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Terrorism-Related Factors Affecting Youth Sports Participation in Various Districts of Balochistan, A Province Pakistan

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Abstract:

This study was carried out to assess the variables affecting young people's engagement in sports in several Balochistan areas in Pakistan. The current study was conducted in degree-granting institutions for both men and women in six (06) randomly selected Balochistan districts. In all, 824 students participated in the study 512 men and 312 women, or 10% of the students at 18 colleges for men and 14 colleges for women. A structured five-point Likert scale questionnaire that accepts responses of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neither Disagree (NDA), Disagree (DA), and Strongly Disagree (SDA) was developed and used by the researcher. The researcher utilized the 0.05 significant level for the p-value to determine whether to accept or reject the provided hypotheses. The study's conclusions demonstrated that Baluchistan's law and order conditions, as well as terrorism, terrorism-related factors affecting youth sports participation in various districts of Balochistan, a province of Pakistan.

Keywords: Terrorism, factors, law and order conditions, various districts of Baluchistan, Province of Pakistan.

Introduction

Sports play a vital role in the development and well-being of individuals, particularly among the youth population. They promote physical fitness, team spirit, discipline, and a sense of belonging. However, in certain regions, such as Balochistan, a province in Pakistan, the participation of youth in sports activities has been significantly affected by terrorism-related factors. The province has faced numerous challenges in recent years due to ongoing security concerns, which have had a profound impact on various aspects of life, including youth sports participation. (Deci & Rayn, 2008). Balochistan, situated in the southwestern part of Pakistan, has a diverse cultural heritage and a rich sporting tradition. Historically, the province has produced talented athletes who have represented Pakistan at national and international levels. However, the emergence of terrorism-related factors has posed significant hurdles to the growth and development of sports in the region, particularly among the youth.

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(Bailey et al., 2009)

One of the primary factors influencing youth sports participation in Balochistan is the prevailing security situation. The province has witnessed sporadic acts of terrorism, insurgency, and sectarian violence, often resulting in the loss of lives and property. Such incidents instill fear and insecurity among the local population, leading to a decline in community engagement, including sports activities. Parents, concerned about the safety of their children, discourage their participation in sports events, limiting their access to athletic opportunities. (Deci and Rayn, 2008)

Moreover, the infrastructure for sports in Balochistan has suffered due to terrorism-related factors. Schools, colleges, and sports facilities have been targeted in acts of violence, resulting in damaged or destroyed infrastructure. The lack of adequate sporting facilities, such as playgrounds, gymnasiums, and training centers, severely restricts the availability of venues for sports activities. This scarcity of resources further hinders youth participation in sports and limits their ability to develop their skills and pursue their sporting aspirations. (Richards, 2010) Furthermore, the presence of extremist ideologies and radicalization poses another significant challenge to youth sports participation in Balochistan. Terrorist organizations often exploit vulnerable individuals, including the youth, for their activities. The indoctrination of extremist ideologies undermines the values of sportsmanship, tolerance, and fair play, which are fundamental to a healthy sports culture. As a result, young individuals may be deterred from participating in sports or may face social pressure to avoid engaging in activities that are perceived as contrary to extremist ideologies. (Umezina, R. N., and Elendu, I. C., 2012).

To address these challenges and promote youth sports participation, it is essential to implement comprehensive strategies. The government and relevant stakeholders should prioritize the restoration and development of sports infrastructure in Balochistan. Efforts must be made to rebuild damaged facilities and establish new ones to provide accessible and safe spaces for young athletes to train and compete. (Atkinson & Young, 2012)

In conclusion, terrorism-related factors have significantly impacted youth sports participation in various districts of Balochistan, Pakistan. The prevailing security situation, damaged infrastructure, and the presence of extremist ideologies have created significant barriers to engagement in sports activities. However, through concerted efforts from the government, communities, and relevant stakeholders, it is possible to overcome these challenges and create an environment conducive to the development of youth sports in Balochistan. By investing in infrastructure, promoting awareness, and fostering a positive sports culture, the province can nurture young talent, promote physical well-being, and contribute to the overall

growth and prosperity of the region. (Zawadzki, M., Montibeller, G., Cox, & Belderrain, 2022).

Terrorism can have significant effects on youth sports participation in various districts of Balochistan, a province in Pakistan. Here are some of the factors that may influence youth sports participation in this context: Security concerns: Terrorism creates an atmosphere of fear and insecurity, which can discourage parents from allowing their children to participate in sports activities. (Cosgrove, N., Varešlija, D., Keelan, S., Elangovan, A., Atkinson, J. M., Cocchiglia, S., ... & Young, L. S. 2022). Concerns about potential attacks or violence can lead to a decrease in sports participation, as parents prioritize their children's safety. Lack of infrastructure: Terrorism-related incidents often result in the destruction or damage to sports facilities, making it difficult for youth to access proper sports infrastructure. This lack of facilities and equipment can hinder the development of sporting talent and limit opportunities for youth to engage in sports. (Irshad, M. 2011)

Disruption of training programs: Terrorism-related incidents can disrupt regular training programs for youth sports. Schools and community centers may be closed, and organized sports events or tournaments may be canceled or postponed due to security concerns. These disruptions can negatively impact the motivation and progress of young athletes. Restricted mobility: Terrorism can lead to the imposition of curfews, checkpoints, and travel restrictions in affected areas. These measures can limit the mobility of individuals, including youth athletes, making it challenging to travel to sports venues or participate in inter-district or inter-provincial competitions. (Rodoplu, U., Arnold, J., & Ersoy, G. 2003)

Psychological impact: Terrorism can have a profound psychological impact on individuals, especially children and young adults. Witnessing or experiencing acts of violence can lead to fear, anxiety, and trauma. Such psychological effects can reduce interest in sports and participation due to concerns about safety or a lack of motivation. Displacement and migration: Terrorism can result in population displacement and migration, with people seeking safer areas away from conflict zones. This can lead to a disruption of sports communities and networks, making it difficult for youth to engage in sports activities due to a lack of local infrastructure or unfamiliarity with new environments. Social and cultural changes: Terrorism can cause societal and cultural changes in affected areas. Traditional values and norms may be disrupted, and communities may become more insular or less inclined to engage in public activities, including sports. These changes can indirectly impact youth sports participation by limiting community support and engagement. (Levy, B. S., Sidel, V. W., & Sidel, V. 2007)

Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach involving government, community leaders, educational institutions, and sports organizations. It involves improving security measures, rebuilding infrastructure, providing psychological support to affected individuals, promoting sports programs and initiatives, and fostering community engagement to create safe and inclusive sports environments for youth in Balochistan.

Statement of the Problem

The problem at hand is the impact of terrorism-related factors on youth sports participation in various districts of Balochistan, a province of Pakistan. Balochistan has been plagued by a persistent wave of terrorism, insurgencies, and sectarian violence, which has had a detrimental effect on the social fabric and overall development of the region. These security challenges have spilled over into the realm of youth sports, hindering participation, and depriving young individuals of the numerous physical, mental, and social benefits associated with sports engagement. Terrorism-related factors, such as the threat of violence, intimidation, and the presence of extremist ideologies, have created an environment of fear and insecurity among the youth of Balochistan. This atmosphere has discouraged youth from actively participating in sports activities, leading to a decline in overall sports engagement and talent development in the region. The lack of participation not only deprives young individuals of healthy physical activity but also limits their opportunities for personal growth, skill development, and social integration.

Moreover, the pervasive nature of terrorism-related factors has also resulted in a scarcity of sports infrastructure, limited resources, and a shortage of trained coaches and mentors. The prevailing security concerns have hindered the establishment and maintenance of sports facilities, making it challenging for youth to access suitable venues for sports activities. Additionally, the lack of resources and trained personnel further exacerbates the problem, as there is a lack of guidance and support for young athletes, reducing their chances of success and advancement in sports.

Furthermore, the impact of terrorism-related factors on youth sports participation extends beyond individual barriers and reaches the societal level. The prevailing security challenges have created a sense of mistrust and division among communities, fostering an environment of segregation and limited interaction between different ethnic and religious groups. This hampers the potential for fostering unity, understanding, and tolerance through sports, which could serve as a platform for cultural exchange and peaceful coexistence.

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess how male and female students feel about how terrorism affects young people's engagement in sports in Balochistan.
2. To compare male and female students' perspectives on how terrorism affects young people's engagement in sports in Balochistan.
3. To calculate the average disparities between students from urban and rural areas in relation to how terrorism affects young people's engagement in sports in Balochistan.

Research Hypotheses

H_A 1 The opinions of male and female students on how terrorism affects young people's engagement in sports vary significantly.

H_A 2 The opinions of male and female students on how terrorism affects young people's engagement in sports varies significantly.

H_A 3 Regarding how terrorism affects juvenile sports engagement, urban and rural students' mean scores differ significantly.

H_A 4 According to the students, terrorism is the main factor influencing young people's engagement in sports.

Significance of the Study

Understanding Youth Sports Engagement: The study can provide valuable insights into the level of youth participation in sports activities in Balochistan. It can shed light on the types of sports being played, the frequency of participation, and the factors influencing youth engagement in sports. **Health and Well-being:** Youth sports participation has numerous physical, mental, and social benefits. By examining the state of youth sports in Balochistan, the study can assess the impact on the health and well-being of young individuals in the province. This information can inform policymakers, educators, and health professionals about the need for interventions to promote active lifestyles among youth. **Identification of Barriers:** The study can identify barriers and challenges faced by youth in Balochistan when it comes to sports participation. Factors such as lack of infrastructure, limited access to equipment, cultural norms, financial constraints, and gender disparities may affect youth sports engagement. Identifying these barriers can help develop strategies and policies to overcome them, thereby promoting inclusivity and equal opportunities for all. **Talent Identification and Development:** Balochistan, like other regions, may possess hidden talent in various sports disciplines. This study can serve as a platform to identify promising young athletes who can be nurtured and provided with appropriate training and resources to develop their skills. It can also highlight the need for talent development programs and sports academies to support these

talented individuals. **Socioeconomic Impact:** The study's findings can highlight the potential socioeconomic impact of youth sports participation in Balochistan. Engaging youth in sports can have positive effects on the local economy, tourism, and community development. It can create opportunities for employment, infrastructure development, and social cohesion within the province. **Policy Recommendations:** The research can offer evidence-based recommendations to policymakers, education authorities, and sports organizations to enhance youth sports participation in Balochistan. It can guide the formulation of policies and initiatives aimed at increasing access to sports facilities, improving coaching and training programs, addressing gender disparities, and fostering a sports-friendly environment for youth.

Method and Materials

The study's goal was to evaluate how terrorism-related variables affected young people's engagement in sports in different Balochistan areas. The author of the study used the following research techniques and resources to arrive at certain results and conclusions.

Population

The population is the whole collection of items (people or objects) that satisfy the sample requirements for a certain characteristic. (J. R. Weeks, 2020). The study's restricted population of interest consists of all male and female students registered at degrees and inter-colleges in Baluchistan, Pakistan. Over Baluchistan's 30 districts, there are 66 institutions that award degrees to men and 37 that award degrees to women.

Showing an of Balochistan Various Colleges Name with Districts Name:

| S # | Name of District | No of Male Colleges | No of Female Colleges | Total Colleges |
|-----|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Awaran | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 2. | Zhob | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3. | Washuk | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 4. | Sibi | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 5. | Sherani | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 6. | Panjgor | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 7. | Nushki | 1 | 1 | 2 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 8. | Naseer Abad | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 9. | Kharan | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 10. | Jhall Magsi | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 11. | Harnai | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 12. | DeraBughti | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 13. | Chaghi | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 30. | Barkan | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 14. | Ziarat | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 15. | Sohbat Pur | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 16. | Mastung | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 17. | Loralai | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 18. | Killa Saifullah | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 19. | Jaffar Abad | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 20. | Gwadar | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 21. | Lasbela District | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 22. | Killa Abdullah | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 23. | Kalat | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 24. | Turbat | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 25. | Pishin | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 26. | Musa Khail | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 27. | Khuzdar | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 28. | Kachi Bolan | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 29. | Quetta | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Total colleges (male & female) | | 66 | 37 | 103 |
| Total colleges in Balochistan 66+37= 103 | | | | |

Source: Government of Baluchistan official website, personal visits at colleges higher and technical education department secretariate, Quetta.

Survey Approach

The most popular technique of observation in the social sciences, according to an examination of social research methodology, is the survey approach (Ginting, D. 2022). According to Ritchie, Lewis, Nicholls, and Ormston (2013), surveys are a good way to gauge sentiments among sizable populations. To ascertain the impact of Terrorism on young sports participation, a survey study technique

using quantitative instruments was utilized.

Sample and Selection of a Sample

According to Egdell, Cook, Stavert, Ritchie, Tolson, and Danson (2021), a sample is a subset of a population that is selected to represent the entire population. Sampling is the process of selecting individuals or items from a larger group, called the population, to estimate characteristics or make inferences about the whole population.

The fundamental rule for sample size is to keep it as wide as possible to maximize the sample's representativeness. The number of samples collected must increase along with the total amount of variables that are being investigated to discover significant correlations or discrepancies. 10% of the overall student population, both male and female, was picked from the specified colleges as the sample size for the study. The sample was gathered by the researcher using a two-stage sampling approach. Using Lamb, Guenther, Gay, and Westberg (1987), the researcher selected 6 districts for the first stage (about 20% of the total 30 districts). Every district was considered a cluster. The researcher used a stratified random sampling procedure in the second step and chose 10% of the samples from each stratum (male and female). The sample is described in detail below.

Showing a Detailed Description of the Population

| S # | District | Total Male Colleges | Total Male Students | 10% Sample | Total Female Colleges | Total Female Students | 10% Sample | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|--|
| 1. | Zhob | 1 | 296 | 29.6 | 1 | 186 | 18.6 | |
| 2. | Quetta | 8 | 2513 | 251.3 | 8 | 1732 | 173.2 | |
| 3. | Pishin | 4 | 1190 | 119 | 1 | 335 | 33.5 | |
| 4. | Naseerabad | 1 | 220 | 22 | 1 | 195 | 19.5 | |
| 5. | Mastung | 2 | 431 | 43.1 | 1 | 290 | 29 | |
| 6. | Killa Saifullah | 2 | 475 | 47.5 | 2 | 390 | 39 | |
| Total of each column | | 18 | 5125 | 512 | 14 | 3128 | 312 | |
| | | Sample: 512+312 = 824 | | | | | | |

Tool for Data Collection:

To gather primary data, the researcher created and applied workable questionnaires. Five response options were provided in the survey's design, along with a Likert-type scale. The responses were: Agree (A), Strongly Agree (SA), Neither Disagree (NDA), Disagree (DA), and Strongly Disagree (SDA). The respondents were required to express how much they agreed or disagreed with the claims. The questions' weight was determined by rating them from 1 to 5 on a scale.

| S # | Options | Weight | Code |
|-----|-------------------|--------|------|
| 1. | Strongly Disagree | 1 | SDA |
| 2. | Disagree | 2 | DA |
| 3. | Neither Disagree | 3 | NDA |
| 4. | Agree | 4 | A |
| 5. | Strongly Agree | 5 | SA |

Pilot Testing:

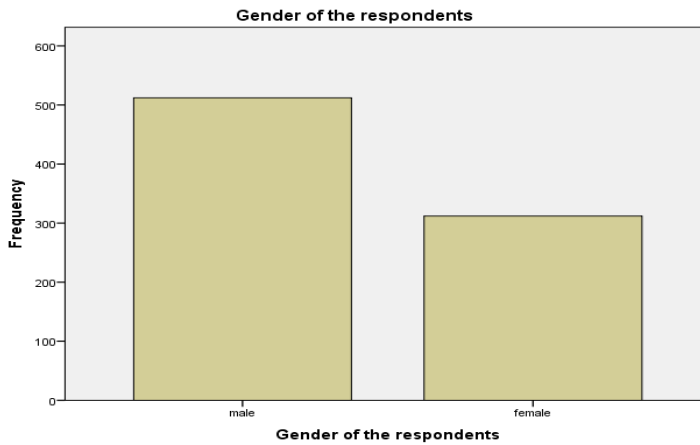
36 male students and 23 female students who were not sampled responders completed the questionnaire's final form for testing. The primary goal of the pilot project was to conduct a small sample's worth of pre-testing on the created questionnaires. The questionnaire was revised after a conversation with the study supervisor and consideration of the responses, challenges, and misunderstandings raised by the respondents.

Presentation and Data Analyses

The presentation and analysis of the data that was gathered are the topics of this chapter. The section has been divided into two categories by the researcher: descriptive analysis and inferential analyses. Viewpoints of men and women on many dimensions are further separated into two sections inside the description section. The replies of the pupils are estimated using frequencies and percentages. To validate the set of hypotheses, the researcher used inferential statistics, such as the t-test and ANOVA.

Frequencies and Sample Percentages by Gender

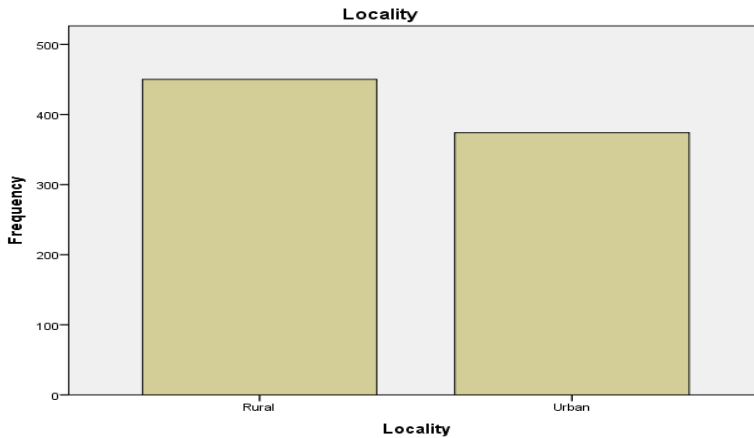
| Gender | Frequency | Valid % | Percentage |
|--------|-------------------------------|---------|------------|
| | Cumulative% Percentage | | |
| Male | 512 | 62.1 | 62.1 |
| | 62.1 | | |
| Female | 312 | 37.9 | 37.9 |
| | 100.0 | | |
| Total | 824 | 100.0 | 100.0 |



According to the gender-specific frequencies and percentages shown above, the sample consisted of 312 females and 512 men, or 62.1% of the total. The study's whole sample size was 824.

Locality-Wise Frequencies and Percentages of the Sample

| Locality | Frequency | Valid % | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Rural | 450 | 54.6 | 54.6 |
| Urban | 374 | 45.4 | 45.4 |
| Total | 824 | 100.0 | 100.0 |



The table displays the sample's locality-specific frequencies and percentages, revealing that 374 (45.4%) of the sample's 450 participants were urban and 450 (54.6%), respectively. In the study, 824 people made up the 100% sample.

Table displaying the views of male students on how child sports participation is impacted by terrorism.

| S # | Statement | SD | DA | ND | A | SA |
|-----|--|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | A % | % | A % | % | % |
| 1 | The dread of terrorism prevents young people from participating in sports. | 16 | 25 | 70 | 321 | 80 |
| | | (3.13%) | (4.8%) | (13.67%) | (62.70%) | (15.63%) |
| | | 10 | 18 | 20 | 419 | 45 |
| 2 | The threat of terrorism makes kids feel unsafe on playgrounds. | (1.95%) | (3.5%) | (3.9%) | (81.84%) | (8.7%) |
| | | 40 | 376 | 23 | 45 | 28 |
| | | (7.81%) | (73.44%) | (4.49%) | (8.79%) | (5.47%) |
| 4 | While traveling to the arena, players experience unease. | 13 | 34 | 46 | 411 | 8 |
| | | (2.54%) | (6.6%) | (8.9%) | (80.27%) | (1.56%) |
| | | 12 | 24 | 39 | 399 | 38 |
| 5 | Parents restrict their children from participating in sports out of concern for terrorism. | (2.12%) | (4.6%) | (7.6%) | (77.39%) | (7.4%) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|------|------|------|------|
| | | 34 | 9% | 2% | 93 | 2% |
| | |) |) |) |) |) |
| 6 | Parents restrict their kids from participating in sporting events that are organized by well-known companies. | 12 | 355 | 77 | 40 | 28 |
| | | (2. | (69. | (15. | (7.8 | (5.4 |
| | | 34 | 34 | 04 | 1% | 7% |
| | |) |) |) |) |) |
| | | 53 | 67 | 24 | 112 | 256 |
| 7 | Sports involvement among youth is adversely impacted by terrorism. | (10 | (13. | (4.6 | (21. | (50 |
| | | .3 | 09 | 9% | 88 | %) |
| | |) |) |) |) |) |

Cumulatively, the table shows that most of the male respondents 321 (62.70%) agreed that the dread of terrorism prevents young people from participating in sports, 419 (81.84%) students agreed that the threat of terrorism makes kids feel unsafe on playgrounds, and 376 (73.44%) respondents replied that Youths talk about terrorism, which lowers college athletes' self-esteem. Similarly, the data shows that 411 (80.27%) students agreed that while traveling to the arena, players experience unease, and 399 (77.93%) agreed that Parents restrict their children from participating in sports out of concern for terrorism. At the same time, the sketched table shows that 355 (69.34%) students disagreed with the statement that parents restrict their kids from participating in sporting events that are organized by well-known companies. The data has shown that 256 (50%) male college students were strongly agreeing that Sports involvement among youth is adversely impacted by terrorism.

Table displaying the views of female students on how terrorism affects young people's engagement in sports.

| S # | Statement | SD | | | | |
|--------|--|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | A (%) | DA (%) | ND A (%) | A (%) | SA (%) |
| 1 | The dread of terrorism prevents young people from participating in sports. | 22 | 21 | 34 | 23 | 212 |
| | | (7. | (6. | (10. | (7. | (67. |
| | | 05 | 73 | 90 | 37 | 95 |
| | |) |) |) |) |) |
| 2 | The threat of terrorism makes kids feel unsafe on playgrounds | 10 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 234 |
| | | (3. | (3. | (10 | (75. | |
| | | 21 | 85 | (7.0 | .9 | 00 |
| | |) |) | 5%) |) |) |
| 3 | Youths talk about terrorism, which lowers college athletes' self-esteem. | 1 | 6 | 21 | 28 | 256 |
| | | (0. | (1. | (6.7 | (8. | (82. |
| | | 32 | 92 | 3%) | 97 | 05 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|-----|------|------|
| | | %) | %) | %) | %) |
| 4 | | 19 | 15 | 46 | 54 |
| . | | (6. | (4. | (14. | (17 |
| | While traveling to the arena, players experience | 09 | 81 | 74 | .3 |
| | unease. | %) | %) | %) | 05 |
| 5 | | | | | 18 |
| . | | 28 | 30 | 29 | 2 |
| | | (8. | (9. | | (58 |
| | Parents restrict their children from participating | 97 | 62 | (9.2 | .3 |
| | in sports out of concern for terrorism. | %) | %) | 9%) | 78 |
| 6 | | | | | 21 |
| . | | 12 | 13 | 31 | 1 |
| | Parents restrict their kids from participating in | (3. | (4. | | (67 |
| | sporting events that are organized by well- | 85 | 17 | (9.9 | .6 |
| | known companies. | %) | %) | 4%) | 42 |
| 7 | | | | | 28 |
| . | | 2 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| | | (0. | (1. | | (92 |
| | Sports involvement among youth is adversely | 64 | 28 | (1.9 | .6 |
| | impacted by terrorism. | %) | %) | 2%) | (3.5 |
| | | | | | 2%) |

The table shows that 212 (76.95%) of female respondents strongly agreed that The dread of terrorism prevents young people from participating in sports in response to item # 2, 234 (75.00%) of the female student strongly agreed that The threat of terrorism makes kids feel unsafe on playgrounds, 256 (82.05%) female students were strongly agreed that Youths talk about terrorism, which lowers college athletes' self-esteem and 178 (57.05%) of the girls' students were strongly agreed that while traveling to the arena, players experience unease. At the same time, 182 (58.03%) agreed that parents restrict their children from participating in sports out of concern for terrorism, and 211 (67.06%) agreed with the statement that parents restrict their kids from participating in sporting events that are organized by well-known companies. The table indicated that 289 (92.06%) of the female students at the colleges agreed that Sports involvement among youth is adversely impacted by terrorism.

Table comparing how male and female students believe that terrorism has an impact on young people's engagement in sports.

| Factor | Group Statistics | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------|-----|----------------|-------|------|---|
| | Gender of the respondents | N | Std. Deviation | Mean | Sig. | T |
| Effect | of Male | 512 | 1.3909 | 3.068 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|--------|-------|------|--------|
| Terrorism on Youth Sports Participation | Female | 312 | 1.3996 | 3.814 | .000 | -7.447 |
|---|--------|-----|--------|-------|------|--------|

Significant at 0.05

In the table above 512 men and 312 women were surveyed regarding how involvement in youth sports was impacted by terrorism. The average for men was 3.06, while the average for women was 3.81. Both the male and female standard deviations were 1.39. The researcher discovered that there is a significant difference between men and females' perceptions of the impact of terrorism on child sports participation, as indicated by the statistic $t(822) = -7.447, p < 0.05$. Girls' averages are higher than boys' averages ($3.81 > 3.06$). Therefore, it can be said that there is a clear distinction in how males and females see the impact of terrorism on young people's participation in sports.

The following table compares how rural and urban students view how involvement in youth sports is affected by terrorism.

| Group Statistics | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----|----------------|------|------|--------|
| Factor | The locality of the respondents | N | Std. Deviation | Mean | Sig. | T |
| Effect of Terrorism on Youth Sports Participation | Rural | 450 | .786 | 3.67 | .076 | -6.336 |
| | Urban | 374 | .987 | 3.53 | | |

Significant at 0.05

In the above table 450 rural and 374 urban districts were surveyed regarding the impact of terrorism on youth sports participation. Rural had a mean of 3.67 while urban had a mean of 3.53. Ural's standard deviation was .786, and Urban's was .987. The researcher discovered that there is a substantial difference between rural and urban perceptions of the impact of terrorism on adolescent sports participation, with $t(822) = -6.336, p > 0.05$ showing this to be the case. ($3.67 > 3.53$) The rural mean is higher than the urban mean. It follows that the impression of the impact of terrorism on juvenile sports participation varies significantly between rural and urban areas.

Surveys on the effects of terrorism on youth sports participation were conducted in 450 rural and 374 urban areas. In contrast to metropolitan areas, rural areas had a mean of 3.67. The standard deviation of Ural was .786, whereas that of Urban was .987. As shown by $t(822) = -6.336, p > 0.05$, the researcher found that there is a significant difference between rural and urban assessments of the effect

of terrorism on teenage sport participation. ($3.67 > 3.53$) Greater than the urban mean is the rural mean. As a result, perceptions of how terrorism has affected young people's engagement in sports vary greatly across rural and urban locations.

Male Students' Points of View

The results showed that 512 male respondents provided their opinions on how terrorism affects young people's engagement in sports. Most of the male students (321 out of 512) who participated in the data analysis agreed that youths' fear of terrorism stops them from participating in sports, the researcher discovered after analyzing the data. Most male college students in Baluchistan (419 out of 512) agreed that the threat of terrorism makes children feel unsafe on playgrounds; 376 out of 512 disagreed that youth talk about terrorism lowers college athletes' self-esteem, and most (411) male students agreed that players feel uneasy while traveling to the arena. However, many respondents (399 out of 512) also said that parents should prevent their kids from doing sports out of fear of terrorism. The study also discovered that a maximum of (355) college-level students disagreed with the claim that parents forbid their children from taking part in athletic activities that are put on by well-known organizations. Most of the male students (255 out of 512) strongly agreed with the assertion that terrorism has a negative influence on young people's participation in sports.

Female Students' Points of View

The researcher discovered that 312 female respondents provided their opinions on how terrorism affects young people's engagement in sports. Both male and female participants in the study completed the identical questionnaire, which was used to collect data. After doing data analysis, the researcher discovered that most of the female students (121 out of 312) strongly agreed that youths avoid engaging in sports because of their fear of terrorism. Many female college students in Baluchistan strongly agreed—234 out of 312—that the danger of terrorism makes children feel insecure on playgrounds and that young people's discussions about terrorism reduce college athletes' self-esteem. The majority (178) of female students overwhelmingly concurred that players feel uneasy as they make their way to the arena. However, most female respondents (182 out of 312) also concurred that parents should prevent their kids from engaging in sports out of worry about terrorism. A maximum of (211) female college students were found to agree with the assertion that parents should not allow their children to participate in athletic activities put on by well-known organizations. Most of the female students 289 out of 312 agreed that terrorism has a negative influence on young people's participation in sports.

Considering how terrorism affects young people's engagement in sports

Terrorism can have a significant impact on youth sports participation, primarily due to the fear and insecurity it creates within communities. Here are some points to consider when discussing the effect of terrorism on youth sports participation: **Fear and Security Concerns:** Acts of terrorism generate fear and raise security concerns within society. Parents and guardians may be hesitant to allow their children to participate in public activities, including youth sports, due to concerns about safety. The threat of potential attacks can deter families from engaging in activities that they perceive as high-risk. **Decreased Participation Rates:** The fear and security concerns associated with terrorism can result in decreased participation rates in youth sports. Parents may opt to keep their children away from public gatherings or crowded spaces, including sports events, to minimize their exposure to potential risks. This decline in participation can lead to a loss of talent and potential opportunities for young athletes. (Edobor, 2014)

Impact on Infrastructure: Acts of terrorism can also damage or destroy sports facilities, making it challenging for youth sports organizations to provide safe and suitable venues for training and competitions. The destruction of infrastructure can disrupt the regular schedules of training sessions and competitions, further discouraging youth from participating in sports. (Taylor & Toohey, 2007). **Psychological Impact:** The psychological effects of terrorism can be profound, particularly for young individuals. Exposure to violence and traumatic events can lead to increased anxiety, stress, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Such psychological impact can deter youth from engaging in sports, as they may associate public spaces, including sports venues, with fear and potential danger. (Umezina, R. N., & Elendu, I. C. 2012)

While terrorism can have a detrimental effect on youth sports participation, it is essential to foster an environment that promotes safety, resilience, and inclusivity. By addressing security concerns, providing psychological support, and emphasizing the positive impact of sports, communities can mitigate the impact of terrorism and encourage youth to participate in sports activities. (Thomson, A., Hayes, M., Hanlon, C., Toohey, K., & Taylor, T. 2023). **Efforts to Counter the Effects:** Despite the challenges posed by terrorism, efforts can be made to counter its impact on youth sports participation. Communities and sports organizations can implement enhanced security measures to provide a safer environment for participants. Public awareness campaigns and educational initiatives can also address the psychological effects of terrorism and promote resilience among youth.

Importance of Sports in Overcoming Adversity: Youth sports play a crucial role in promoting physical health, social interaction, and personal development.

Engaging in sports can help young individuals build resilience, teamwork skills, and a sense of community. Encouraging youth to participate in sports despite the challenges posed by terrorism can contribute to their overall well-being and help them overcome adversity. (Thompson, 2008). Social and Cultural Division: Acts of terrorism can create social and cultural divisions, which can indirectly affect youth sports participation. Communities may become fragmented along religious, ethnic, or ideological lines, leading to decreased interaction and collaboration among different groups. This division can negatively impact the inclusivity and diversity within youth sports programs. (Wade, 2009).

Recommendations addressing how terrorism may affect young people's engagement in sports:

1. **Ensure Security Measures:** Enhance security measures at sports facilities and events to provide a safe and secure environment for participants. This may include increased surveillance, strict access control, and thorough screening procedures. Collaborate with law enforcement agencies and local authorities to implement effective security protocols.
2. **Community Engagement:** Encourage community involvement in promoting sports activities and creating a sense of unity and resilience. Organize community-led initiatives, sports festivals, and events that bring together youth and their families to foster a supportive and inclusive environment.
3. **Sports for Peace Programs:** Implement sports programs that specifically aim to counter the impact of terrorism and promote peacebuilding among youth. These programs can include activities that promote dialogue, teamwork, and conflict resolution skills through sports, helping to build trust, understanding, and resilience among participants.
4. **Psychological Support:** Provide psychological support and counseling services to youth who have been affected by terrorism or witnessed traumatic events. Create safe spaces where individuals can share their experiences and receive support to cope with emotional challenges. Collaborate with mental health professionals and organizations to ensure adequate support is available.
5. **Educational Initiatives:** Integrate education on peace, tolerance, and resilience within sports programs. Incorporate curriculum components that address the impact of terrorism and emphasize the values of sportsmanship, respect, and cooperation. Use sports as a medium to teach important life skills, promote positive values, and empower youth to become agents of change within their communities.
6. **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in the development of sports infrastructure, particularly in areas affected by terrorism. Improve

accessibility to sports facilities, including the construction or renovation of fields, courts, and gyms. This can provide youth with better opportunities to participate in sports and engage in healthy recreational activities.

7. **Coach and Volunteer Training:** Provide training and capacity-building programs for coaches, volunteers, and community leaders. These programs should focus on developing their skills in promoting sports participation, building resilience, and fostering a safe and inclusive environment. Encourage coaches and volunteers to serve as positive role models for youth, promoting the values of sportsmanship and unity.
8. **Partnerships and Funding:** Foster partnerships with local and international organizations, government agencies, and private sector entities to secure funding and resources for youth sports programs. Collaborate with stakeholders to develop sustainable funding mechanisms and seek support for infrastructure development, equipment provision, and training opportunities.

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