

Perception Regarding the Effects of Sense of Insecurity on Sports Events in Pakistan

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Abstract

Security is very important in all sort of life especially in sports. For the last years, so many events of hockey and cricket cancelled or postponed due to security reasons in Pakistan. The current study aims to find out the “perception regarding the effects of sense of insecurity on sports events in Pakistan”. The study sample included cricket and hockey officials, players, and sports media representatives. To achieve objective of the study, three questionnaires on five point rating scale were developed for the selected sample. The data were analyzed and the result was converted into percentage and meanscore. The study's primary results were that 80% of officials believed that a sense of fear was the cause for the cancellation of sporting events in the country. Whereas 86% players agreed that sense of insecurity is the reason for the cancellation of sports events in the country. It was also found that 68% of both the officials and players disagreed that enough funds were allocated for the provision of security during sports. It was further found that 60% media persons agreed that strict checking was often overlooked during entry in the stadium. On the basis of finding it was concluded that most of the officials and players think that relevant information regarding security is not provided to them. It is also concluded that the officials and players were agreed while media persons disagree that security personnel are fully equipped with skills. Another conclusion is that the officials and players opinion that enough safety facilities provided to them while media persons and spectators do not agree with this. Keeping in view the findings and conclusions, it is recommended that security information may be provided to officials and players before the start of the competition and specific measures relating to strict security arrangement and skilled professional staff may be made during the sports events. It is further recommended that more safety facilities may be provided to officials, players and media persons in national games.

Key words: Perception, sense of insecurity, sports events

Introduction

Sports is all forms of usually competitive physical activity which through casual or organized participation, aims to use, maintain or improve physical ability and skills while providing entertainment to participants, and in some cases, spectators. According to Mandel (2010), there are hundreds of sports existed, from those requiring only two participants, through to those with hundreds of simultaneous participants, either in teams or competing as individuals.

Sports is generally recognized as activities which are based physical athleticism or physical dexterity, with the largest major competitions such as the Olympic Games admitting only sports meeting this definition, and other organizations such as the Council of Europe using definitions precluding activities without a physical element from classification as sports. However, a number of competitive, but non-physical, activities claim recognition as mind sports. Sports are usually governed by a set of rules or customs, which serve to ensure fair competition, and allow consistent adjudication of the winner. Mandal (2012) is of the view that Winning can be determined by physical events such as scoring goals or crossing a line first, or by the determination of judges who are scoring elements of the sporting performance,

including objective or subjective measures such as technical performance or artistic impression. Cricket is the most popular sport in Pakistan, while squash and hockey are also extremely popular. Traditional sports like kabaddi and other well-known games are also played. The Pakistan Sports Board was created in 1962 by the Ministry of Education as a corporate body for the purposes of promoting and developing uniform standards of competition in sports in Pakistan comparable to the standards prevailing internationally, and regulating and controlling sports in Pakistan on a national basis. The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, now has control over the Pakistan Sports Board (PSB) (<http://www.sports.gov.pk/index.htm>). The PSB controls all the 39 sporting federations.

The Pakistan Sports Board is supported by the Pakistan Sports Trust, which assist shardup players and associations so they can continue participating in sports. There has been constant increase in sporting activities in Pakistan with Pakistani sportsmen and women participating at many national and international events before the attack took place on Sri Lankan cricket team (ESPN. (2009). Also, more international tournaments took place in Pakistan. The size of the teams Pakistan sends, and the number of events they participate in, such as National games, the Olympic Games, South Asian games, Asian Games, World Games, and Commonwealth Games was increased in 21th century. Terrorism and insecurity has changed the whole scenario but still cricket and hockey is played at mass level in Pakistan. There are individuals who want to injure other people, steal or damage property or harm organizations or governments. Their motivations vary from seeking personal gain to political reasons. Security is needed to provide protections to people, property or organizations (Nowell, 2011).

The world of sport is a multimillion dollar enterprise. Major sporting events, including the Olympics, SAF Games, and FIFA football, offer terrorists an alluring platform from which to spread their teachings of evil and hatred against society (ASSP, 2011). The FBI sent a warning in July 2002 that individuals with ties to terrorist organizations were downloading photographs of football stadiums, and AL-Qaida's manual of Afghan jihad suggested football stadiums as potential targets for terrorist attacks. In Estell (2002), regrettably, terrorist assaults have already claimed lives in the sports world. There was one fatality and over a hundred injuries in the Centennial Olympic Park during the Atlanta Games. Campus athletic facilities are not exempt from these terrorist risks.

Following 9/11, the majority of leagues, teams, and venues revised their security protocols and carried out threat assessments (Hall, Cooper, Marciani, and McGee, 2012). In particular, collegiate sports departments increased security on a number of fronts. For the University of Michigan's September 2001 game versus Western Michigan, the federal aviation administration granted the university's request to establish a no-fly zone around the Wolverines' stadium (Bagnato, 2001). A few days prior to kickoff, officials utilized bomb detection dogs to search the stadium and shut it down. The morning before kickoff, they swept the area. Nonetheless, the results of Pantera et al. (2003) suggest that sports stadiums' security may use some enhancement. The necessity for efficient communication, careful examination of game plans before to kickoff, and rehearsed disaster/emergency responses with the assistance of local, state, and federal first responders are among the implications covered by Pantera (2003). All employees working on game day must also be aware of their duties and obligations. According to Goss (2010), entry-level venue employees need to have security training on time so they can be prepared to stop terror attacks or respond to them.

Pakistan has been characterized by political violence, instability, and insecurity since the 1980s. Unfortunately, because Pakistan is a frontline state in the Global War on Terrorism (GWO), these phenomena have gotten worse during the past ten years. For Pakistan, the conflict appears to have no end in sight, despite the country's twelve years of active engagement and efforts to do more. Actually, Pakistan is facing a much greater threat from terrorism, which has many grave ramifications for the nation. (2009, Matinuddin). In actuality, Pakistan is losing its existence and sovereignty in this war on terrorism, and as a result, it is suffering greatly. It is viewed as a nation that is not doing enough and has been ostracized on a global scale.

Pakistan had to play its part because of its closeness to Afghanistan, which served as the NATO and ISAF forces' theatre of operations in this war on terrorism. Due to the US and Western countries' involvement in the Afghan war as well as their participation in this decade, the Pakistani people has long refused to accept responsibility for this conflict (Rogers, Simon; Chalabi, Mona, 2010). There were several remnants of the Islamic struggle in this area after these armies withdrew. The purposeful and organized use of force and intimidation in any situation where the goals are to influence or accomplish political outcomes is known as terrorism. Political conflicts have led to terrorist activities for as long as there have been political disputes. Schmid (2011) claims that British statesman Edmund Burke (1729–1797) used the phrase to characterize the Jacobins' actions in the late 1790s during the French Revolution. The Irish Republican Army's numerous attacks on Britain during the 20th century are among the notable acts of terrorism in recent history (Keogh, 1994).

Since Israel's inception in 1948, a number of terrorist organizations have targeted the country, and AL-Qaeda agents orchestrated coordinated assaults on a number of American targets during the events that became known as the 9/11 attacks (Keogh, 1994). For security operations at sporting events in Pakistan, the general agreement on optimal security standards is essential (Klauser, 2011). Sports security staff members rank security measures according to the standards. Certain top methods may have standards ascribed to them in the areas of risk management, modelling and simulation, communication and training, emergency credentialing, and risk management.

Sport events need to ensure these key areas which are addressed sufficiently. Security practices at sports venues may vary between countries. Industry standards need to be established forcing compliance among members (Klauser, 2011). It is extremely necessary for security staff to work as a team in the coordination of security operations during sports events with effective communication systems.

Insecurity is a feeling of general unease or nervousness that can be brought on by thinking that one is weak or vulnerable in some way, or by feeling that one's self-image or ego is in danger. In contrast, security is a measure of how stable a person's emotional state is. It is important to distinguish between the sense of personal security and the safety or security offered by a nurturing, non-threatening environment. One who is less "confident" is one who is prone to depressive episodes brought on by little setbacks. Highly secure people are those whose overall satisfaction remains relatively stable despite significant disruptions to their routine or way of life. According to Maslow and Lowery (1998), an insecure person is someone who sees the world as a dangerous jungle and believes that most people are dangerous and selfish. They also feel rejected, alone, and hostile; they are generally pessimistic and unhappy; they exhibit tension and conflict, have a tendency to turn inward; they are troubled by guilt-feelings; they have some sort of disturbance of their self-esteem; they tend to be neurotic; and they are generally selfish and egocentric.

A person who is insecure lacks faith in others or in oneself, lacks confidence in their own worth and talents, or has anxieties that a happy moment will pass and lead to disappointment or pain when something "goes wrong" in the future. People just differ in the degree to which they share this common attribute (Klauser, 2011). This is not the same as humility, which is accepting of one's flaws while retaining a normal level of self-assurance. Insecurity is an emotional interpretation rather than an objective assessment of one's skills, as two persons with identical talents may experience quite different degrees of insecurity. Given that most people are susceptible to vulnerability and hurt, it is possible that insecurity is only a matter of awareness. The implications of insecurity on a person's life are numerous. It exists on several levels. It almost always results in some degree of isolation since an insecure person tends to distance themselves from others. The degree of isolation increases with increasing insecurity. Many times, insecurity stems from a person's early years. Similar to resentment and offence, it develops gradually and frequently turns into a crippling force that places boundaries on the individual's life. Gradually, insecurity robs; the more deeply ingrained it is, the more influence it has on an individual's life (Klauser, 2011).

Terrorists assaulted the visiting Sri Lankan cricket team in Lahore on March 3, 2009, leaving eight

Pakistanis dead—six police officers and two civilians—and six players injured. The militants in Pakistan have targeted sports before. This was not the first occasion. In May 2002, a suicide explosion outside their hotel caused New Zealand to pull out of the Test series in Pakistan. Even though no organization had claimed both of these crimes, Lashkar-e-Tayyaba (LeT) declared playing cricket to be un-Islamic in 2004 and issued a fatwa against it. The terrorist attack had a significant effect on cricket in Pakistan. The International Cricket Council (ICC) deprived Pakistan of the opportunity to host the 2011 Cricket World Cup, and instead chose India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan as the participating nations. Improving the sporting facilities where the matches were to be played was another aspect of hosting the world cup, and if Pakistan had been granted the honour, it would have brought in a significant amount of money. Since then, there have been no international cricket teams that have visited Pakistan due to security concerns and the belief that extremists pose a threat to sports (Abbasi, 2011).

Since 2009, no international cricket team has visited Pakistan because to rising militancy, and the Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB) is forced to hold all of its home series at neutral locations in the United Arab Emirates. This results in lower revenue and higher expenditures. Following the incident, the cricket teams from Bangladesh and India cancelled their planned trips to Pakistan, costing PCB a total of almost USD 97 million. Sales of television rights, sponsorships, in-stadium rights, radio broadcasting, SMS and audio streaming rights, gate money, etc. all experience losses. PCB is spending an extra \$1.45 million USD every series as a result of holding its home matches at neutral venues. Young Pakistani cricket players are not having opportunities to play international cricket in their country due to Pakistan's inability to host junior tours, in addition to the financial losses incurred by the Pakistan Cricket Board. The whole home tour now takes place overseas, therefore Pakistan is losing the benefit of playing at home (Abbasi, 2011).

An efficient and secure stadium is essential for sporting activities. Many computer and electronic businesses are always researching and developing ways to protect the cricket stadium at the very least.

Access control, fire safety, explosive traces detection, intelligent digital video surveillance, and intrusion detection are some examples of such cutting-edge digital systems for sports and big events. These technologies have the ability to prevent assaults (Security, 2008). The fact that 1.6 billion US dollars of the \$2 billion overall budget for the Beijing Olympics 2008 were set aside for security shows how important security (Fuller and Clinch, 2012). For Pakistanis residing abroad, there are several issues in addition to economic catastrophes. A single event cancellation causes our stock markets and other commercial operations to decline. Unemployment, currency devaluation, and issues with peace are a few of its negative consequences. In practically every aspect of life, there is a threat of instability. The current unfavorable situation in Pakistan does not apply to the sports industry. Participants in various sports events have experienced insecurity as a result of prior terror attacks at the majority of sporting events in Pakistan. The researcher decided to carry out this investigation for that reason.

Objectives

To explain the sense of insecurity in sports events in Pakistan.

To analyze the effects of sense of insecurity in sport events in Pakistan.

Research Questions

1. Why the sense of security prevails in sports events in Pakistan?
2. What were the effects of insecurity on sports events in Pakistan?

Significance

The study is essential because it sheds light on the issue of the current security situation in sports competition in Pakistan. It will assist international teams in persuading them of the reality of security/insecurity UN Pakistan in relation to sporting events. This study is important for security professionals since it addresses security issues in Pakistani sporting competitions. It will provide some recommendations to address the root causes of Pakistan's security issues. This research would create a favorable environment in the country and allow Pakistani viewers to appreciate sporting events.

Delimitations

National training camp of cricket and hockey held at Lahore (2012) and Abbotabad (2012) respectively
Officials and players of cricket and hockey teams
Sports Media Persons from Peshawar, Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi

Material and Methods

Population of the Study

The population of the study was 25 officials, 50 players and 60 sports media persons from cricket and hockey. The detail of the population is as under:

P1 = 25 Officials from cricket and hockey

The population of officials included 12 officials from hockey game and 13 officials from cricket game. The officials from hockey were managers, coaches, physio and trainers from national level whereas the officials from cricket were also the managers, coaches, physio and trainer relating to Pakistan Cricket Board.

P2 = 50 Players from cricket and hockey

The population of players included 25 players of hockey from National Training Camp Abbotabad and 25 players of cricket from National Training Camp Lahore in 2012.

P3 = 60 Sports media persons and sports journalists

The population of sports media persons included 15 media persons relating to sports event coverage each from Peshawar, Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi.

Sample of the Study

All the officials, players and sports media persons were taken as the sample of the study who were selected through convenient sampling technique.

S1 = 25 officials from cricket and hockey

100% population of the officials was taken as a sample for the study. The sample of officials included 13 officials from cricket and 12 officials from hockey.

S2 = 50 players from cricket and hockey

100% population of the players was taken as a sample for the study. The sample of players included 25 players from hockey and 25 players from cricket.

S3 = 60 sports media persons

All the sports media persons were selected as a sample of the study. i. e. 100%

Table I: Population and sample size of the study

Participants	Population	Size of Samples
Officials	25	25
Players	50	50
Media persons	60	60

Research instruments

Three questionnaires were created taking the study's aims into consideration. Officials, athletes, and sports journalists were the target audience for these questions. Five-point rating scales served as the basis for the surveys. For example, disagreed (DA), Strongly agreed (SA), agreed (A), undecided (UNC), and strongly disagreed (SDA).

Validation of the questionnaires

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impression of how a feeling of insecurity affects sporting events in Pakistan. The supervisor was consulted throughout the development of the questionnaires. Following creation, the questionnaires were administered to authorities, players, and media representatives for a pilot test and handed to six specialists for professional validation. These surveys were

modified in response to expert views, recommendations and Pilot testing. In questionnaire for official item no 1,2,3,6,7,8,10 deals with security while item no 4,5,9 deals with insecurity. In questionnaire for players item no 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10 deals with security and item no 4,5,9 deals with insecurity. In questionnaire for sports media person item no 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9 deals with security while item no 4, 5, 7, 10 deal with insecurity.

Table 2: Response rate from the sample

Sample	Mailed / on spot	Received	%age
S1= Officials	25	25	100%
S2= Players	50	50	100%
S3= Media persons	60	60	100%

Data Analysis

The respondents were requested to give their responses to each item of the questionnaire on a five point rating scale i.e. strongly agreed (SA), agreed (A), undecided (UNC), disagreed (DA) and strongly disagreed (SDA).

Table 3: Security information to officials

Statement	L	f	%	x
Adequate information About security is provided to you.	SA	7	28.00	3.36
	A	7	28.00	
	UNC	1	04.00	
	DA	8	32.00	
	SDA	2	08.00	

Mean = (\bar{x}), L = Level, f = Frequency, % = Percentage

The Table indicates that 56% of the respondents agreed that adequate information about security is provided to them and 40% respondents were disagreed and 4% were uncertain in their response. A mean score of 3.36 indicated a high degree of agreement about the provision of sufficient security information.

Table 4: Skills of security personnel

Statement	L	f	%	x
Security personnel are fully equipped with skills.	SA	7	28.00	3.56
	A	8	32.00	
	UND	2	16.67	
	DA	8	32.00	
	SDA	0	00.00	

Table 4 shows that 60% of the respondents agreed that security personnel are fully equipped with skills and the rest 32% were disagreed about the statement that security personnel are fully equipped with skills while 8% uncertain in their response. A mean score of 3.56 indicated a high degree of agreement with the claim that security guards are highly skilled.

Table 5: Safety facilities during sports events

Statement	L	f	%	x
Enough safety facilities are provided to you	SA	7	28.00	
	A	7	28.00	

during sport events	UND	4	16.00	3.52
	DA	6	24.00	
	SDA	1	04.00	

Table 5 indicates that 56% of the respondents agreed that enough safety facilities are provided to officials during sport events and in response 28% were of them disagreed that enough safety facilities are provided to officials during sport events while 16% were uncertain in their response. A mean score of 3.52 indicated a high degree of agreement with the claim that authorities at sporting events have access to adequate safety /facilities.*-

Table 6: Sharing of ideas about security Lapses

Statement	L	f	%	x
You are often asked to share ideas about the security lapses with the responsible officers	SA	2	08.00	2.60
	DA	6	24.00	
	UND	2	08.00	
	DA	10	40.00	
	SDA	5	20.00	

Table 6 depicts that 32% of the respondents were agreed that officials are often asked to share ideas about the security lapses with the responsible officers and the remaining like that 60% of them were disagreed that officials are often asked to share ideas about the security lapses with the responsible officers while 8% were uncertain about their response. The claim that officials are frequently invited to discuss their thoughts regarding security failures with the accountable officers is not supported by the mean score of 2.60.

Table 7: Cancellation of events

Statement	L	f	%	x
Sense of insecurity is the reason for the cancellation of sports events in the country	SA	9	36.00	3.92
	DA	11	44.00	
	UND	1	04.00	
	DA	2	08.00	
	SDA	2	08.00	

According to Table 7, 80% of the subjects agreed that a feeling of insecurity is the cause of the nation's sporting event cancellations, 16% disagreed, and 4% were unsure of their answer. The assertion that a feeling of uneasiness is the cause of the nation's sporting event cancellations had a mean score of 3.92, indicating a high degree of agreement.

Table 8: Checking on Entry

Statement	L	f	%	x
Strict checking is often overlooked entry in the stadium	SA	6	24.00	3.80
	DA	14	56.00	
	UND	0	00.00	
	DA	4	16.00	
	SDA	1	04.00	

Table 8 indicates that while 20% of respondents disputed that stringent inspection is frequently disregarded upon admission into the stadium, 80% of respondents agreed that it happens frequently. A mean score of 3.80 indicated a strong degree of agreement with the claim that thorough inspections are frequently disregarded while entering stadiums.

Table 9: Role for security

Statement	L	f	%	x
Security plays a vital role for the developments of sports in the country	SA	12	48.00	3.80
	A	6	24.00	
	UND	1	04.00	
	DA	2	08.00	
	SDA	4	16.00	

According to Table 9, seventy-two percent of the respondents believed that security is important for the growth of sports in the nation, twenty-four percent disagreed, and four percent were unsure of their answer. A mean score of 3.80 indicated a high degree of agreement with the claim that national sports growth depends critically on security.

Table 10: Proper Security

Statement	L	f	%	x
Proper security serves as a key to better performance	SA	3	12.00	3.48
	A	15	60.00	
	UND	0	00.00	
	DA	5	20.00	
	SDA	2	08.00	

In Table 10, 28% of respondents disagreed with the assertion that adequate security is essential for improved performance, while 72% of respondents agreed. A mean score of 3.48 indicated strong agreement with the assertion that improved performance is mostly dependent on adequate security.

Table 11: Sense of Insecurity

Statement	L	f	%	x
Proper security serves as a key to better performance	SA	3	12.00	3.48
	A	15	60.00	
	UND	0	00.00	
	DA	5	20.00	
	SDA	2	08.00	

According to Table 11, 84% of respondents agreed that feeling insecure during sporting events lowers participant engagement, whereas 16% disagreed. A mean score of 4.08 indicated a high degree of agreement with the claim that participants' attention is decreased when they feel insecure at sporting events.

Table 12: Allocation of funds

Statement	L	f	%	x
Enough funds are allocated for the provision of security	SA	5	20.00	2.44
	A	3	12.00	
	UND	0	00.00	

during sports	DA	7	28.00
	SDA	10	40.00

According to Table 12, 32% of respondents believed that sufficient funding is set out for providing security at sporting events, while 68% disagreed. A mean score of 2.44 indicated disapproval of the claim that sufficient money is set aside for providing security at sporting events.

Data from players

The analysis and interpretation of data collected from players is given below:

Table 13: Information regarding security

Statement	L	f	%	x
Adequate information about security provided to you.	SA	4	08.00	2.54
	A	11	22.00	
	UND	3	06.00	
	DA	22	44.00	
	SDA	10	20.00	

Table 13, 30% of respondents agreed that gamers receive sufficient information on security, 64% disagreed, and 6% were unsure of their answer. A mean score of 2.54 indicated disagreement on the provision of sufficient security information to gamers.

Table 14: Skills of security personnel

Statement	L	f	%	x
Security personnel fully equipped with skills.	SA	2	04.00	2.58
	A	14	28.00	
	UND	5	10.00	
	DA	19	38.00	
	SDA	10	20.00	

In table 14, 32% of respondents agreed and 58% disagreed that security professionals had all the necessary abilities, with 10% being unsure of their answer. A mean score of 2.58 indicated disapproval of the claim that security guards are highly skilled.

Table 15: Safety facilities of Players

Statement	L	f	%	x
Enough safety facilities are provided to you during sports events.	SA	13	26.00	3.62
	A	18	36.00	
	UND	9	18.00	
	DA	7	14.00	
	SDA	3	06.00	

Table 15 shows that while 18% of respondents were unsure about their opinion, 62% of respondents agreed that players have enough safety facilities during sporting events, while 20% disagreed. With a mean score of 3.62, participants agreed strongly that athletes have adequate safety facilities during sporting activities.

Table 16: Sharing of ideas about security Lapses

Statement	L	f	%	x
You are often asked to share ideas about the security lapses with the	SA	4	08.00	2.04
	A	5	10.00	
	UND	3	06.00	

responsible officers.	DA	15	30.00
	SDA	23	46.00

As shown in Table 16, 6% of respondents were unsure of their response, while 76% of respondents disagreed that players are frequently asked to share ideas about security lapses with the responsible officers. Only 18% of respondents agreed with this statement. Mean score of 2.04 indicates disagreement with the claim that gamers are frequently encouraged to provide the relevant officials with their recommendations regarding security issues.

Table 17: Cancellation of sportsEvents

Statement	L	f	%	x
Sense of insecurity is the only reason for the cancellation of sports events in the country	SA	22	44.00	4.16
	A	21	42.00	
	UND	1	02.00	
	DA	5	10.00	
	SDA	1	02.00	

Based on Table 17, 86% of respondents agreed that a sense of insecurity is the cause of the nation's sports event cancellations, 12% disagreed, and 2% were unsure of their answer. An overall mean score of 4.16 indicated a high degree of agreement with the claim that national sports event cancellations are due to feelings of insecurity.

Table 18: Checking on Entry

Statement	L	f	%	x
Strict checking is often overlooked during entry in the stadium	SA	11	22.00	3.78
	A	27	54.00	
	UND	3	06.00	
	DA	8	16.00	
	SDA	1	02.00	

In Table 18, it is evident that 76% of the participants concurred that rigorous verification is frequently disregarded while entering the stadium, while 18% disagreed and 6% were unsure. A mean score of 3.78 indicated a strong degree of agreement with the claim that thorough inspections are frequently disregarded while entering stadiums.

Table 19: Role of security

Statement	L	f	%	x
Security plays a vital role for the developments of sports in the country.	SA	32	64.00	4.54
	A	14	28.00	
	UND	3	06.00	
	DA	1	02.00	
	SDA	0	00.00	

According to Table 19, 92% of respondents agreed that security is important for the growth of sports in the nation, 2% disagreed, and 6% were unsure of their answer. A mean score of 4.54 indicated a high degree of agreement with the claim that national sports growth depends critically on security.

Table 20: Development of Discipline

Statement	L	F	%	x
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Sense of security develops disciplines in players	SA	19	38.00	3.90
	A	17	34.00	
	UND	5	10.00	
	DA	8	16.00	
	SDA	1	02.00	

In line with Table 20, 72% of respondents believed that players' sense of security helps them develop discipline, whereas 18% disagreed and 10% were unsure. A mean score of 3.90 indicated agreement with the claim that athletes' sense of security helps them establish discipline.

Table 21: Enhancement of performance

Statement	L	F	%	x
Sense of security enhances performance	SA	18	36.00	3.80
	A	17	34.00	
	UND	3	06.00	
	DA	11	22.00	
	SDA	1	02.00	

A mean score of 3.80 indicated agreement with the statement that sense of security enhances performance of the players, while Table 21 shows that 70% of respondents agreed and 24% disagreed with the statement. Six percent of respondents were unsure about their response.

Table 22: Allocation of funds

Statement	L	F	%	x
Enough funds are allocated for the provision of security during sports.	SA	4	08.00	2.32
	A	10	20.00	
	UND	2	04.00	
	DA	16	32.00	
	SDA	18	36.00	

According to Table 22, 28% of respondents agreed that sufficient funding is set aside for providing security at sporting events, 68% disagreed, and 4% were unsure on how to answer. A mean score of 2.32 indicated disapproval of the claim that sufficient money is set aside for providing security at sporting events.

DATA FROM MEDIA PERSONS

The analysis and interpretation of collecting data from media persons is presented below:

Table 23: Information regarding security

Statement	L	f	%	x
Adequate information about security is provided to you.	SA	10	16.66	3.30
	A	24	40.00	
	UND	7	11.67	
	DA	12	20.00	
	SDA	7	11.67	

In table 23 shows that 31.67% of respondents disagreed and 11.67% were unsure of their opinion, while 56.66% of respondents agreed that they receive sufficient information concerning security. A mean score of 3.30 indicated a high degree of agreement with the claim that they get sufficient security-related information.

Table 24: Skills of security personnel

Statement	L	f	%	x
Security personnel are fully equipped with skills.	SA	13	21.66	3.00
	A	16	26.67	
	UND	2	03.34	
	DA	16	26.67	
	SDA	13	21.66	

From Table 24, 48.33% of respondents believed that security professionals had all the necessary abilities, 48.33% disagreed, and 3.34% were unsure about their answer. A mean score of 3.00 indicated that the equal proportion of respondents agreed and disagreed with the claim that security guards are well-versed in their craft.

Table 25: Safety facilities

Statement	L	f	%	x
Enough safety facilities are provided to you during sport events	SA	13	21.66	3.00
	DA	16	26.67	
	UND	2	03.34	
	DA	16	26.67	
	SDA	13	21.66	

According to Table 25, 48.33% of respondents felt that media personnel received enough safety facilities at sporting events, 48.33% disagreed, and 3.4% were unsure of their answer. A mean score of 3.00 indicated that the equal proportion of respondents agreed and disagreed with the claim that media coverage of sporting events includes adequate safety facilities.

Table 26: Sharing of ideas about security

Statement	L	f	%	x
You are often asked to share ideas about the security lapses with the responsible officers.	SA	20	33.37	3.42
	DA	14	23.33	
	UND	8	13.33	
	DA	7	11.67	
	SDA	11	18.33	

Table 26 shows that 56.70% of respondents agreed with the statement that media representatives were frequently invited to discuss security violations with the relevant police; 30% disagreed, and 13.33% were unsure of how to answer. A mean score of 3.42 indicated a high degree of agreement with the claim that media representatives are frequently called to discuss security failures with the accountable officials.

Table 27: Reason for cancelation of sports

Statement	L	f	%	x
Sense of insecurity is the reason for the cancellation of sports events in the country	SA	17	28.34	3.25
	DA	17	28.34	
	UND	3	05.00	
	DA	16	26.66	
	SDA	7	11.66	

Table 27 shows that 56.68% of respondents agreed with the statement that the nation's sporting events are cancelled because of a sense of insecurity, while 38.32% disagreed and 5% were unsure about their answer. The assertion that a feeling of uneasiness is the cause of the nation's sporting event cancellations had a mean score of 3.25, indicating agreement.

Table 28: Checking for entry in the stadium

Statement	L	f	%	x
Strict checking is often overlooked	SA	8	13.33	
	DA	28	46.67	

during entry in the Stadium	UND	7	11.67	3.36
	DA	12	20.00	
	SDA	5	08.33	

With a mean score of 3.36, the respondents demonstrated a high degree of agreement with the statement that strict checking is frequently overlooked during entry in the stadium. Table 28 shows that 60% of the respondents agreed with the statement, while 28.33% disagreed and 11.67% were unsure about their response.

Table 29: Covering of Events

Statement	L	f	%	x
Media personnel cover events during security and peace	SA	14	23.33	3.42
	A	18	30.00	
	UND	14	23.33	
	DA	7	11.67	
	SDA	7	11.67	

Table 29 reveals that while 23.34% of respondents disagreed and 23.33% were unsure of their opinion, 53.33% of respondents felt that media people cover events better during times of stability and calm. A mean score of 3.42 indicated a strong degree of agreement with the claim that journalists report events more effectively when there is security and calm.

Table 30: Funds Allocation

Statement	L	f	%	x
Enough funds allocated for the provision of security during sports.	SA	7	11.67	2.28
	A	7	11.67	
	UND	7	11.67	
	DA	14	23.33	
	SDA	25	41.66	

In accordance with Table 30, 23.34% of respondents agreed, 64.99% disagreed, and 11.67% were unsure about their reaction to the statement that sufficient money are set aside for the provision of security during sports. A mean score of 2.28 indicated disapproval of the claim that sufficient money is set up for providing security at sporting events.

Table 31: Extraordinary changes in security

Statement	L	f	%	x
Extraordinary changes are required for enhancing security during sports events.	SA	17	28.33	3.68
	A	28	46.67	
	UND	1	01.66	
	DA	7	11.67	
	SDA	7	11.67	

According to Table 31, 75% of respondents agreed that significant adjustments are necessary to improve security during sporting events, while 23.34% disagreed and 1.66% were unsure about

their answer. A mean score of 3.68 indicated a high degree of agreement with the claim that significant adjustments are necessary to improve security at sporting events.

Table 32: Deprivation of exchequer

Statement	L	f	%	x
Our country is deprived of valuable foreign exchequer due to cancellation of sports events.	SA	42	70.00	4.35
	A	9	15.00	
	UND	1	01.66	
	DA	4	06.67	
	SDA	4	06.67	

Table 32 shows that 85% of the respondents agreed with the statement that the country is deprived of valuable foreign exchequer due to cancellation of sports events and 13.34% respondents disagreed while 1.66% uncertain about their response. Mean score of 4.35 showed high level of agreement with the statement that the country is deprived of valuable foreign exchequer due to cancellation of sports events.

Conclusions

Overall, the results indicated that there is disagreement between hockey and cricket administrators and players on the sharing of pertinent security-related information. It was concluded that the officials and players were agree while sports media persons disagree about the skill of security personnel. It was further concluded that the officials and players agree about the safety facilities whereas sports media persons disagree regarding the safety facilities provided to them. The main reason for the cancellation of sports events is sense of insecurity, the officials, players and sports media persons agree about on them. The officials, players and sports media person agree that strict checking is often overlooked during entry in the stadium. They are also not satisfied with the cooperation of security staff provided to them. This caused the cancellation of sport events in Pakistan, hence depriving it from valuable foreign exchange.

Recommendations

Security information may be provided to officials and players before the start of the competition. Specific measures related to strict security arrangement and skilled professional staff may be made possible during the sport events. More safety facilities may be provided to officials, players, sports media persons and spectators in games. Electronic media may be used for providing information about the security arrangements to officials, players and sports media persons. This will ensure the participation of the international players in the games to be held in Pakistan. Regular workshops and training programs may be arranged for providing necessary skills to the security staff. Allocation of sufficient financial assistance may be enhanced for the provision of good security to the officials, players and sports media persons.

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