation. They also illustrated that improper and inadequate sport infrastructure can decrease the chance of participation of community members. In light of these, they recommended that proper and adequate sport infrastructure may be provided to each and every corner of the country.

Finance

A poet starts his song with the saying that "Money makes the world go around". This sentence is sufficient for the importance of finance. It is postulated that many of the people disagree with the above statement but, it is very much difficult to undertake many things in life without finance. We need money to obtain different items we need in our life. For instance, to grow a business we need finance, to buy things we need finance, to keep safe our future, we need finance, to take care of our families, we need finance and to get feed, water and all other necessities for life, finance play a pivotal role in obtaining all these requirements.

Similarly, sport needs proper finance for its conduct and organization. According to Masterman, (2014) similar to all business, sport requires proper and sufficient finance to run it in a beneficial manner. They also concluded that without finance the sport program cannot be conducted efficiently and effectively.

Facilities Supplies and Equipment

The importance of adequate facilities for sport program cannot be ignored. The importance of facilities for sport can be cleared by the fact that sport program is fruitless until and unless it is not being conducted within the availability and provision of various facilities. The committee of Indian National Plan for Physical Education Health Education and Recreation (NPPEHER) suggested that "A good program of physical education and sport requires varied equipment of sufficient quantity of use of different kinds of skills mastery over a variety of skills it must be remember is one of the objectives of physical education and these facilities when equipped is ample". Facilities are an important part in the field of physical education and sport. In research study, Babu and Kumar (2013) stated that facilities are considered to be the prime need for conducting any educational activity, event or program. He further said that the program of physical education as well as sport can only be succeeded through proper availability of required facilities. According to Pate et al. (1997) it might be impossible to achieve satisfactory results from students whose training facilities and equipment are inadequate or of sub-standard. It is also noted that most of the PE students lack exposure to modern sophisticated infrastructural facilities and equipment for training. Bucher and Krotee (1998) argued that facilities should be well planned and constructed with an eye in future. Often, facilities are constructed within a very short period, and are very difficult to expand or exchange. In addition, they suggested that facilities for sport should be sophisticated, durable and easily be purchases. Arslan (2010) conducted a research for recommendations to improve sport facilities in the University. He found that there are very little sport facilities in the University. There is a lack of proper sport facilities, well trained coaches, separate place for female sport and sport budget etc.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a systematic way which the researcher adopts during the course of study, in order to reach at certain findings and conclusion. According to Hethrington (2003) methodology consist of certain steps and processes that are adopted by the researcher in connection to conduct of a particular research study. Research methodology tells us which method has to be used out of the various existing methods. The present study was conducted in Khyber PakhtunKhwā (KP), Pakistan. The province of KPK consists of (25) district with different characteristics. All the districts were contacted by the researchers in order to collect required information.

Population of the study

According to Babbie, (2016) "population refers to the theoretically specified aggregation of study element". Sport Minister, Secretary Sport, Director General (DG) and District Sport Officers (DSO) KP were the population of the study. A complete list of the District Sport Officers was obtained from the Directorate General Sport and Youth Affairs (DGSUA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

V. RESEARCH PARADIGM

All researchers have different beliefs and ways of viewing and interacting within their surroundings. As a result, the ways in which research studies are conducted vary. However, there are certain standards and rules that guide a researcher's actions and beliefs. Such standards or principles can be referred to as a paradigm. According to Taylor, Kermode, and Roberts (2007, p. 5), a paradigm is "a broad view or perspective of something". Additionally, Weaver and Olson's (2006, p. 460) definition of paradigm reveals how research could be affected and guided by a certain paradigm by stating, "paradigms are patterns of beliefs and practices that regulate inquiry within a discipline by providing lenses, frames and processes through which investigation is accomplished".

Due to the complex nature of the research study, there was no single paradigm that could satisfactorily deal with all of the required methodological aspects. Therefore, the researcher found it necessary use the quantitative paradigm. Quantitative research is based on the measurement of quantity or amount. The result of this research is essentially a number or a set of numbers. In this method, the data collected quantitatively are presented in tables and graph. Following this, the researcher had presented the collected data through quantitative method in tables and graph and results have expressed in figures.

VI. RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Questionnaire is relatively economical and inexpensive tool constructed to collect information from the

respondents. In questionnaire, the collected data can easily be processed and analyzed in a simple and faster manner. Hence, the study in hand was facilitated by the questionnaire to analyze the current issues and its influence upon sport program at District Level in KP, Pakistan.

Validity and Reliability

Validity and reliability are the most important ideas to consider when preparing or selecting research instrument for collection of data. Validity refers to the appropriateness, meaningfulness and usefulness of the inferences researcher make based on the data collection. Reliability refers to the consistency of the scores obtained by the experts, how consistent they are for each individual participating in the study.

The questionnaire was constructed after a thorough review of the available published literature, current situation of the areas, and consent of the research supervisor and reflection upon the knowledge and professional experience of the District Sport Officers (DSO) working in their respective area in KP, Pakistan. However, the researcher addressed the issue of validity and reliability with the help of expert's opinion and made the tools valid and reliable. Supervisor suggestion and expert's opinion of sport sciences and physical education was obtained to determine the content validity of the instrument used for this particular study. Similarly, for reliability of the questionnaire, an internal consistency reliability was obtained through Cronbach Alpha. Cronbach alpha is mostly and widely used procedure. The Cronbach alpha was measured as .87 which is highly reliable.

VII. MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Questionnaire was used for the collection of required data from the population, consisted of Sport Minister, Secretary Sport, Director General Sport (DG) KPK and District Sport Officers (DSO) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa KP, Pakistan. The researcher adopted different means for data collection i.e. personal visits, telephonic contact and mail. However, the responses of 20 districts were used for analysis of data. The researcher had taken pain to contact the respondents and requested them to response freely and fills up the questionnaire according to the real situation. In this context, the respondents were satisfied that their responses will be used only for research purposes.

VIII. PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

Table No: 1 Responses of DSO's Regarding their Views about Districts Sport Funds

S.N	Statement
1	How District Sport Offices allocate sport funds?
2	Whether the sport funds are quite enough for sport?
3	How District Sport Officer specify the funds for Organization, Maintenance and Repair?
4	How Sport Officer specify the funds for District Association and Clubs?
5	Whether District Sport Offices have alternate budget system for sport?
6	Whether they conduct annual audit in connection to utilization of sport funds?

The above table No. 1 depicts some majors' categories of opinion like allocation of budget, its utilization for different purposes of sport, alternate budget system and conduct of annual audit in connection to utilization of sport funds in the different districts of KP. Almost all the respondents have same responses regarding allocation of sport budget at district level. According to the responses received from the respondents, 98% respondents showed dissatisfaction (on the allocation of 2 % sport budget) from the district government within the districts. While only 2% respondents showed satisfaction in this regard. Distribution of funds for association was also included in the district sport budget and responses of the district sport officers were sought out through interview. It was recorded that almost all the districts sport officers utilize the funds only for the development and promotion of sport within their respective districts. The data showed that lack of finance impeded the concerned to distribute finance for different associations and clubs. Availability of alternate budget system for sport was considered as important contributor for the development and promotion of sport. Major portion consist of only 97% respondents replied that they had no alternate budget system for sport while a very little portion 03% of the districts replied positive responses regarding availability of alternate budget system particularly for sport in their respective districts. Every part of the population conceived regular audit in utilizing the available resources honestly and sincerely. The respondents stated that they conducted annual audit to check the expenditure. In this context, they constituted a committee comprised of several members to conduct the audit.

Table No=2 Responses of DSOs Regarding Availability of Play fields for Minor Games

S. N	District name	Volley ball	Basket ball	Badminton	Table tennis	Squash
1	Tank	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	Dera Ismail Khan	Yes	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
3	Lakki Marwat	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4	Bannu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Karak	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
6	Kohat	Yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
7	Hangu	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
8	Peshawar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Charsadda	Yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
10	Mardan	-----	-----	Yes	-----	-----
11	Swabi	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
12	Noshehra	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
13	Haripur	Yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
14	Abbottabad	Yes	Yes	-----	-----	-----
15	Mansehra	Yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
16	Swat	Yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
17	Shangla	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
18	Uppi-dir	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
19	Lower-dir	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
20	Chitral	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		Yes % (45)	Yes % (20)	Yes % (20)	Yes % (10)	Yes % (15)

As table 2 depict that 45% of the districts had playing courts for volleyball, 20% for basketball, and 20% for badminton. The condition of playing facilities for table tennis and squash was worse. Out of 20 districts surveyed, only 10% districts had playing facilities for table tennis and 15% for squash.

Table No=3 Responses of DSOs Regarding Availability of Play Fields for Major Games

S. No	District name	Cricket	Football	Hockey	Lawn Tennis	Kabadi
1	Tank	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	Dera Ismail Khan	Yes	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
3	Lakki Marwat	Yes	Yes	-----	-----	-----
4	Bannu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Karak	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
6	Kohat	Yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
7	Hangu	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
8	Peshawar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-----
9	Charsadda	Yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
10	Mardan	Yes	-----	Yes	-----	-----
11	Swabi	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
12	Noshehra	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
13	Haripur	Yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
14	Abbottabad	Yes	Yes	-----	-----	-----
15	Mansehra	Yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
16	Swat	Yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
17	Shangla	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
18	Uppi-dir	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
19	Lower-dir	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
20	Chitral	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		Yes % (55)	Yes % (25)	Yes % (20)	Yes % (10)	Yes % (10)

The table 3 illustrate that 55% of the districts had playing fields for cricket, 25% for football, and 20% for Hockey. The condition of playing facilities for lawn tennis and Kabadi were not as good as other games. Out of 20 districts surveyed, only 10% districts had playing facilities for lawn tennis and Kabadi.

Table No=4 Responses of DSOs Regarding Availability of Adequate Playing equipment for Minor Games

S. No	District name	No of Districts	Up to Mark	Not Up to Mark
1	Tank	1	-----	Yes
2	Dera Ismail Khan	1	Yes	-----

3	Lakki Marwat	1	-----	Yes
4	Bannu	1	Yes	-----
5	Karak	1	-----	Yes
6	Kohat	1	Yes	-----
7	Hangu	1	-----	Yes
8	Peshawar	1	Yes	-----
9	Charsadda	1	Yes	-----
10	Mardan	1	Yes	-----
11	Swabi	1	Yes	-----
12	Noshehra	1	-----	Yes
13	Haripur	1	Yes	-----
14	Abbottabad	1	Yes	-----
15	Mansehra	1	Yes	-----
16	Swat	1	Yes	-----
17	Shangla	1	-----	Yes
18	Uppi-dir	1	-----	Yes
19	Lower-dir	1	-----	Yes
20	Chitral	1	-----	Yes
	Total :	20	11 (55 %)	09 (45%)

As depicted in the table 4 state that more than fifty percent 11 (55%) of the DSO responded in favour of Up to the Mark in response to the availability of an adequate facilities for minor games in their respective districts. The data analysis show that the rest of districts favoured not up to the Mark with reference to the availability of adequate facilities for different minor games in their particular districts.

Table No=5 Responses of DSOs Regarding Availability of Adequate Playing Equipment for Major Games

S. No	District name	No of Districts	Up to Mark	Not Up to Mark
1	Tank	1	-----	Yes
2	Dera Ismail Khan	1	Yes	-----
3	Lakki Marwat	1	-----	Yes
4	Bannu	1	Yes	-----
5	Karak	1	-----	Yes
6	Kohat	1	Yes	-----
7	Hangu	1	-----	Yes
8	Peshawar	1	Yes	-----
9	Charsadda	1	-----	Yes
10	Mardan	1	Yes	-----
11	Swabi	1	-----	Yes
12	Noshehra	1	Yes	-----
13	Haripur	1	Yes	-----
14	Abbottabad	1	Yes	-----
15	Mansehra	1	-----	Yes
16	Swat	1	-----	Yes
17	Shangla	1	-----	Yes
18	Uppi-dir	1	-----	Yes
19	Lower-dir	1	-----	Yes
20	Chitral	1	-----	Yes
	Total :	20	08 (40 %)	12 (60%)

The results table 4.25 indicates that adequate playing facilities for major games were up to the mark in 08 (40%) districts out of 20 selected districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, whereas, in the remaining districts 12 (60%) such facilities were not at all in existence or it might not up to the mark.

Table No: 6 Responses of DSO's Regarding their Views about Track and Field Facilities

S. No	District name	No of Districts	Up to Mark	Not Up to Mark
1	Tank	1	-----	Yes
2	Dera Ismail Khan	1	Yes	-----
3	Lakki Marwat	1	-----	Yes
4	Bannu	1	Yes	-----
5	Karak	1	-----	Yes
6	Kohat	1	-----	Yes

7	Hangu	1	-----	Yes
8	Peshawar	1	Yes	-----
9	Charsadda	1	-----	Yes
10	Mardan	1	-----	Yes
11	Swabi	1	-----	Yes
12	Noshehra	1	-----	Yes
13	Haripur	1	-----	Yes
14	Abbottabad	1	-----	Yes
15	Mansehra	1	-----	Yes
16	Swat	1	-----	Yes
17	Shangla	1	-----	Yes
18	Uppi-dir	1	-----	Yes
19	Lower-dir	1	-----	Yes
20	Chitral	1	-----	Yes
	Total :	20	03 (15 %)	17 (85%)

The sketched table 4.26 illustrates that out of 20 Districts Sport Officers (DSO) only 03 (15%) had given their responses about track and field facilities in favour of "Up to Mark" whereas the rest of Districts 17 (85%) responded that Track and Field facilities does not exist in their districts. As the responses regarding not up to the mark is significant.

Table No: 7 Responses of DSO's Regarding their Views about prevailing management of sport facilities and equipment

S.N	Statement
1	Whether the established checklist is followed in planning and constructing sport facilities?
2	Whether sport facilities are constructed with a future vision?
3	Whether the concerned authorities provide sophisticated and standard equipment and supplies?
4	Whether emphasis is given on maintenance of sport facilities, equipment and supplies?
5	Whether the trained maintenance personnel are available for sport facilities and equipment?
6	What procedure you employed in the repair of sport facilities, equipment and supplies?
7	Whether proper storage rooms are available?
8	Have you officer in-charge of storage for sport facilities, equipment and supplies?

The said table 7 analyzes responses of the concerned regarding management of sport facilities, equipment and supplies; they were interviewed to give their opinion. It was observed that almost all the respondents stated that due considerations are not being paid in following the established criterion while planning and constructing facilities for sport. The views on provision of sport equipment and supplies revealed that proper and sophisticated sport equipment and supplies did not provide which could meet the demands. One of the benefits of maintenance sport equipment and supplies is to ensure the use of this equipment and also to extend the life of sport equipment and to save finance in long run. The data described that almost all the district sport offices faced problem in connection to the management of sport facilities and equipment. They responded that the main reason behind this lack management culture is unavailability of train maintenance personnel. If the authorities may provide train maintenance personnel it would be more beneficial and will result in preventing the damage of various sport facilities and equipment. They responded that every district sport officer is responsible for everything in his district with reference to sport. Repair and safeguard the sport facilities, equipment and facilities are the responsibilities on part of the sport personnel and the respondents were asked to state their views in this regard. It was recorded that most of the respondents dispose of sport equipment and supplies and the population are failed to repair the damage or faulty sport facilities, equipment and supplies. They were of the view that they had neither proper storages nor officer in-charge of storage for sport facilities, equipment and supplies. Due to this situation, they were starving in repair and storage of sport facilities, equipment and supplies.

IX. DISCUSSION

The study concealed that the most all of the respondents replied that they allocated 2 % budget from the District Budget for sport. Majority of the respondents showed disagreement in response to the 2% budget for sport except 02 respondents, who expressed agreement in this regard. They stated that the available funds are quite enough for sport, if it is utilized enthusiastically. The view point of respondents was surveyed regarding utilization of funds for different purposes of sport like conduct of sport program, repair and maintenance of equipment and funds for association and clubs, they responded same description in this regard. All of the respondents stated that they specified the released budget only for conducting different

games in their respective areas. Similarly, they stated they lack of finance impeded to distribute funds for different association and clubs and opined that if the government provided sufficient funds they had agreed to specified funds for association and clubs in their respective districts. The viewpoint expressed by majority of respondents lead to negative regarding alternative budget system particularly for sport except Peshawar and Mardan, Where the alternate budget system in the shape of swimming pool (Peshawar) and marriage hall (Mardan) were available. When a District Sport Officer of Bannu was asked to opine about the alternate budget for sport, he stated that he has alternate source of income for sport, but unfortunately the government has banned to auction the property. He also showed commitment that if the government remove the ban and auction the property he had ready to utilize the resources for the development and promotion of sport in the concerned district. Respondents stated that a regular departmental audit is conducted with references to audit the expenditure of sport funds.

The result of the study revealed that most of the District Sport Officer responded that existing playing facilities for sport activities both for major and minor games were not available in their respective districts, except Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Peshawar, where existing playing facilities for sport were available. All these responses show that the districts of Khyber PakhtunKhwa are depriving from the availability of different infrastructural sport facilities. Similar findings have been presented by Prasad (1993) who conducted a study on the facilities, organization and administration of physical education and sport and found that Majority of the respondents were not satisfied with the existing facilities for various games in their areas. Similar study was conducted by, Asal (2012) who concluded that the physical education facilities were not properly available in Mumbai City. Iheanacho et al., (2013) carried out a study an assessment on provision of recreational facilities in Nigerian in the 21th century. On the basis of data analysis, it was concluded that different states of Nigerian do not have sport facilities. In another similar study, sport facilities in the Nashak City, Wicker et al., (2013) focused on sport infrastructure, indoor facility, and outdoor facility and found that very little responses were obtained from the sport personnel in response to the availability of playing facilities for different games in their respective areas.

As for as availability of an adequate equipment for sport activities was concerned, majority of the respondents favoured of Not up to the Mark in response to availability of an adequate playing equipment for various sport activities. Similar stance has been found from the study conducted by Misra (1980) who found that provision of proper and sophisticated sport gears were the main obstacles in sport participation of different athletes in Orisa state, whereas Easterling (2012) asserted that most of the states held a long way to meet the demand for international requirements. Similarly, Sarkar (1982) asserted that the overall conditions for playgrounds were not sufficient in all these colleges in light of the students enrolled in these colleges.

Responses of DSO regarding availability of track and field were perceived. The result indicated that track and field facilities were available only in Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Peshawar, whereas the other district did not have track and field facilities and particularly the track facilities. This may be due to non-availability of proper and required space or provision of funds. The finding of this study is confirming the study of Timpka et al., (2014) who found that most of the experts responded in favour of not at all regarding their views about track and field facilities in their respective institutions and Harikanth et al., (2016) who concluded the condition for provision of track and field facilities is not satisfactory in North Goa.

Contrarily to the management culture of infrastructural sport facilities was analyzed in the study. The management includes repair/maintenance, utilization and storage of the facilities. The study illustrated that the management culture with reference to the existing sport facilities in most districts of Khyber PakhtunKhwa was not enthusiastic. The study revealed that Most of the respondents opined that they had no staff to look after the sport facilities nor they have additional budget for maintenance and repair. Most of the respondents opined that the maintenance culture in the overall districts is seriously lacking in accordance with findings of a study conducted by Orunaboka (2012) who found that Nigerians are very good in managing the policy but unfortunately their management culture with reference to sport facilities is badly starving. Similarly, Harun et al. (2013) conducted an investigation on appraisal of the sport facilities maintenance management process of Malaysian Stadium Corporation. The findings of the study showed dissatisfaction among the population in response to the maintenance management of sport stadium.

X. CONCLUSION

It has been concluded that significant difference among the budget released for administrative purposes, sport promotion and maintenance was found. The data revealed that the total employee's related expenses were properly utilized whereas the funds for different sport purposes did not properly utilized. Similarly, majority of the respondents do not perceive sport budget quite enough for sport in their respective districts. They agreed upon the provision of sufficient finance for an effective and prompt conduct of sport program.

But the scarcity of financial resources has compelled them not to distribute funds for different associations and clubs.

Grater difference of responses within the District Sport Officer's was noticed, however it was concluded that majority of the districts had no playing facilities for minor and major games, whereas provision of adequate equipment for these games proved to be very poor in the various districts. Similarly, majority of the respondents perceived that track and field facilities does not exist, however a little portion of the population did not perceive so.

It has also been concluded that almost all of the District Sport Offices were seriously starving in the management of sport facilities, supplies and equipment. A consensus of responses found among the DSO about the provision of auxiliary staff for the proper maintenance and safe guard of the infrastructural sport facilities in various districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

XI. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is concluded that the released budget for different purpose like sport promotion, maintenance and repair do not utilize enthusiastically, so it is recommended that a transparent system may be established to utilize the funds properly.
2. Similarly, the researcher recommends that regular practice of accountability may ensure so that the concerned authorities have no chance of misuse in response to the utilization of available resources.
3. The data reveals that the provided fund for sport at district level is not quite enough, so it is recommending that sufficient budget may be specified for districts sport to achieve better results.
4. It is observed from the concerned that some of the districts having property in the shape of Shops but the Government have banned its auction. Therefore, it is recommending that the property may be auctioned so that the resources may be used for sport purposes.
5. In addition to the provision of sufficient budget, availability of other infrastructural facilities to the players may be ensured and sophisticated equipment and gears may be made available for sport and athletic activities.
6. The conclusion reveals that almost all of the districts were starving in proper management of sport facilities, equipment and supplies. Therefore, it is recommended that all efforts should be made to ensure the proper management in light of existing sport facilities.

XII. IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study was conducted in KP, the province of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, related to the identification of the issues in sport at District Level.

1. Numerous researches have been conducted in this area. Similarly, this study will also unfold the reservoirs of knowledge as research on the under study is still in fancy in the country of the researcher. It will broaden the view of the people and will be able to provide themselves with all the available resources in the field of sport.
2. Similarly, this study will prove helpful in determining the status and situation of sport at District Level and to provide a chance of bringing up short comings for suggesting positive measures for the remedy. Facilities are essentially the contributing factor for the prompt conduct and successful implementation of sport activities. Therefore, this study will prove helpful in concentrating the attention of sport authorities to provide sport facilities for a successful sport program.
3. We are also intended to recommend a guide line for betterment, based upon gathered information and data analysis. We are ambitious enough that the findings of the current study will draw the attention of the concerned authorities towards this important area.

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