

INFLUENCE OF FAMILY UPON THE SPORT PARTICIPATION OF UNIVERSITIES' ATHLETES

Dr. Shahzaman Khan, Dr. Syed Zia-Ul-Islam, Dr. Yasmeen Iqbal

Abstract:

The main objective of the study was to highlight the role of family as influencing factor affecting sports participation among athletes in public and private sector universities. The study was based on four main hypotheses and were tested through multiple (categorical) regression and independent sample t-test with help of SPSS, 25 versions. Male and female athletes and sport officers were treated as targeted populace, both in public and private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. As a sample, 702 male and female athletes were selected including sport officers from both type universities through proportionate random sampling techniques. Among 702 selected sample 573 respondents were responded through self-developed structured-cum closed ended Likert type questionnaire. The validity, pilot testing and reliability of the self-developed questionnaire was made accordingly. The collected data was analyzed through the application categorical regression and independent sample t-test. The result of the study indicated that family has significantly influenced the sport participation among university's athletes both in public and private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. It was recommended that attitude of the family members should be supportive with reference to the participation of athletes in sport activities that may enhance the participation as well as the performance level among the university's athletes.

Key words: Family, Athletes, Influence, factor, universities.

Introduction:

It is a matter of fact that every one of us is associated with some type of family in the shape of parents, guardian, wards, and relative. It is also fact that family is the first social institution for every child. Most of the children follow their family rules, customs and tradition, and do as their parents want and directed in all aspects. Similarly, in the arena of sport, support and motivation of

the parents and family members for their wards keep great importance to involve them in sporting activities. The children want to participate in sport and wish to make their future in sport, but they are looking for the decision of their parents and family members. According to Grolnick, Friendly, and Bellas (2009) positive involvement of the parents and family members in different mat-

ters, increase their children motivation level. The author also pointed out that every parent's behavior is different among different population. Parents' show different expression, actions to communicate a set of values and family characteristics to the children according to their own choice; these affect the children own abilities and identities. Dweck (2010) said parent opinions and values affect the mindset, intelligence, and creativity of the children. Wuerth, Lee, and Alfermann (2004) that parents are the first agents and motivator to involve their wards in sport activities. Allender, Cowburn, and Foster (2006) found that children 5-10 years of age, participate in sport for enjoyment while youth, ages 10-18 years of age, want to compete in sport just because of their physical competency and social reception, as well as enjoyment. The author also found that most of the family member like mothers are less likely to allow their children to participate when the environment were unsafe.

Hollins (2016a) disclosed that to participate in organized sport, family must pay organizational sport fees and also to pro-

vide proper sport gear for their children to play safely. Santos, Esculcas, and Mota (2004) claim that the athletes belong to higher socio economic family can easily participate in organized sport as compare to those athletes who belong to lower socio economic family. The author further pointed out that socio-economic condition of the family directly affect the performance and participation level of the athletes in sport. In the same research study the author found that the level of mothers' education is also one of the influencing factors upon the participation of the children in organized sport activities. Siekańska (2012) also found that family having sport background always supports and motivate their children as compare to the family having no family background.

Messner (2011) stated that in the arena of sport, advantages and disadvantages of culturally gender discriminations can't be ignored. The author claims that after World War II severely gender division takes place in the society of the United State among the labor and family life. The severance of boys athletes and girls athletes in organized sport por-

tray that Girls are weak and just participate in female sport like dance, ice-skating, gymnastics, etc. the author also argued that recently female participation in sport activities are increased but still the rate of boys' participation in sport is 21% female 13%. In this regard Messner and Musto (2014) write that parental involvement and encouragement of their wards may consider according to their gender. Hollins (2016a) concluded that proper support of the parents is always needed for the children to increase the level of sport participation as well as for the better performance. The author further recommended, that I strongly value, the caring and supportive system of the family members for the success of their children in the sport competition. Siekańska (2012) conducted a research study on "Athletes' perception of parental support and its influence on sport accomplishments and concluded that involvement of the parents in the sport career of their children can be beneficial in connection with, to provide support and spectatorship, but on the other hand, parent involvement have also negative or adverse effect on the child like quitting sport, burnout and

have the risk of injury. The author also found that family environment may also affect the young athletes' participation and performance in competitive sport events.

Lindner, Johns, and Butcher (1991) and Passer and Wilson (2002) stated that parents are the first supporters and opportunity provider for their children to take up sport and they also have a significant influence on their child decisions to continue or quit from sport events. Ross, Mallett, and Parkes (2015) conducted a study regarding the behavior of parents toward their children and its influence upon the sport participation. The author collected the data from 12 youth coaches and administrators (8 coaches and 4 administrators) through semi structure interview. The author found that considerably most of the parents have negative interaction with their child and strongly influenced the participation of the children in sport. The authors further illustrate and recommended that more stress should be given to the parent education to increase the positive parental support in the arena of sport in connection with their children sport participation.

Knight, Neely, and Holt (2011) and Omli and Wiese-Bjornstal (2011) found that parental involvement influenced both positively and negatively the sport experiences of the children. The author further argued that positive parental support, encouragement and admire help the children to higher level of competence and enjoyment while negative attitude and remarks of the parents lead towards discomfort of the children as Gould, Gould et al. (1996) and Wankel and Kreisel (1985) illustrate that high expectations of the parent, force, and censure lead to increase the level of stress, terror of disappointment, and dropout among the their wards. The author also claimed that the above factor also effects the intrinsic motivation, enjoyment, competence, and self-esteem negatively. Yesu and Harwood (2015) conducted a research study to examine the effect of parental connection, support, and pressure upon the children athletic participation. The authors concluded that the main factors of the athletes to continue or quit from sport are the family customs, socio-economic status, personality, peer influence etc. The authors further highlighted that quality

relations between parents and children can help to engage their children in sport activities throughout the year. Timperio et al. (2013) and Toftegaard-Støckel et al. (2011) found that family play an important role in the child decision being participated in sport events. In this regard (Wheeler 2012) stated that custom, and race of the family are the key reason for the child when take part in sport activities. The author also argued that unemployment and socio-economic condition of the family and parents can also influence the level of sport participation among the athletes.

Yesu and Harwood (2015) found that special attention should be given to the parent role regarding sport participation of the children. Furthermore history of the parents in relation with athletics, their financial position, religion, and the time they reserve for their child can influence the level of sport participation. Bois et al. (2002) explain that how the abilities like skillfulness, wellbeing, and parental values can help to enhance and shape the experiences of the children in sport activities. The authors argued that parents have to provide encour-

agement, support to their children. So, they can reach at higher level of success or performed better in sporting events. Ning-ning, Sen, and Yu-jiao (2015) disclose that health statuses of the Chinese students are deteriorating. The Chinese government has taken an action to promote physical and sport activities in educational institutions in connection with to improve the physical fitness and health status of the students. In this regard the author claimed that the role of family members can't be ignored in promoting healthy traits among the children. Furthermore the authors also found in their research study that the participation of the students in physical activities is very little in their homes' life. The authors found that, parents' perception, attitude, support, encouragement and communication regarding students' physical activities in educational institutions and in the family is unrealized. These factors, matter greatly in low participation in sport and physical activities, resultant in declining health condition and physical fitness of the students. According to Kremarik (2000);Norton et al. (2003) that parents are not supposed to place all the responsibil-

ities of the students on the shoulders of educational institutions regarding their physical activities. It needs more effective involvements of the parents to improve the physical activities of the children as well as the health status. Melendez and Melendez (2010) stated that many of the researchers in the world do agree that with the passage of time the parents influence the children as they grow towards adulthood. The authors also stated that parents and family members play very important role in the lives of their children. Bhalla and Weiss (2010) illustrate that parents help and do interfere in the experience of their children. Abar and Turisi (2008)the authors also claimed that the children perceived and internalized the values and beliefs from their parents. If the parent believes that an education is very important, the child will give due importance to the same values.

Pizzolato and Hicklen (2011) agreed that parents strongly affect the different activities of their children. Collins et al. (2000) and Gallagher (2002) recommended that study about the interaction of parent with their children is

very much important to understand the proper socialization of the children, because role of parents is one of the main factors in the lives of their children. Butcher, Lindner, and Johns (2002) cited in Olson (2014) stated that one of the main reasons for children to participate in sport events is joy and fun, and it is important to engage the youth in sport and in positive extracurricular activities. The author also highlighted that positive involvement of their children in sport activities is the responsibility of the family members and parents. They have to provide positive support to their children for the successful engagement in sport. Coakley (2011) indicated that socio economic condition of the family is also among the factors that influence the level of sport participation among youth. The author discloses that in ancient Greece, most of the participants and competitors belonged to wealthy families. These families had resources like to arrange trainers, coaches and also they had resources for traveling to reach at specific venues of the sport events. It indicates that the youth, who belong to lower income families, did not participate in the event of sport.

Bruening, Pastore, and Armstrong (2008) stated that many of the factors influenced the sport participation among the children i.e. family members, coaches, teachers, peers as Chen, Snyder, and Magner (2010) stated that involvement of the family in sport activities of the children influenced the performance positively as well as negatively.

Corneliben and Pfeifer (2007) stated that positive effect of the sport activities should encourage the improvement of sport activities within in the educational institutions and also outside of the educational institute on environment. The authors further recommended that parents must be aware about the benefits and positive effects of sport activities on their children health. Furthermore, the parents should be encouraged to involve their children in sporting activities. King et al. (2003) revealed that participation of the children in sport activities is considered one of the vital parts of their development. Sport and physical activities are related to the quality of life and future life outcomes of the children. In this regard the authors stated that the environment and

family influenced the participation of the children which also affect the intrinsic motivation of the children. Jacobs and Eccles (2000) indicated that the beliefs and value of Parents' influenced the beliefs of their children regarding participation in sport events. The authors revealed that parents convey their value about the activity to their children through clear or unspoken messages such as giving reward to the children in the shape of encouragement or getting self-involved in the activity. As a result of all the above discussion of the different researchers it can be concluded that family support in the shape of availability of sport gears, availability of financial resources, encouragement and support play a key role in promoting the level of sport participation among the children.

Objectives of the Study:

The main objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the role of family as factor influencing sport participation of athletes in public sector universities.
2. To find out the role of family as factor influencing sport participation of athletes in private sector universities.
3. To compare the stance of Public and Private Sector University's respondents regarding the role of family as factor influencing sport participation of athletes at university level.
4. To measure the difference in viewpoint between male and female respondents regarding the role of family as factor influencing sport participation of athletes at university level.

Hypotheses of the Study:

Following were the main hypotheses generated for the current study

- H1. There is significant influence of family upon the sport participation of universities' athletes as perceived by the respondents of public sector universities
- H2. There is a significant influence of family upon the sport participation of universities' athletes as perceived by the respondents of private sector universities
- H3. There is a significant difference between the viewpoint of public and private sector university's respondents regarding the influence of family upon the sport participation of athletes.

H4. There is a significant difference between the view point of male and female university's respondents regarding the influence of family upon the sport participation of athletes

concerned with describing the nature or conditions and degree in detail of the present situation. The aim of descriptive research is to verify formulated hypothesis that refer to the present situation in order to elucidate it.

Methodology

In this section an effort was made to precisely elaborate the current study design, tool of data collection, Validity and reliability of the tool, targeted population, sample size and sampling technique and analyses of the data.

1. Design of the Study

This research study was exploratory and descriptive in nature. Survey method was used for the purpose to gather the requisite information from respondents. Wyse (2012) confirmed that surveys are relatively inexpensive and extensive because it is useful in describing the characteristics of a large population and surveys can be administered in many modes. The author further elaborates that surveys method allow respondents to answer valid and with more honesty.

Descriptive research is a type of research that is primarily

2. Population of the study:

The population of this particular study was the entire *sport officers* and male, female athletes participated in organized sport activities at public and private sector universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). There were total 31 universities in KP, among which 20 were in the public and 10 in the private sectors respectively. Total population of male athletes in both public and private sector universities was 2607 and female 698 and total sum of both gender in public and private sector universities was 3305. After the inclusion of 31 directors sport in the population the total number of the population 3336.

3. Sample size and sampling technique

The researcher followed L. R. Gay suggestion and took 20% sample from the whole population. The total sample size of ath-

letes was 671 selected from both the public and private sectors universities of KP, Pakistan. After inclusion the 31 *sport officers* (671+31) the entire sample were 702 from both sector universities. A proportionate random sampling technique was used in each university for the equal representation of each university's population.

4. Instrumentation

Likert type questionnaire was organized for data collection offering five options from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree.

Procedure: The elements of the questionnaire were ended with help of literature reviewed. The validity, pilot testing and reliability of the questionnaire was also made from the experts and small size of population respectively for the accuracy and internal consistency of the scale items. The reliability of the scale was found .890.

5. Analyses of the data

This section of the study is divided into two portions i.e. A, B. Section "A" deal with descriptive statistic which shows frequencies and percentages of the respondents. Section "B" deal with inferential statistic which describes the influence of independent variable (family) on dependent variable (sport participation) through the application of categorical discussion regression and independent sample t-test.

Results and discussion

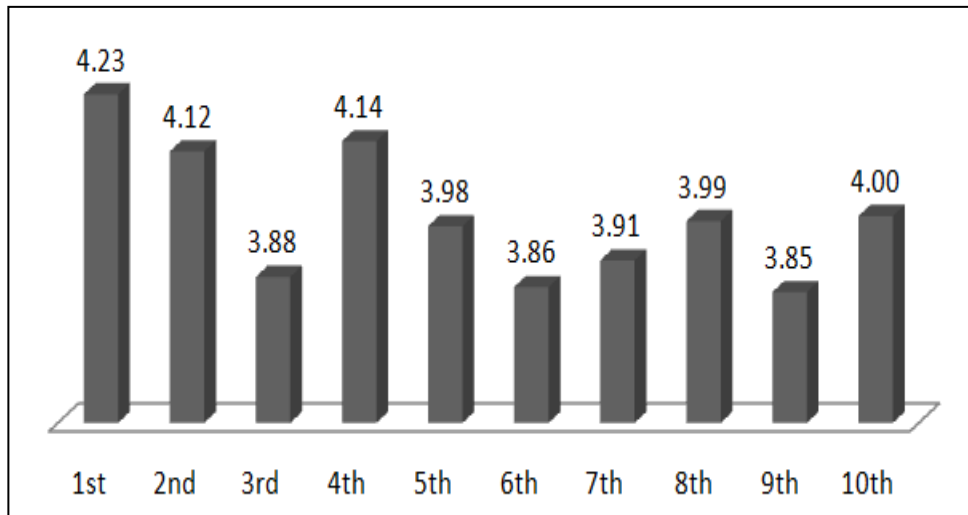
Descriptive Statistics

Table # 1: *Perceptions of the public sector universities athletes and sports officers regarding influence of Family upon university sport.*

#	Influence of Family	SDA f (%)	DS f (%)	UD f (%)	A f (%)	SA f (%)	Mean
1.	Negative attitude of the parents towards sport participation of their wards affects sport participation at university level.	12 (3%)	17 (4%)	37 (9%)	146 (35%)	201 (49%)	4.23
2.	Parent's high expectation regarding academic performance of their wards hinders their sport participation at university level.	05 (1%)	22 (5%)	54 (13%)	170 (41%)	162 (39%)	4.12
3.	Family financial problems affect the University Sport	18 (4%)	36 (9%)	55 (13%)	173 (42%)	131 (32%)	3.88
4.	Family domestic problems also hinder sport participation at university level.	11 (3%)	34 (8%)	48 (12%)	114 (28%)	206 (50%)	4.14
5.	Unawareness of the parents/guardian regarding the benefits of sport, serves as a barrier towards prompt participation in the university sport.	05 (1%)	36 (9%)	29 (7%)	237 (57%)	106 (26%)	3.98
6.	Too many children in a family also play the role of working barrier towards sport participation at university level.	10 (2%)	28 (7%)	54 (15%)	219 (53%)	92 (22%)	3.86
7.	It is often difficult for the parents to simultaneously manage finances for educational as well as sport expenses at university level.	06 (1%)	42 (10%)	60 (15%)	180 (44%)	125 (30%)	3.91
8.	Expensive nature of sport goods does not allow the poor students to take part and flourish in the university sport.	11 (3%)	38 (9%)	47 (11%)	167 (40%)	150 (36%)	3.99
9.	Parents do not allow their wards to participate in the university sport on account of the danger of being victim of any type of sport injury.	12 (3%)	34 (8%)	79 (19%)	167 (40%)	121 (29%)	3.85
10.	Fear of parents regarding happening of any untoward accident during play may lead to low sport participation at university level.	07 (2%)	35 (8%)	63 (15%)	156 (38%)	152 (37%)	4.00
Total		(2%)	(8%)	(13%)	(42%)	(35%)	3.99

SDA= Strongly Disagree, DA= Disagree, UD= Undecided, A= Agree, SA= Strongly Agree and f= frequency
Mean of the scale 3.00

Figure # 1:
**Showing the mean of 10 different items regarding family
influencing public sector University sport**



The calculation of the data in the above Table gives a detail explanation about the stance of the sports officers and athletes of the public sectors universities regarding the influence of “family” upon university sport. The Table depicts the collective mean of the entire statement is 3.99 which is greater than the mean of the scale 3.00 ($3.99 > 3.00$), while the total 2% respondents strongly disagreed, 8% disagreed, 13% remain undecided, 42% agreed and 35% strongly agreed. In this way the collective percentages of all the options and mean of the entire statement proved that the greater part of the respondents in public sector universities were in favor that family influence university sport in the province of KP, Pakistan, ($A = 42\% > SA = 35\% > UD = 13\% > DA = 8\% \& SDA = 2\%$).

Table # 2

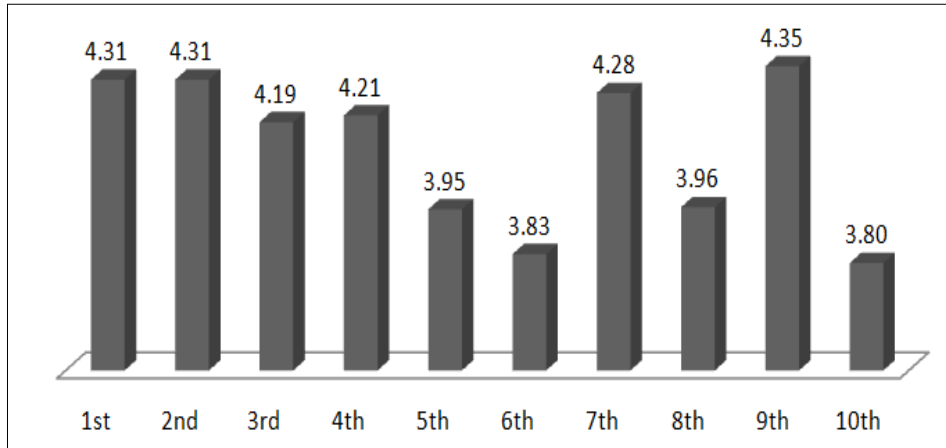
*Perceptions of the private sector universities athletes and sports officers
regarding influence Family upon university sport*

#	Influence of Family	SDA f (%)	DA f (%)	UD f (%)	A f (%)	SA f (%)	Mean
1.	Negative attitude of the parents towards sport participation of their wards affects sport participation at university level.	08 (5%)	01 (1%)	08 (5%)	59 (37%)	84 (53%)	4.31
2.	Parent's high expectation regarding academic performance of their wards hinders their sport participation at university level.	07 (4%)	00 (0%)	09 (6%)	64 (40%)	80 (50%)	4.31
3.	Family financial problems affect the University Sport	07 (4%)	02 (1%)	11 (7%)	73 (46%)	67 (42%)	4.19
4.	Family domestic problems also hinder sport participation at university level.	07 (4%)	00 (0%)	11 (7%)	76 (48%)	66 (41%)	4.21
5.	Unawareness of the parents/guardian regarding the benefits of sport, serves as a barrier towards prompt participation in the university sport.	07 (4%)	21 (13%)	10 (6%)	57 (36%)	65 (41%)	3.95
6.	Too many children in a family also play the role of working barrier towards sport participation at university level.	12 (8%)	09 (6%)	11 (7%)	91 (57%)	37 (23%)	3.83
7.	It is often difficult for the parents to simultaneously manage finances for educational as well as sport expenses at university level.	00 (0%)	00 (0%)	27 (17%)	62 (39%)	71 (44%)	4.28
8.	Expensive nature of sport goods does not allow the poor students to take part and flourish in the university sport.	07 (4%)	13 (8%)	18 (11%)	64 (40%)	58 (36%)	3.96
9.	Parents do not allow their wards to participate in the university sport on account of the danger of being victim of any type of sport injury.	05 (3%)	05 (3%)	6 (4%)	57 (36%)	87 (54%)	3.35
10.	Fear of parents regarding happening of any untoward accident during play may lead to low sport participation at university level.	09 (6%)	13 (8%)	18 (11%)	81 (51%)	39 (24%)	3.80
Total		(4%)	(4%)	(8%)	(43%)	(41%)	4.12

*SDA= Strongly Disagree, DA= Disagree, UD= Undecided, A= Agree,
SA= Strongly Agree and f= frequency
Mean of the scale 3.00*

Figure # 2:
Showing the mean of 10 different items regarding
Family influencing

Private Sector University Sport



In the above table 4.19 the figure portrays the stance of the athletes and sports officers of the private sectors universities about “family influence” as external factor upon university sport in the province of KP, Pakistan. The collective mean of all the statement is 4.12 which is greater than the mean of the scale 3.00 ($4.12 > 3.00$), while the total 4% respondents strongly disagreed, 4% disagreed, 8% stay undecided, 43% agreed and 41% strongly agreed. The cumulative percentage of the entire options and mean of all the statement proves that majority of the respondents in private sector universities have the stance that family influence university sport. (SA= 44% > A= 34% > UD= 17% > DA= 3% & SDA= 2%).

Public sector University

H:1 There is a significant influence of family upon the sport participation of universities' athletes as perceived by the respondents of public sector universities

Table # 3:

Categorical Regressions showing the overall and categorical influence of family upon the sport participation of athletes in public sector universities

Testing variable	Multiple R	R Square	Adjusted R	F	Sig.
Family Influence	.818	.668	.654	46.850	.000

Dependent Variable: University Sports

Correspondence Table

Testing variable	B	F	Sig
1: Negative attitude of the parents with their wards affects sport participation.	.148	10.69	.001
2: Parent's high expectation regarding academic performance of their wards hinders their sport participation.	.110	2.32	.128
3: Family financial problems affect the Sport.	.285	23.77	.000
4: Family domestic problems affect sport participation.	.136	4.58	.011
5: Unawareness of the parents/guardian regarding the benefits of sport, serves as a barrier towards prompt participation in the university sport.	.084	.77	.461
6: Too many children in a family also play the role of working barrier towards sport participation at university level.	.129	7.48	.000
7: It is often difficult for the parents to simultaneously manage finances for educational as well as sport expenses at university level.	.214	17.07	.000
8: Expensive nature of sport goods does not allow the poor students to take part and flourish in the university sport.	.169	8.77	.003
9: Parents do not allow their wards to participate in the university sport on account of the danger of being victim of any type of sport injury.	.025	.06	.806
10: Fear of parents regarding happening of any untoward accident during play may lead to low sport participation at university level.	.212	10.70	.000

Table showing the influence of 10 different variables of family influence upon sports at public sector universities as a whole, the result of 10 variables shows that there were .668 (67%) variation occur in University sports due to family influence which was significant at .001 alpha level ($R^2 = .668$, $F = 46.850$, $Sig. = .000 < \alpha = .001$). The corresponding Table of Table 3 showing the categorical results of 10 different variables of family influence upon University sports. Table shows that the variable No. 2,5 and 9 was showing their effect on university sports but not significant at alpha level .00 while all the other remaining variables at serial no. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 10 were showing significant influence upon the sports participation of athletes in public sector universities. Keeping in view as whole results of family influence upon sports, the tested hypothesis is hereby accepted.

H: 2. there is a significant influence of family upon the sport participation of universities' athletes as perceived by the respondents of private sector universities

Table # 5

Multiple Regressions showing the overall influence of family upon the sport participation of athletes in private sector universities

Testing variable	Multiple R	R Square	Adj R	F	Sig.
Family influence	.939	.881	.867	62.000	.000

Dependent Variable: University Sports

Correspondence Table

testing variable	B	F	Sig
1: Negative attitude of the parents towards sport participation of their wards affects sport participation at university level.	.212	.402	.000
2: Parent's high expectation regarding academic performance of their wards hinders their sport participation at university level.	.108	.168	.000
3: Family financial problems affect the University Sport	.469	2.995	.053
4: Family domestic problems also hinder sport participation at university level.	.359	1.441	.000
5: Unawareness of the parents/guardian regarding the benefits of sport, serves as a barrier towards prompt participation in the university sport.	.523	3.584	.015
6: Too many children in a family also play the role of working barrier towards sport participation at university level.	.345	1.462	.000
7: It is often difficult for the parents to simultaneously manage finances for educational as well as sport expenses at university level.	.398	5.872	.004
8: Expensive nature of sport goods does not allow the poor students to take part and flourish in the university sport.	.173	.264	.608
9: Parents do not allow their wards to participate in the university sport on account of the danger of being victim of any type of sport injury.	.121	.193	.825
10: Fear of parents regarding happening of any untoward accident during play may lead to low sport participation at university level.	.091	.141	.708

Table 4 showing the influence of 10 different variables of family influence upon sport at private sector universities as a whole, the result of 10 variables shows that there were .881 (88%) variation occur in University sports due to family influence which was significant at .001 alpha level ($R^2 = .881$, $F = 62.000$, $Sig. = .000 < \alpha = .001$). The corresponding Table of Table 4 showing the categorical results of 10 different variables of family influence sports participation. Table shows that the variable No. 3, 8, 9 and 10 was showing their effect on university sports but not significant at alpha level .001 while all the other remaining variables at serial no. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 were showing significant influence upon the sports participation of athletes in private sector Universities. Keeping in view as whole results of family influence upon sports participation at private sector universities, the tested hypothesis is hereby accepted.

H:3 There is a no significant difference between the view point of public and private sector university's respondents regarding the influence of family upon the sport participation of athletes

Table #7

Independent sample t-Test showing the difference between the view point of public and private sector university respondents

Testing Variable	University Type	N	Mean	S.D	Df	T	Sig.
Family Influence	Public Sector Universities	413	3.9775	.60971	571	-1.565	.086
	Private Sector Universities	160	4.0825	.75914			

Table 7 shows that there is no significant difference between public and private sector universities regarding the influence of family upon the sport participation of athletes $t_{571} = -1.565$, $Sig. = .086 > \alpha = .05$. The mean of public sector universities was $3.98 \pm .609$ and private sector universities were $4.08 \pm .759$. Hence, the hypothesis is hereby accepted.

H: 4. there is no significant difference between the view point of male and female university's respondents regarding the influence of family upon the sport participation of athletes

Table # 8

Independent sample t-Test showing the difference between the view point male and female university respondents

Testing Variable	University Type	N	Mean	S.D	Df	T	Sig.
Family Influence	Male	454	3.9883	.64911	570	-1.237	.204
	Female	118	4.0746	.68152			

Table 8 shows that there is no significant difference between male and female of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa universities regarding the influence of family upon the sport participation of athletes $t_{570} = -1.237$, $Sig. = .204 > \alpha = .05$. The mean of male was $3.98 \pm .649$ and female was $4.07 \pm .681$. Hence, the hypothesis is hereby accepted.

DISCUSSION

With reference to the influence of family upon university sport as factor, it was found in the present research study, that influence of family significantly affects the university sport among athletes in the province of KP, Pakistan. In this regard, all the respondents of public and private university were of the opinion that negative attitude of the parents towards sport, parent's high expectation regarding academic performance of their wards, family financial problems, family domestic problems, unawareness of the parents / guardian regarding the benefits of sport, too many children in a family, expensive nature of sport goods and Fear of parents regarding happening of any untoward accident during play are some of the reasons affecting sport participation among university athletes. The results of the current research study are sported by Hollins (2016b) that parents, guardian, and family supportive attitude towards their children help in enhancing sports performance while negative or poor attitude of family members affects their sports performance negatively. Siekańska (2012) conduct-

ed a study to investigate the effect of family environmental factors upon their children's sport activities. The author pointed out that all the those families who considered that children has valuable worth in family life, sport as an important worth in family life, parents' association in their child's sport career, and genetic condition of the child's aptitude for sport positively affects the sport participation of their children as well as their performance. Harwood (2015) also explored that the parents own history regarding the attachment with athletics, their economic constancy, and the time they spend for their child with reference to participating in sport affect their child's sport participation. All the above study signifies the results of the present study that family possess the quality to increase or decrease the participation of the athletes in sport activities.

Conclusion

On the bases of findings it is concluded that negative attitude of the parents with their wards, Parent's high expectation regarding academic performance, Family financial problems, Family domestic problems, Unawareness of

the parents/guardian regarding the benefits of sport, too many children in a family, and Expensive nature of sport goods, Fear of parents regarding happening of any untoward accident/ injury during play create hindrance in the way of sport participation among the athletes both in public and private sector universities of KP, Pakistan. It is further concluded that both public and private sector universities' respondents have the same stance that family has a significant influential factor affecting sport participation among universities' athletes in the province of KP, Pakistan. Similarly, the stance of male and female respondents has also been recorded as same, that family influenced sport participation among universities athletes in province of KP, Pakistan.

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