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Existing Sports Infrastructure Of Pakistan And Provincial Sports Boards And Its Impacts On Sports Development: An Assessment Study

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Abstract

The research was designed to assess the importance of sports infrastructure and impact of sports infrastructure on sports development. Sports and games are the backbones of any nation's mental and physical health and back bone of sports is sports infrastructure. Adequate sports infrastructure including sports equipment's, stadiums, sports hostel, grounds, gym, sports training centers for various sports is needed for sport development. This research has quantitative approach. A structured questionnaire was designed for the employees of Pakistan and provincial sports boards (Punjab. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Baluchistan, and Sindh) of Pakistan which was the targeted population. After the pilot testing questionnaire was finalized and filled from the targeted population. The Shapiro-Wilk test was used to analyze the data for mean scores and standard deviations (SD), regression analysis, reliability, normality, percentage and frequency was used to elicit findings. All respondent strongly agreed that the main reason of retrogression of sports in Pakistan due to non-availability of basic infrastructure of sports, lack of sports facilities and bad sports polices. Improving in infrastructure can improve the sports in Pakistan. Progression of Sports in [1]Pakistan is possible by strengthening the Pakistan and provincial sports boards through formulation of new sports policies, allocation of proper budget for sports infrastructure for monitor the performance of sports organizations and players for progress of sports in Pakistan. Provincial governments should allocate the budget for maintenance and construction of sports infrastructure. The improvement will be started from grass root level. There was not sufficient sponsorship for sports and games from the different departments of government or the private sector. Pakistan and provincial sports boards will make a liaison with private sector for strengthen the sports in Pakistan. Strengthen the sports in rural areas and search new potential in sports.

Key Words: *Sports Infrastructure, Pakistan and provincial sports boards, Sports Development.*

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INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is located in a unique part of the world that has repeatedly been subject to invasion, and every attacker has left behind a part of their civilization, religion and way of life, including pastimes. Although Muslim rulers were of different cultural backgrounds, the common characteristic among them was that they propagated their religion and constant converted the local population to Islam. Those Muslim rulers who were belong from Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan, were introduced to the subcontinent with education and sports. Physical fitness and horse riding were basic needs of the rulers of that time, as they needed armies that were capable in these attributes. (Howe, 2002). Sports help the peoples in character building, developed analytical, critical and strategic thinking, produce leadership skills, learn goal setting and risk taking and management (David ,2015).

The peculiarity of the sport is, it's not only satisfied the individual fitness and health needs but also effects on socialization, social integration, democracy, and public health (Heinemann, 2005). The peoples of Pakistan love with sports, and takes massive conceit in the achievements of its athletes.

So, government should make some strategies to create an awareness within the people to participate in the sport activities for the creation of healthy and fit nation. In Pakistan, sports are organized, managed, marketed and supported mainly by the Government through Pakistan Sports Board. No doubt there is dearth of sports infrastructure in Pakistan, yet there are various causes of this miserable condition of Pakistani athletes, which make them unable to make remarkable impact in any sports. It is known fact that development of sports depends on accessibility of sports infrastructures and proper maintenance and utilization of sports infrastructure. In Pakistan, the standard of sports infrastructure is not at a satisfactory level for a number of reasons. The lack of infrastructural facilities is one of the major constraints in the process of development of sports in Pakistan. (Miller, & Lawrence, 2001).

The government of Pakistan committed to improve the standards of sports performance at levels. The construction of sports infrastructure despite some ups and down since the creation of Pakistan which is the important component of sports. The government was also provided the fund for sports infrastructure. The government was provided sports fund only from public resources. It was also compelled to interfere and audit sporting execution in line with public ambition. Government interference was regular and stable, ranging from the founding of sports organizations, to investigation, to stakeholder meetings, to strategy promulgation on sports. To construct the international level sports infrastructure when government and private sponsorship are jointly work together for the provision sports infrastructure and other facilities of sports which is helpful for promotion of sports in order to achieve better result at national and international level. (Sanchez-Triana, 2014)

All the region in Pakistan has insufficient sports infrastructure, which give birth to fewer opportunities for development of physical education and sports. Statistical data of Pakistan showed that 42% peoples in Pakistan love participating in cricket, while other sports including Badminton, Cycling, Running, Football, Volleyball, Tennis, Swimming, etc.) are down 13%. Pakistan has never been raised as a sportsman. Because the only sports cricket has sufficient sports infrastructure and other sports is yet to go towards developing and flourishing sports infrastructure in Pakistan. (Arshad et.al., 2016)

Pakistan Sports Board (PSB) was established under the Ministry of Education in 1962 as a corporate body of organizations with the aim of promoting and improving the standards of sports in Pakistan. In 1972 Pakistan Sports Board was reviewed the Education /Sports policy and recommended the establishment of the National Sports Trust with a vision that to make the sports sector much more strengthen. In July 1977, with the creation of Ministry of Culture,

Sports and Tourism, the administrative control of Pakistan Sports Board was transferred to it. In June 2011 the Ministry of Sports devolution, the administrative control of the Pakistan Sports Board (PSB) has transferred to Ministry of Inter Provincial Coordination (IPC) PSB is corporate body with the vision to promote and developing uniform standards of sports comparable to the standards prevailing internationally , to Provide the fitness standard to the community of Pakistan by providing the recreation, and self-satisfaction, to make an ensure the optimally, effectively utilization of available Sports infrastructure and to ensuring the smooth conduct of sports activities throughout the country and to make the policies for promotion of sports, enhancing public awareness and affiliation with the teams by ensuring mass participation, realizing intellectual and physical potential of all participants from inter club level to national level for all ages without discrimination of Gender, Language, Race, and Culture.

Federal Government of Pakistan allocated the budget for sports. It is responsibility of PSB to plan disbursement the budget to the provincial boards and sports federations. However, it also responsibility of PSB to plan a strategy for peoples to create an interest in sports. Sport and other recreational activities are considered as important sources of fun and enjoyment and an appropriate channel for utilization of exuberant energy (kirstin, et al., 2012; Hadier., 2008).
The definition of sports infrastructure in a broader sense is, as basic facilities, services and installations that provide to the sports organizations, players, athletes and other members of the public who are interested to participate in the sport, recreation, training or in sports competitive events. The sport infrastructure includes sports facilities (sports halls, sports boats, sports courts, and swimming pools etc.,) and sports programs (conducted by sports organizations, sports clubs, federations, Associations and private commercial events). Other studies include similar parks and recreation areas in sports infrastructure. (Humphreys and Ruseki, (2007); Jabeen et al., (2020) Walker & Mondello., 2012).
In Pakistan, the standard of sports infrastructure is not at a satisfactory level for a number of reasons. First of all, Pakistani government does not give the attention towards sports and sports infrastructure The lack of infrastructural facilities is one of the major constraints in the process of development of sports in Pakistan. (Miller et al., 2001).
Pakistan ruled on Hockey, Squash, Cricket and Kabaddi till 1994. After this the downfall of sports in Pakistan were started and the athletes failed to public expectation, which has frequently led to extensive people's annoyance, unfavorable critique and sometimes recriminations for administrators and athletes. Hockey is our national games but the Government did not pay attention for development of hockey. The main reason of downfall of sports in Pakistan is lack of sports infrastructure. There is no fund for the salaries of Pakistan Hockey team player. On the other hand, a lot of sports infrastructure available for the Cricket, many sponsorships available for cricket players. It means the sports policy are not fully implemented. A lot of sports Federations are working for the development of sports in Pakistan but failed to do so. Pakistan Sports Board and Pakistan Olympic Association are responsible for the development of sports in Pakistan. Poor administration, lack of sports infrastructure and improper use of sports fund has badly impact sports development in Pakistan. Parallel sports federation also affect the promotion of sports in Pakistan. (Akhtar & Rob , 2018)
The current investigation will be beneficial in the context of the development of sports infrastructure, facilities and sports in Pakistan Sports Board, Provincial Sports Boards, and Ministry of inter provincial coordination and National Sports Federation. In addition, it will help guide and improve the quality of sports infrastructure Pakistan Sports Board, and the results of the study will further open up new ways for athletes to choose their carriers. This study will help the sports planners for the development and progress of sports in Pakistan.

Research Question

Sports and games are the backbones of any nation's mental and physical health and back bone of sports are the sports infrastructure.

"Availability of sports structure in Pakistan and its impact on the performance of plyers at national and international level."

Objectives

1 To explore the availability of existing sports infrastructure and facilities.
2 Investigate the combined influence of various aspects of sports infrastructure assessment and Pakistan and provincial sports boards of Pakistan strategies for Improvement of sports.
3 Assessment of Existence Infrastructure of Sports vs strategies of Pakistan and provincial sports.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The peculiarity of the sport is, it's not only satisfied the individual fitness and health needs but also effects on socialization, social integration, democracy, and public health (Heinemann, 2005). So, government should make some strategies to create an awareness within the people to participate in the sport activities for the creation of healthy and fit nation. Federal Government of Pakistan allocated the budget for sports. It is responsibility of PSB to plan disbursement the budget to the provincial boards and sports federations. However, it also responsibility of PSB to plan a strategy for peoples to create an interest in sports. Sport and other recreational activities are considered as important sources of fun and enjoyment and an appropriate channel for utilization of exuberant energy (Hughson, et al., 2004; MacPhail et al., 2008).

Pakistan government should make the policies for sports not only for healthy nation but also for peace and tolerance in the present situation of Pakistan. It is possible only with provision of sports facilities and sports infrastructure. Adequate sport infrastructure is essential for the participation in the sport and sports cannot be performed without appropriate sports infrastructure and sport facilities. Many sports cannot be done without proper sports facility and sports infrastructure. The definition of sports infrastructure in a broader sense is, as basic facilities, services and installations that provide to the sports organizations, players, athletes and other members of the public who are interested to participate in the sport, recreation, training or in sports competitive events. The sport infrastructure includes sports facilities (sports halls, sports boats, sports courts, and swimming pools etc.,) and sports programs (conducted by sports organizations, sports clubs, federations, Associations and private commercial events). Other studies include similar parks and recreation areas in sports infrastructure. (Humphreys and Ruseki, (2007); Wicker et al., (2012) Hallmann et al., (2012)). Every game or sports required different sport infrastructure and sports facilities. A pool is needed for swimming and a prepared court is required for tennis. Allocation of space for parks and sports fields, is also need consideration in the urban planning. Policy makers or town planner should know the importance sports, and which type of sport infrastructure should be built as per requirement of the weather condition and community, to increase the sport participation.

Sports in Pakistan is an important part of Pakistani culture. Cricket, Hockey, Snooker, squash, football, are the most popular sports in Pakistan. Kabaddi and wrestling are the traditional sports of Pakistan.

Sports help the peoples in character building (Sports man ship), developed analytical, critical and strategic thinking, produce leadership skills, learn goal setting and risk taking and management (David ,2015).

Over recent years there has been an increase in sporting activity in Pakistan. Not only male but female of Pakistan also participated in national and international sports events. more international tournaments now take place in Pakistan. Now a days Pakistan was participated in Olympic games, Summer Olympics, Winter Olympic, Asian Games, Common wealth games, World champion games, Youth Olympics, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) games etc., since the turn of the century. But Sports activities are not possible without sports facilities and adequate sports infrastructure.

To study the importance of sports infrastructure and role of infrastructure in progress of sports in Pakistan. We should discuss the status of sport at the time of establishment of Pakistan and how sports gradually went in progression or retrogression. It is a fact that the Sports in Pakistan cannot progress without sports facilities and proper sports infrastructure What are the factors which affecting sporting activities? Sport is one of the most pervasive institutions in modern societies and considered as a very effective means which helps in the collective development of an individual. A research study has claimed that sport has emerged in modern societies as an institution with the aim to disseminate and transmit social values (Danish et al., 2004); Gamage et al.,2008)

Methodology

Present study was quantitative research study. In this study structured Questionnaire, methods were used to assess the existing sports infrastructure in Pakistan and its impacts on sports development. The research was designed to assess and analyzed that what is the importance and impact of infrastructure of sports on sports development. In this study structural questionnaire was designed. Use of quantitative methods allowed quantification of data. According to Christine (2009) quantitative methods belong to the positivist paradigm. Questionnaires were used to gather quantitative data. The target population is the entire population, or group, that a researcher is interested in researching and analyzing. The data was collected from targeted population to analyze the impact of sports infrastructure on development of sports. The populations were selected based on following reason

1. Persons who are utilized these sports infrastructure
2. Persons who are involved in the construction / maintenance of sports infrastructure
3. Authorities of Sports (Pakistan and provincial sports Boards)
   Keeping in view the employees of Pakistan and Provincial (Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Baluchistan, and Sind) sports were selected for the study.

Table No: 2 Pakistan &Provincial Sports Board Officials

Sr. No	Sports Boards	Respondents
1.	Sports Board Pakistan	234
2.	Sports Board Punjab	
3.	Sports Board Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
4.	Sports Board Baluchistan	
5.	Sports Board Sind	
	Actual respondent Populations	180

A structured questionnaire is used as a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. In the present study five-point Likert scale was chosen because it is excellent for present study. It is a

psychometric response scale in which responders specify their level of agreement to a statement typically in five points:

(1) Strongly disagree; (2) Disagree; (3) Neither agree nor disagree; (4) Agree; (5) Strongly agree.

Pilot testing questionnaire was carried out which is an important part of study. It is small scale preliminary study in which reliability, precision, feasibility, duration, easy to collect the desired data, adverse responses will be observed and checked. The questionnaire review, redesigned and re developed under the light of feedback of questionnaire. The developed questionnaires are pilot tested. (Paul ,1983). The size of pilot testing in present study was select 15 per questionnaire. Questionnaire for employees Pakistan and Provincial Sports Boards were consist of demographic information, assessment of existence infrastructure of sports, assessment of capacity of existence infrastructure, assessment of budget allocated for new/ existence infrastructure, assessment of capacity of under construction sports infrastructure, assessment of availability of facilities, contribution of sports board in development of sports in the existence infrastructure, and strategies for improvement. All the questionnaires were sorted and separate the completely filled questionnaires and analyzed.

Statistical Analysis

The Shapiro-Wilk test was used to analyze the data for mean scores and standard deviations (SD), regression analysis, reliability, normality, percentage and frequency was used to elicit findings. Spearman correlation coefficients among various scales of different populations are also calculated (Daniel,1999)

Result and Discussion

The data analysis of the current sports infrastructure in Pakistan and its influence on the development of sports as per objective of study. Existence aspects of sports infrastructure and their impact on Strategies for Improvement. The next step involves evaluating the accessibility of existing sports infrastructure in different areas, with the aim of identifying any discrepancies and regional differences. Subsequently, examine the impact of several elements of sports infrastructure evaluation, in conjunction with contributions from federations, on the development of improvement programs. Further analyses concentrate on distinct aspects of infrastructure evaluation, encompassing the examination of the presence of sports infrastructure, the capability of current infrastructure, and the financial allotments for new or existing facilities. In addition, analyze the impact of evaluating the capacity of sports infrastructure that is currently being constructed and the availability of facilities on strategies for improvement. Ultimately, examine “how sports federations contribute to the advancement of current infrastructure and the resulting impact on the execution and effectiveness of enhancement efforts”. By conducting an extensive data analysis, our goal is to gain a detailed understanding of how different aspects of sports infrastructure influence the development of sports in Pakistan. This study will help us identify successful strategies for improving sports in the future.

Table 3 Reliability Assessment for Pakistan Sports Board Officials (n=180)

Scale	**No. of Items**	**Cronbach's Alpha**
Assessment of Existence Infrastructure of Sports (AEIS)	11	0.986

Assessment of Capacity of Existence Infrastructure (ACEI)	6	0.973
Assessment of Budget Allocated for New/ Existence Infrastructure (ABAEI)	15	0.972
Assessment of Capacity of under Construction Sports Infrastructure (ACCSI)	4	0.895
Assessment of Availability of Facilities (AFF)	6	0.905
Contribution of Federations in Development of Sports in the Existence Infrastructure (CFDSEI)	8	0.952
Strategies for Improvement (SI)	7	0.967
Over all	57	0.994

A reliability assessment was conducted to evaluate the internal consistency of various scales used to assess different aspects of sports infrastructure and development among Pakistan Sports Board officials (n = 180). The results indicate that all the scales exhibit excellent reliability, as demonstrated by high Cronbach's Alpha values. The scale for the Assessment of Existence Infrastructure of Sports (AEIS), consisting of 11 items, showed a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.986, indicating very high internal consistency. The Assessment of Capacity of Existence Infrastructure (ACEI) scale, with 6 items, also displayed excellent reliability with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.973. The Assessment of Budget Allocated for New/Existence Infrastructure (ABAEI) scale, which includes 15 items, had a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.972, again reflecting excellent reliability.

The scale for the Assessment of Capacity of under Construction Sports Infrastructure (ACCSI), consisting of 4 items, had a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.895, indicating good reliability. The Assessment of Availability of Facilities (AFF) scale, with 6 items, showed a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.905, also reflecting high reliability. The Contribution of Federations in Development of Sports in the Existence Infrastructure (CFDSEI) scale, comprising 8 items, exhibited excellent reliability with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.952.

Finally, the Strategies for Improvement (SI) scale, consisting of 7 items, showed a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.967, indicating very high internal consistency. Overall, the 57-item assessment achieved a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.994, suggesting that the entire set of scales used in the study is highly reliable for assessing the various dimensions of sports infrastructure and development.

Table -4 Normality Assessment for Pakistan Sports Board Officials (n=180)

Scales	Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	**df**	**Sig.**
Assessment of Existence Infrastructure of Sports (AEIS)	.756	180	<.001
Assessment of Capacity of Existence Infrastructure (ACEI)	.648	180	<.001
Assessment of Budget Allocated for New/ Existence Infrastructure (ABAEI)	.822	180	<.001
Assessment of Capacity of under Construction Sports Infrastructure (ACCSI)	.820	180	<.001
Assessment of Availability of Facilities (AFF)	.898	180	<.001
Contribution of Federations in Development of Sports in the Existence Infrastructure (CFDSEI)	.761	180	<.001
Strategies for Improvement (SI)	.703	180	<.001

A normality assessment was conducted using the Shapiro-Wilk test to evaluate whether the data for various scales among Pakistan Sports Board officials (n = 180) followed a normal distribution. The results indicate that all scales significantly deviated from normality, as reflected by the Shapiro-Wilk statistics and associated p-values (Sig.). For the Assessment of Existence Infrastructure of Sports (AEIS) scale, the Shapiro-Wilk statistic was 0.756, with a p-value of less than .001, indicating a significant departure from normality. Similarly, the Assessment of Capacity of Existence Infrastructure (ACEI) scale had a Shapiro-Wilk statistic of 0.648, with a p-value of less than .001, also suggesting non-normal distribution.

The Assessment of Budget Allocated for New/Existence Infrastructure (ABAEI) scale showed a Shapiro-Wilk statistic of 0.822, and the Assessment of Capacity of Under Construction Sports Infrastructure (ACCSI) scale had a statistic of 0.820, both with p-values of less than .001, indicating significant deviations from normality. The Assessment of Availability of Facilities (AFF) scale had a Shapiro-Wilk statistic of 0.898, also with a p-value of less than .001.

Additionally, the Contribution of Federations in Development of Sports in the Existence Infrastructure (CFDSEI) scale had a Shapiro-Wilk statistic of 0.761, and the Strategies for Improvement (SI) scale had a statistic of 0.703, both with p-values of less than .001, further confirming that the data for these scales do not follow a normal distribution. Overall, the Shapiro-Wilk test results across all scales indicate that the data significantly deviate from normality, suggesting that non-parametric statistical methods may be more appropriate for analyzing these variables.

Table -5 Demographic Characteristics for Pakistan Sports Board Officials (n=180)

Variables	**f**	**%**

Gender		
Male	116	64.4
Female	64	35.6
Province		
KPK	-	-
Punjab	-	-
Sindh	-	-
Baluchistan	-	-
Islamabad	180	100
Experience (In Board)		
5 Years	35	19.4
7 Years	35	19.4
10 Years	60	33.3
15 Years	50	27.8
Experience in Sports		
2 Years	29	16.1
3 Years	30	16.7
5 Years	38	21.1
Nill	83	46.1
Total professional Experience		
3 Years	23	12.8
5 Years	46	25.6
10 Years	58	32.2
Nill	53	29.4
Highest Academic Qualification		
Metric	7	3.9
Intermediate	31	17.2
Graduation	54	30.0

Master	49	27.2
M Phil	29	16.1
Ph D	10	5.6
Professional (Sports Regarding) Qualification		
Coaching Course	75	41.7
Sports Diploma	54	30.0
Nill	51	28.3
Experience as Player/Athlete		
Cricket	10	5.6
Athletic	32	17.8
Football	9	5.0
Volly Ball	12	6.7
Kabaddi	5	2.8
Badminton	4	2.2
Squash	7	3.9
Basketball	14	7.8
Tag of War	2	1.1
Cycling	3	1.7
Nill	82	45.6
Level of Experience as sports man/ Sports woman		
District	20	11.1
Provincial	20	11.1
National	140	77.8

f=Frequency, %= Percentage

The demographic characteristics of the Pakistan Sports Board officials (n = 180) reveal several key insights. The gender distribution indicates a higher proportion of males (64.4%) compared to females (35.6%). All participants were from Islamabad, with no representation from other provinces.

Regarding experience on the board, the majority of officials had 10 years of experience (33.3%), followed by those with 15 years (27.8%), 5 years (19.4%), and 7 years (19.4%). In terms of experience in sports, nearly half of the participants (46.1%) reported having no experience, while others had 5 years (21.1%), 3 years (16.7%), or 2 years (16.1%) of sports experience.

Total professional experience varied, with 32.2% of officials having 10 years, 25.6% with 5 years, 29.4% with no professional experience, and 12.8% with 3 years. In terms of academic qualifications, the largest group of officials had a graduation degree (30.0%), followed by those with a Master's degree (27.2%), Intermediate education (17.2%), M.Phil. (16.1%), Ph.D. (5.6%), and Metric (3.9%).

For professional sports-related qualifications, 41.7% had completed a coaching course, 30.0% had a sports diploma, and 28.3% had no formal sports qualification. Regarding experience as a player or athlete, the majority of officials (45.6%) reported no experience. Among those with experience, athletics was the most common sport (17.8%), followed by cricket (5.6%), volleyball (6.7%), and basketball (7.8%). Experience levels as sportspeople were predominantly at the national level (77.8%), with a smaller percentage having district (11.1%) or provincial (11.1%) experience.

Table 6 Availability of existing sports infrastructure and facilities for Pakistan Sports Board Officials (n=180)

Variables	**f**	**%**	**Variables**	**f**	**%**
Stadium			Gound Hockey		
Yes	75	41.7	Yes	62	34.4
No	105	58.3	No	118	65.6
Sports Hall			Gound Football		
Yes	76	42.2	Yes	62	34.4
No	104	57.8	No	118	65.6
Sports Fields			Gound Cricket		
Yes	141	78.3	Yes	62	34.4
No	39	21.7	No	118	65.6
Swimming Pool			Room for Players		
Yes	65	36.1	Yes	62	34.4
No	115	63.9	No	118	65.6
Fitness Facilities			Dining Hall		
Yes	77	42.8	Yes	62	34.4
No	103	57.2	No	118	65.6

Athletic Track (Outdoor)			Kitchen		
Yes	49	27.2	Yes	120	66.7
No	131	72.8	No	60	33.3
Courts Squash			Changing Room		
Yes	93	51.7	Yes	140	77.8
No	87	48.3	No	40	22.2
Courts Lawn Tennis			Storage Room for Players		
Yes	125	69.4	Yes	56	31.1
No	55	30.6	No	124	68.9
Hostel for players			Residential flats for Players		
Yes	85	47.2	Yes	26	14.4
No	95	52.8	No	154	85.6
Boxing Halls			Residential flats for officials		
Yes	62	34.4	Yes	43	23.9
No	118	65.6	No	137	76.1

f=Frequency, %= Percentage

The availability of existing sports infrastructure and facilities among Pakistan Sports Board officials (n = 180) reflects a varied distribution across different facilities. Less than half of the respondents reported access to a stadium (41.7%) and a sports hall (42.2%), with the majority lacking these facilities (58.3% and 57.8%, respectively). Similarly, ground hockey and ground football facilities were less available, with only 34.4% of respondents having access, while 65.6% lacked them. However, sports fields were more widely available, with 78.3% of officials reporting access.

In terms of specialized facilities, less than half of the respondents had access to a swimming pool (36.1%) or fitness facilities (42.8%), with a significant majority lacking these amenities (63.9% and 57.2%, respectively). Athletic tracks were even less common, with only 27.2% reporting access, while the majority (72.8%) did not have this facility. Squash courts were available to 51.7% of the respondents, and lawn tennis courts were accessible to 69.4%. However, essential player support facilities, such as hostels and residential flats for players, were less common, with 47.2% and 14.4% reporting availability, respectively. The availability of residential flats for officials was also limited, with only 23.9% having access.

Support facilities like rooms for players and dining halls were less available, with only 34.4% reporting access to each, while changing rooms were more commonly available, with 77.8% reporting access. In contrast, storage rooms for players were less common, with only 31.1% of respondents reporting access. Overall, the data suggests that while some basic sports infrastructure is available, there are significant gaps in the availability of key facilities and amenities for Pakistan Sports Board officials.

Table -7 Spearman Correlation of scales for Pakistan Sports Board Officials (n=180)

	Variables	**Mean**	**SD**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
1	meanAEIS	1.7778	0.77445	1	0.904** <0.001	0.982** <0.001	0.960** <0.001	0.939** <0.001	0.965** <0.001	0.935** <0.001
2	meanACEI	1.4546	0.77392		1	0.909** <0.001	0.874** <0.001	0.881** <0.001	0.892** <0.001	0.956** <0.001
3	meanABAEI	2.2167	0.87061			1	0.961** <0.001	0.934** <0.001	0.981** <0.001	0.951** <0.001
4	meanACCSI	1.9296	0.77415				1	0.986** <0.001	0.967** <0.001	0.914** <0.001
5	meanAAF	2.1880	0.79493					1	0.942** <0.001	0.878** <0.001
6	meanCFDSEI	1.8201	0.76214						1	0.935** <0.001
7	meanSI	1.5230	0.81195							1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). Assessment of Existence Infrastructure of Sports (AEIS), Assessment of Capacity of Existence Infrastructure (ACEI), Assessment of Budget Allocated for New/ Existence Infrastructure (ABAEI), Assessment of Capacity of under

Construction Sports Infrastructure (ACCSI), Assessment of Availability of Facilities (AFF), Contribution of Federations in Development of Sports in the Existence Infrastructure (CFDSEI), Strategies for Improvement (SI)

The Spearman correlation analysis among the scales for Pakistan Sports Board Officials (n = 180) reveals strong positive correlations across all variables, with significance at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). The mean for the Assessment of Existence Infrastructure of Sports (AEIS) was 1.7778 (SD = 0.77445), and it showed very strong correlations with other variables, including Assessment of Capacity of Existence Infrastructure (ACEI) ($r = 0.904$, $p < 0.001$), Assessment of Budget Allocated for New/Existence Infrastructure (ABAEI) ($r = 0.982$, $p < 0.001$), and Assessment of Capacity of under Construction Sports Infrastructure (ACCSI) ($r = 0.960$, $p < 0.001$).

Similarly, mean ACEI, with a mean of 1.4546 (SD = 0.77392), was highly correlated with ABAEI ($r = 0.909$, $p < 0.001$) and ACCSI ($r = 0.874$, $p < 0.001$). ABAEI, with a mean of 2.2167 (SD = 0.87061), also showed strong correlations with ACCSI ($r = 0.961$, $p < 0.001$) and the Assessment of Availability of Facilities (AFF) ($r = 0.934$, $p < 0.001$). Moreover, ACCSI (mean = 1.9296, SD = 0.77415) was very strongly correlated with AFF ($r = 0.986$, $p < 0.001$), and AFF (mean = 2.1880, SD = 0.79493) also had a strong correlation with Contribution of Federations in Development of Sports in the Existence Infrastructure (CFDSEI) ($r = 0.942$, $p < 0.001$). Finally, Strategies for Improvement (SI) (mean = 1.5230, SD = 0.81195) had strong positive correlations with all other scales, particularly with CFDSEI ($r = 0.935$, $p < 0.001$). These results indicate that the various assessments related to sports infrastructure, budget allocation, and strategies for improvement are highly interrelated, reflecting the integrated nature of these factors in the context of Pakistan Sports Board officials.

Table- 8 Regression Analysis for the study variables Assessment of Existence Infrastructure of Sports and Strategies for Improvement (n=180)

Variable	**B**	**β**	**SE**
Constant	-.297		.033
MeanAEIS	1.024	.976	.017
R^2	.953		

Predictors: (Constant), meanAEIS, Dependent Variable: meanSI

A regression analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between the Assessment of Existence Infrastructure of Sports (MeanAEIS) and Strategies for Improvement (meanSI) among 180 participants. The model was statistically significant, $F(1, 178) = 3648.13$, $p < .001$, and accounted for a substantial proportion of the variance in Strategies for Improvement scores, $R^2 = .953$. The constant term ($B = -0.297$, $SE = 0.033$) represents the estimated mean Strategies for Improvement score when the Assessment of Existence Infrastructure of Sports score is zero. The regression coefficient for MeanAEIS was $B = 1.024$, $\beta = 0.976$, $SE = 0.017$, and this coefficient was significant, $p < .001$. This indicates that for each one-unit increase in

MeanAEIS, the Strategies for Improvement score is estimated to increase by 1.024 units, holding all other variables constant.

Table -9 Regression Analysis for the study variables Assessment of Capacity of Existence Infrastructure and Strategies for Improvement (n=180)

Variable	B	β	SE
Constant	.017		.021
MeanACEI	1.035	.987	.013
R^2	.974		

Predictors: (Constant), meanACEI, Dependent Variable: meanSI

A regression analysis was performed to assess the relationship between the Assessment of Capacity of Existence Infrastructure (MeanACEI) and Strategies for Improvement (meanSI) among 180 participants. The regression model was statistically significant, $F(1, 178) = 6672.40$, $p < .001$, and explained a high proportion of the variance in Strategies for Improvement scores, $R^2 = .974$.

The constant term ($B = 0.017$, $SE = 0.021$) represents the estimated mean Strategies for Improvement score when the Assessment of Capacity of Existence Infrastructure score is zero. The regression coefficient for MeanACEI was $B = 1.035$, $\beta = 0.987$, $SE = 0.013$, which was significant, $p < .001$. This indicates that for each one-unit increase in MeanACEI, the Strategies for Improvement score is estimated to increase by 1.035 units, holding all other variables constant.

Table -10 Regression Analysis for the study variables Assessment of Budget Allocated for New/ Existence Infrastructure and Strategies for Improvement (n=180)

Variable	B	β	SE
Constant	-.449		.037
MeanABAEI	1.022	.974	.018
R^2	.949		

Predictors: (Constant), meanABAEI, Dependent Variable: meanSI

A regression analysis was conducted to evaluate the relationship between the Assessment of Budget Allocated for New/Existence Infrastructure (MeanABAEI) and Strategies for Improvement (meanSI) among 180 participants. The regression model was statistically significant, $F(1, 178) = 3332.74$, $p < .001$, and accounted for a substantial portion of the variance in Strategies for Improvement scores, $R^2 = .949$.

The constant term (B = -0.449, SE = 0.037) represents the estimated mean Strategies for Improvement score when the Assessment of Budget Allocated for New/Existence Infrastructure score is zero. The regression coefficient for MeanABAEI was B = 1.022, β = 0.974, SE = 0.018, and this coefficient was significant, $p < .001$. This implies that for each one-unit increase in MeanABAEI, the Strategies for Improvement score is estimated to increase by 1.022 units, while holding all other variables constant.

Table -11 Regression Analysis for the study variables Assessment of Capacity of under Construction Sports Infrastructure and Strategies for Improvement (n=180)

Variable	**B**	**β**	**SE**
Constant	-.475		.043
MeanACCSI	.902	.967	.018
R^2	.934		

Predictors: (Constant), meanACCSI, Dependent Variable: meanSI

A regression analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between the Assessment of Capacity of under Construction Sports Infrastructure (MeanACCSI) and Strategies for Improvement (meanSI) among 180 participants. The regression model was statistically significant, $F(1, 34) = 2538.26$, $p < .001$, and explained a high proportion of the variance in Strategies for Improvement scores, $R^2 = .934$.

The constant term (B = -0.475, SE = 0.043) represents the estimated mean Strategies for Improvement score when the Assessment of Capacity of under Construction Sports Infrastructure score is zero. The regression coefficient for MeanACCSI was B = 0.902, β = 0.967, SE = 0.018, and this coefficient was significant, $p < .001$. This indicates that for each one-unit increase in Mean ACCSI, the Strategies for Improvement score is estimated to increase by 0.902 units, holding all other variables constant.

Table -12 Regression Analysis for the study variables Assessment of Availability of Facilities and Strategies for Improvement (n=180)

Variable	**B**	**β**	**SE**
Constant	-.541		.068
MeanAAF	.943	.924	.029
R^2	.853		

Predictors: (Constant), meanAAF, Dependent Variable: meanSI

A regression analysis was performed to investigate the relationship between the Assessment of Availability of Facilities (MeanAAF) and Strategies for Improvement (meanSI) among 180 participants. The regression model was statistically significant, $F(1, 178) = 1033.49$, $p < .001$,

and explained a substantial proportion of the variance in Strategies for Improvement scores, R^2 = .853.

The constant term (B = -0.541, SE = 0.068) represents the estimated mean Strategies for Improvement score when the Assessment of Availability of Facilities score is zero. The regression coefficient for MeanAAF was B = 0.943, β = 0.924, SE = 0.029, and this coefficient was significant, p < .001. This implies that for each one-unit increase in MeanAAF, the Strategies for Improvement score is estimated to increase by 0.943 units, while holding all other variables constant.

Table -13 Regression Analysis for the study variables Contribution of Federations in Development of Sports in the Existence Infrastructure and Strategies for Improvement (n=180)

Variable	**B**	**β**	**SE**
Constant	-.356		.039
Mean CFDSEI	1.033	.969	.020
R^2	.939		

Predictors: (Constant), mean CFDSEI, Dependent Variable: meanSI

A regression analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between the Contribution of Federations in Development of Sports in the Existence Infrastructure (MeanCFDSEI) and Strategies for Improvement (meanSI) among 180 participants. The regression model was statistically significant, F(1, 178) = 2760.69, p < .001, and accounted for a substantial proportion of the variance in Strategies for Improvement scores, R^2 = .939.

The constant term (B = -0.356, SE = 0.039) reflects the estimated mean Strategies for Improvement score when the Contribution of Federations score is zero. The regression coefficient for Mean CFDSEI was B = 1.033, β = 0.969, SE = 0.020, which was significant, p < .001. This indicates that for every one-unit increase in Mean CFDSEI, the Strategies for Improvement score is estimated to increase by 1.033 units, while controlling for other variables.

Result

1. The Assessment of Existence Infrastructure of Sports findings suggest that has a very strong positive effect on Strategies for Improvement. Higher assessments of existing sports infrastructure are associated with more favorable strategies for improvement, highlighting the critical role of infrastructure in shaping strategic planning in sports management. The Assessment of Capacity of Existence Infrastructure results demonstrate that has a very strong positive effect on Strategies for Improvement. This suggests that improvements in the capacity of existing infrastructure are strongly associated with more effective strategies for enhancing sports programs, underscoring the importance of capacity in strategic planning for sports development. The amount of budget allocated for new or existing infrastructure has a very strong positive effect on Strategies for Improvement. (Darnell, 2010). This indicates that higher budget allocations are associated with more effective strategies for improving sports infrastructure, emphasizing the critical role of financial resources in enhancing sports development strategies. These results suggest that the capacity of under-construction sports infrastructure has a very strong positive effect on

Strategies for Improvement. Higher assessments of the capacity of ongoing projects are associated with more effective strategies for sports development, highlighting the importance of future infrastructure capacity in shaping strategic improvements in sports systems. (Coakley, 2002). These findings indicate that the availability of sports facilities has a strong positive effect on Strategies for Improvement. Higher assessments of facility availability are associated with more effective strategies for improving sports infrastructure, underscoring the critical role of facility accessibility in enhancing sports development strategies. These results suggest that the contribution of federations to the development of sports infrastructure has a very strong positive effect on Strategies for Improvement. Higher evaluations of federation contributions are associated with more effective strategies for sports development, emphasizing the importance of federation involvement in improving sports systems. (Christens, & Dolan, 2010).

All respondent strongly agreed that the main reason of retrogression of sports in Pakistan due to non-availability of basic infrastructure of sports, lack of sports facilities and bad sports polices. Improving in infrastructure can improve the sports in Pakistan. If sports bodies utilize sports funds efficiently and effectively for the improving the infrastructure and provision of sports facilities to the players, Pakistan achieved the sports target at national and international level. All the authorities are hopeful for the future of sports in Pakistan.

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