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Quetta's Play Space Crisis: Assessing the Consequences of Inadequate Playgrounds on Youth Social Wellbeing

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Abstract
Sports and health are concomitant to each other. However, sports do not improve the physical health only, but also keep positive impacts on the social life of youth. Sporting attitude enhances social sense and deter youth from many anti-social and illegal acts. Contextually, the unavailability or inadequate playgrounds and sports activities could easily lead youth towards many offenses and immoral ends. This quantitative study was carried out to explore the prominent factors causing shortage of playgrounds in the Quetta city and the effects that keep on the social life of youth. The data was collected from the youth residing in the different parts of the Quetta city. The findings outlined that there is acute shortage of playgrounds in the Quetta city. It was noted in the study that the dearth of sports grounds exists because of the indifference of government functionaries, lack of sprit of the youth to record agitation or demand for constructing playgrounds, the excessive inclination of youth towards the use of smartphones, the youth preference to hotels more than the games, and the areas occupied by the land mafias. Furthermore, the study indicated that the inadequate playgrounds divert youth towards crimes, drugs, narcotics, and promoting intolerance, causing distances among people, and boosting up familial and social conflicts.
Key Words: Playgrounds, Youth, Sports, Sports grounds, Quetta

Introduction and background

Sports and physical activities are the most important factors that enhance both personal and social development in different capabilities, and nevertheless bring improvement in the situation of countries (Bortolotti, 2021; Mohammadi & Emami, 2016; Pakzad, 2020). The outdoor games provide opportunities to the people to play within natural and social environment, and allow to work together for promoting intra and interpersonal harmony (Crane et al, 2015; Eigenschenk et al, 2019). Research studies have associated sports activities with the broad level advantages such as physical health (Dickson, Gray & Mann, 2008), the mental health and well-being (Izenstark et al, 2016), the education, good behavior and learning, and the community and social uplift (Dorsch, Maxey & Richards, 2016). It is

however contended that playing in the blue spaces ostensibly keep outstanding impacts on the overall health of the children and the adolescents. Moreover, it is extended that physical activities stabilize mental health and well-being, enhance educational capability, boosting up active citizenship, nonetheless the social behavior and generally environmental awareness (Rocher et al, 2020). In this context, the UN through the intergovernmental efforts established 17 goals agenda for the purpose to overcome the world pressing challenges and prioritized physical activity as a facilitative practice for the mental health and well-being by the year 2030. The agenda highlighted that among all other practices sports stands more reasonable for being a pleasant activity for the young people (Martinek & Ruiz, 2005), which resultantly engaging environment to support mental health potentially (Palheta et al, 2022).

Outdoor sports are most often labeled as "Nature Sports", however, they are also labeled with other titles like action sports, adventure sports, risk sports, nature challenge activities, panic sports or whiz sports, however, the "Nature Sports" is the best suitable title and reference for these sports (Bortolotti, 2021; Melo, Rheenen & Gammon, 2020). Regular sports play significant role in promoting and maintaining health **(**Bergeron, 2007). There is a common belief that sport is a powerful instrument leading society towards more equality and creating social cohesion and peace among the people. The potential force of sports is promoting peace, which is being manifested by an ever-expanding range of organizations at local, national and international levels (Spaaij, 2009). For this reason, several counties in the western Europe in order to increase interest and full participation in sports and physical activities, they have been cooperating and discussing the participation of masses into the sports games under AEGIS of the council of Europe. The motto behind this move was set to encourage the people and aware them about "Sports-for-all". This move was considered serious even after the declining participation level in the pressing important activity (Boothby, Tungatt & Townsend, 1981).

The tradition and history of sports activities is quite very old and it is traced back in Egypt, China and Greece as dated 2500 years old. Since that the stress is being given on the social aesthetics and functional quality. However, the concept of sports constructs and purpose of activities have been changed overtime through the cultural traditions, technological diffusions and the social changes. But significantly the sport is still dealt as a source of entertainment, comfort and a general satisfaction (Dugalić, 2005; Dugalić & Krsteska, 2013). Owing to the needful and organic nature, the discipline emerged in 1960s consequently as one of the various discipline-defined approach to sport, which nevertheless culminated on the birth of Sociology of Sports, and that is indeed the confession of these efforts. Sociology of sports in term deals with the science of social action, structures and processes which are adopted in the sports and it moreover deals with the relationship between sports and society (Weiss & Norden, 2013).

It is an undeniable fact that physical activity is extremely important for human body **(**Bergeron, 2007), however, in reverse the absence of moderate physical activity causing risk factors in terms of obesity and overweight, which subsequently lead later on to cardiovascular diseases and other physical and health issues among youth (Higgins et al, 2003; Katzmarzyk, Gledhill & Shephard, 2000; Molnar et al, 2004; Sui et al, 2007). This situation is often caused because of the unavailability of playgrounds prominently in urban areas. The children need space to learn new things, develop natural skills, express their creativity and so on. In addition to this, the children also need open spaces for fun and to release pent up energy. But ironically the areas have been grabbed by the insurgence of unplanned settlements, which clearly indicates the insincerity and indifference of government, urban planners and communities (Ngotho, 2016). Children are more interested in sports regardless of designed

grounds. The children walk for long distance to find place for playing, however, some of the children play along with the road sides and some others play inside their homes. Pathetically, in Bangladesh and especially in Dhaka city the youth are more victim of less physical activity because of the scarcity of playgrounds. The disengagement of these youth leads them towards addiction, physical and fitness problems, mental issues and severe stress. In addition to this they easily get familiar with various kinds of drugs and narcotics. Moreover, the youth get attached with the gangsters for having no enough space to play in their leisure time (Islam, 2021). The study furthermore, indicates that according to BBS report only 2% of the students have the playground facility owing to unplanned urbanization, which in turn no doubt keeps very bad impacts on the mental and physical health of youth. In the same way the situation of sports and playgrounds in Serbia is deteriorating. No investment is done on the sports grounds. Moreover, the ongoing maintenance is also not carried out on regular basis because of the unavailability of funds (Dugalić, 2005).

Engaging in physical activities is one of the major determinant of healthy life. The studies communicate that exercise is a very common treatment which prevent many diseases. Further, it has been proved that the patients who are engage in physical activities are more fit, healthier and live longer and better lives. Contextually these studies advise that every patient should be asked about exercise by the physicians (Sallis, 2015). Sadly, the people who are living sedentary and unfit life predictably begin to victim of chronic diseases and mostly die at the younger age. The phenomenon proves across all ages irrespectively. Thus in this way the physical inactiveness is dealt as one of the major public health problem of the modern world (Blair, 2009; Sallis, 2015). Consequent upon it should be described as pandemic with far reaching health, social, economic, and environmental consequences. Playing activities and the general knowledge have positive relationship with each other. A study in this regard reveals that shortage of playgrounds as an indicator which has influenced the children's academic performance, creativity, learning and general knowledge about the societal issues (Ngotho, 2016). Conversely, it was proved that the children gained more weight who were not enrolled in structural summer camps and activities (Franckle et al, 2014; Wahl-Alexander, Brusseau & Burns, 2020). In the same way it was resulted that the school closure in COVID 19 yielded increased rate of obesity and over weight among students, because they were deprived of the facilities which used to provide them through physical education and in recess (Dunton, Do & Wang, 2020; Rundle et al, 2020; Workman, 2020).

Quetta is the capital of Balochistan province and largest city in terms of population among all other districts. According to the census report 2023, the total population of Quetta district is 2595492 individuals (Pakistan bureau of statistics, 2023). However, the number of public playgrounds as viewed by the sports department officials are hardly 15 including cricket, football, futsal and other grounds. Among these playgrounds there are some grounds which are not allowed for all to play but to pay or allocated for some specific people of the city. The playgrounds are situated in the old settled areas of the city, and the new settled areas are completely out of the playgrounds. The space allocated for playgrounds have been occupied by the land mafias. Moreover, on the other side the influx of rural to urban migration, and mismanagement and insincerity of government has doubled the menace. Resultantly the youth have been left with no other options rather to commit crime, use drugs, involve in social conflicts and other anti-social activities.

Hypothesis of the Study

***Hypothesis 1*:** There is a direct relationship between the shortage of sports grounds and the youth do not record agitation for the shortage of sports ground.

***Hypothesis 2*:** There is significant relationship between the shortage of sports grounds and the insufficiency of sports grounds cause distances among the people

***Hypothesis 3*:** There is correlation between the youth are not interested in sports and the youth like hoteling more than the playgrounds

Methods and Materials

This study delves into the scarcity of playgrounds in the provincial capital of Balochistan and its impacts on the social wellbeing of youth. The design for this study was set as positivist approach of the social research. The study is exploratory and quantitative in nature. The data was collected from the youth residing in the different part of cosmopolitan city of Quetta Balochistan through the simple random sampling technique. For this purpose, a well-structured questionnaire was developed consisting of structured questions mostly. The respondents who were made the part of this study fall in the age group between 17 to 32-year youth. The sample size for this study was 250 respondents, and the questionnaire was distributed among these respondents. The respondents were all educated and this was the reason when questionnaire was applied as a best reasonable tool for the data collection. The sample size was first set as 300 respondents, however, due to carelessness of the respondents the return rate remained around 85% and only 250 questionnaires were found filled and complete from all respects and the remaining unreturned and half-filled questionnaire were not uploaded into the data sheet. The questionnaire consisted of two parts. At the first part there were questions from the biographical and social background, in the second part the questionnaire consists of two tables included questions about the causes of shortage of playgrounds and the effects of them on the social life of youth. The data was later on analyzed through SPSS version 23 and the results were deducted through descriptive and inferential statistic on the basis of univariate and bi-variate analysis as hypotheses testing.

Results and Findings

The result of the study showed that ages of the respondents ranged from 17 years to 32 years. Accordingly, the respondents were different in terms of qualification with lowest from matriculate to the highest Ph.D. level. Furthermore, the respondents were attached with the different occupations i.e. government job, private job, jobless, self-business, and a large of them were students. Similarly, all of the respondents were living in the Quetta city.

Views of the respondents about the number of playgrounds in their area (around 01 kilometer)

No of playgrounds	Frequency	Percentage
00	126	50.4
01	82	32.8
02	24	9.6
03	16	6.4
More	02	0.8
Total=	250	100.0

The tabulated data indicates about the number of playgrounds in their area around 01 kilometer radius. In this regards 50.4% respondents viewed that there is No playground in their area around. Moreover, 32.8% of the respondents responded that there is only ONE playground in their area, however, 9.6% of the respondents shared that there are TWO playgrounds in their area around 01 kilometers. Furthermore, 6.4% of the respondents communicated that there are THREE playgrounds in their area. Likewise, only 0.8% of the respondents expressed that there are more than THREE playgrounds around in their area.

Distribution of the respondents regarding their attitudes about the causes of shortage of playgrounds

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(Strongly Agree= **SA** Agree= **A** No Opinion= **NO** Disagree= **DA** Strongly Disagree= **SDA**)

S. No	Statement	SA *f & %*	A *f & %*	NO *f & %*	DA *f & %*	SDA *f & %*
I	There is shortage of sports ground in Quetta city	(182) 72.8%	(64) 25.6%	(2) .8%	(2) .8%	(0) 0%
II	The youth do not demand from their elected representatives for playgrounds	(88) 35.2%	(76) 30.4%	(20) 8%	(48) 19.2%	(18) 7.2%
III	The government is not interested to build play grounds	(146) 58.4%	(86) 34.4%	(8) 3.2%	(8) 3.2%	(2) .8%
IV	The youth are not interested in sports	(16) 6.4%	(28) 11.2%	(22) 8.8%	(106) 42.4%	(78) 31.2%
V	The economic responsibilities have kept the youth away from sports	(76) 30.4%	(116) 46.4%	(24) 9.6%	(36) 13.6%	(0) 0%
VI	The youth do not know the importance of sports	(30) 12%	(58) 23.2%	(40) 16%	(96) 38.4%	(26) 10.4%
VII	The youth do not record agitations for the shortage of sports grounds	(92) 36.8%	(124) 49.6%	(18) 7.2%	(16) 6.4%	(0) 0%
VII I	The youth like hoteling more than the playgrounds	(62) 24.8%	(98) 39.2%	(28) 11.2%	(58) 23.2%	(4) 1.6%
IX	The smartphones have kept the youth away from sports	(94) 37.6%	(118) 47.2%	(14) 5.6%	(22) 8.8%	(2) .8%
X	The playgrounds are occupied by land mafia	(84) 33.6%	(102) 40.8%	(38) 15.2%	(22) 8.8%	(4) 1.6%

The above statistics in the table documents about the responses of the respondents regarding their attitudes about the causes of shortage of playgrounds in the Quetta city. For this purpose, various questions were asked from the respondents where they recorded their responses. In this context, the respondents were asked that there is shortage of playgrounds in the Quetta city, where 72.8% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that there is shortage of playgrounds in the Quetta city. Moreover, 25.6% of the respondents agreed with the statement, however, only .8% of the respondents responded that they are disagree, and with the same percentage the respondents opted the No Opinion option.

The table furthermore indicates data that the youth do not demand from their elected representative for playgrounds. Responding to this question, 35.2% of the respondents answered that they are strongly agree with the statement that the youth do not demand from their elected representatives for playgrounds. Similarly, 30.4% of the respondents expressed that they are agree with the statement, however, in the contrary, 19.2% of the respondents communicated that they are disagree with the statement. Moreover, 8% of the respondents responded with the no opinion option, while 7.2% of the respondents marked the strongly disagree option.

Table moreover reveals data that the government is not interested to build playgrounds. In this perspective, 58.4% of the respondents responded in strongly agree with the statement that the government is not interested to build playgrounds. Likewise, 34.4% of the respondents shared that they are agree with the statement, however, 3.2% of the respondents viewed that they are disagree and similarly the same percentage opted no opinion with the statement each. Nevertheless, .8% of the respondents expressed that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

The table depicts further data that the youth are not interested in sports. Regarding this question, 42.4% of the respondents disagreed with the statement that the youth are not interested in sports. Additionally, 31.2% of the respondents viewed that they are strongly disagree with this statement. But on the contrary, 11.2% of the respondents affirmed the statement and shared that they are agree with statement, however, 8.8% of the respondents marked no any option rather then the no opinion one and only 6.4% of the respondents showed that they are strongly agree with the statement.

Statistical data in the table narrates further that the economic responsibilities have kept the youth away from sports. Contextually, 46.4% of the respondents shared that they are agree with this statement that the economic responsibilities have kept the youth away from sports. Moreover, 30.4% of the respondents showed that they are strongly agree with the statement. Conversely, 13.6% of the respondents expressed that they are disagree with the statement, however, 9.6% of the respondents viewed that they are neither agree nor disagree with the statement.

Table furthermore disseminates data that the youth do not know the importance of sports. In this regard 38.4% of the respondents communicated that they are disagree with the statement that the youth do not know the importance of sports, but in the contrary 23.2% of the respondents viewed differently and shared that they are agree with the statement. Nevertheless, 16% of the respondents opted the no opinion option, moreover, 12% of the respondents depicted that they are strongly agree with the statement, however, 10.4% of the respondents replied that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

Data in the table documents further that the youth do not record agitations for the shortage of sports grounds. Consequently, the respondents responded in this regard. In this way 49.6% of the respondents shared that they are agree with the statement that the youth do not record agitation for the shortage of sports grounds. Accordingly, 36.4% of the respondents communicated that they are strongly agree with the statement. But on the other side, 7.2% of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement and only 6.4% of the respondents viewed that they are disagree with the statement.

The tabulated data nevertheless reveals more that the youth like hoteling more than the playgrounds. In this context 39.2% of the respondents responded that they are agree with the statement that the youth like hoteling more than the playgrounds. Additionally, 24.8% of the respondents replied that they are strongly agree with the statement. But in the contrary, 23.2% of the respondents communicated that they are disagree with the statement, however, 11.2% of the respondents marked the no opinion option and only 1.6% of the respondents answered with the strongly disagree.

The table moreover describes data that the smartphones have kept the youth away from sports. In this perspective, 47.2% of the respondent were found agree with the statement that the smartphone have kept the youth away from sports. Likewise, 37.6% of the respondents were strongly agree with the statement, however, 8.8% of the respondents were disagree with the statement. Nonetheless, 5.6% of the respondents were neither agree nor disagree with the statement. Moreover, only 0.8% of the respondents were strongly disagree with the statement.

Table at the end illuminate data that the playgrounds are occupied by the land mafia. Contextually, 40.8% of the respondents responded with agree option that the playgrounds are occupied by land mafia. Similarly, 33.6% of the respondents expressed that they are strongly agree with the statement. Nevertheless, 15.2% of the respondents opted neither agree nor disagree but the no opinion option. But 8.8% of the respondents viewed that they are disagree with the statement and only 1.6% of the respondents responded with the strongly disagree.

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Distribution of the respondents regarding their responses about the effects of inadequate playgrounds on youth

S. No	Statement	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA
		f & %	*f & %*	*f & %*	*f & %*	*f & %*
I	The insufficient number of playgrounds leads youth towards crimes	(74) 29.6%	(112) 44.8%	(34) 13.6%	(24) 9.6%	(6) 2.4%
II	Due to shortage of sports grounds the youth turn to drugs and narcotics	(108) 43.2%	(112) 44.8%	(16) 6.4%	(10) 4.0%	(4) 1.6%
III	The youth divert towards thefts when there are no playgrounds	(68) 27.2%	(104) 41.6%	(36) 14.4%	(32) 12.8%	(10) 4.0%
IV	Lack of sports activities engage youth in social conflicts	(96) 38.4%	(128) 51.2%	(16) 6.4%	(10) 4%	(0) 0%
V	The insufficiency of sports grounds causes distances among the people	(84) 33.6%	(108) 43.2%	(26) 10.4%	(30) 12%	(0) 0%
VI	Lack of involvement of youth in sports activities affects their educational achievements	(56) 22.4%	(136) 54.4%	(22) 8.8%	(34) 13.6%	(2) .8%
VII	The indifference of youth in sports lead them towards familial disputes	(58) 23.2%	(102) 40.8%	(38) 15.2%	(44) 17.6%	(8) 3.2%
VIII	Lack of engagement in sports activities is promoting intolerance among youth	(72) 28.8%	(136) 54.4%	(32) 12.8%	(10) 4%	(0) 0%
IX	Lack of sports activities weaken creativity in youth	(126) 50.4%	(100) 40%	(8) 3.2%	(12) 4.8%	(4) 1.6%

The table indicate the data regarding the responses of the respondents about the effects of shortage of the playgrounds. On this behalf different questions were placed in front of the respondents, in which they shared their responses regarding these question. Consequent upon, regarding the statement that the insufficient number of playgrounds leads youth towards crime, 44.8% of the respondents agreed with the statement that the insufficient number of playgrounds leads youth towards crimes. In addition to this 29.6% of the respondents shared that they are strongly agree with the statement, however, 13.6% of the respondents communicated that they are neither agree nor disagree with the statement. Moreover, 9.6% of the respondents viewed that they are disagree with the statement and lastly only 2.4% of the respondents responded that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

The statistics in the table explains further that due to shortage of sports grounds the youth turn to drugs and narcotics. In this respect 44.8% of the respondents agreed with the statement that due to shortage of sports grounds the youth turn to drugs and narcotics. Accordingly, 43.2% of the respondents showed that they are strongly agree with the statement. Nonetheless, 6.4% of the respondents marked the no opinion option, however, 4% of the respondents viewed with the disagree opinion and only 1.6% of the respondents expressed that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

Table moreover disseminate data that the youth divert towards thefts when there are no playgrounds. Regarding this question 41.4% of the respondents answered that they are agree with the statement that the youth divert towards thefts when there are no playgrounds. Likewise, 27.2% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, however, 14.4% of the respondents replied with the no opinion option. Moreover, 12.8% of the respondents marked the disagree option and only 4% of the respondents expressed that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

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Tabulated data further illuminates that lack of sports activities engage youth in social conflicts. Contextually, 51.2% of the respondents agreed with the statement. Furthermore, 38.4% of the respondents depicted that they are strongly agree with the statement that lack of sports activities engage youth in social conflicts. Nonetheless, 6.4% of the respondents viewed that they are neither agree nor disagree with the statement, however, 4% of the respondents responded that they are disagree with the statement.

Table moreover explains data that the insufficiency of sports grounds causes distances among the people. In this regard, 43.2% of the respondents were agree with the statement that the insufficiency of sports grounds causes distances among the people. Additionally, 33.6% of the respondents were found strongly agree with the statement, but in the contrary, 12% of the respondents were disagree with the statement and nevertheless 10.4% of the respondents were with the no opinion option.

The statistics in the table further documents that lack of involvement of youth in sports activities affects their educational achievements. In this perspective 54.4% of the respondents were agree with the statement that lack of involvement of youth in sports activities affects their educational achievements. Likewise, 22.4% of the respondents viewed that they are strongly agree with the statement, however, on the other side 13.6% of the respondents expressed that they are disagree with the statement, moreover, 8.8% of the respondents marked the no opinion option and only 0.8% of the respondents replied that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

Table moreover elucidates data that the indifference of youth in sports lead them towards familial disputes. Regarding this statement 40.8% of the respondents answered that they are agree with this statement that the indifference of youth in sports lead them towards familial disputes. Similarly, 23.2% of the respondents communicated that they are disagree with the statement. But in contrary, 17.6% of the respondents responded that they are disagree with the statement. Furthermore, 15.2% of the respondents were found neither agree nor disagree with the statement and only 3.2 % of the respondents were strongly disagree with the statement.

The tabulated data further depicts that lack of engagement in sports activities is promoting intolerance among youth. Consequent to this statement 54.4% of the respondents agreed with the statement that lack of engagement in sports activities is promoting intolerance among youth. Moreover, 28.8% of the respondents shared that they are strongly agree with the statement. Nevertheless, 12.8% of the respondents expressed with the no opinion option and only 4% of the respondents replied with the disagree regarding the statement.

The table at the end shows that lack of sports activities weaken creativity in youth. In this respect 50.4% of the respondents affirmed the statement that they are strongly agree with the statement that lack of sports activities weaken creativity in youth. Additionally, 40% of the respondents replied that they are agree with the statement, however, on the other side 4.8% of the respondents communicated that they are disagree with the statement. Nonetheless, 3.2% of the respondents marked the no opinion option and only 1.6% of the respondents answered that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

Hypotheses Testing (Bi-variate Analysis)

Relationship between the shortage of playgrounds in Quetta city and the youth do not record agitation for the shortage of sports grounds

There is shortage of playgrounds in Quetta city	The youth do not record agitations for the shortage of sports grounds	
	Pearson correlation	.267**

	Total number	250

* and **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 and 0.001 levels (2-tailed).

The table indicates the relationship between the shortage of playgrounds in Quetta city and the youth do not record agitations for the shortage of sports grounds where (r = 0.267**p < 0.01). The statistics proves that there is a positive correlation between the shortage of playgrounds in Quetta city and the youth do not record agitation for the shortage of sports grounds, and its p-value is less than 0.01 that depicts the correlation is significant. The data clarify that opinions of the respondents towards the shortage of playgrounds in Quetta city was not inversely related to the youth who do not record agitation for the shortage of sports grounds. By implication, changes in the attitude of the respondents towards the shortage of playgrounds in Quetta city were expected to have an equivalent effect on the youth who do not record agitation for the shortage of sports grounds. Furthermore, when there will be no agitations for the shortage of sports grounds there will be shortage of playgrounds.

Correlation between the shortage of playgrounds in Quetta city and the insufficiency of sports grounds that causes distances among the people

There is shortage of playgrounds in Quetta city	The insufficiency of sports grounds causes distances among the people	
	Pearson correlation	.259**
	Total number	250

* and **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 and 0.001 levels (2-tailed).

The tabulated statistics explains the relationship between the shortage of playgrounds in Quetta city and the insufficiency of sports grounds causes distances among the people where (r = 0.259**p < 0.01). The statistics depict that there is a positive correlation between the shortage of playgrounds in Quetta city and the insufficiency of sports grounds causes distances among the people, and its p-value is less than 0.01, that indicates that the correlation is significant. The data clarify that opinions of the respondents towards the shortage of playgrounds in Quetta city was not inversely related to the insufficiency of sports grounds causes distances among the people. By implication, changes in the attitude of the respondents towards the shortage of playgrounds in Quetta city were expected to have an equivalent effect on the insufficiency of sports grounds causes distances among the people. Furthermore, there will be distances among the people when there is shortage of playgrounds in Quetta city.

Relationship between the youth are not interested in sports and the youth like hoteling more than the playgrounds

The youth are not interested in sports	The youth like hoteling more than the playgrounds	
	Pearson correlation	.323**
	Total number	250

* and **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 and 0.001 levels (2-tailed).

The table elucidates correlation between the youth are not interested in sports and the youth like hoteling more than the playgrounds, where (r = 0.323** p < 0.01). The statistics prove that there is a positive correlation between the youth are not interested in sports and the youth like hoteling more than the playgrounds, and its p-value is less than 0.01 which demonstrates that the correlation is significant. The statistics clarify that opinions of the respondents towards the youth are not interested in sports was not inversely related to the youth like hoteling more than the playgrounds. By implication, changes in the attitude of the respondents towards the youth are not interested in sports were expected to have an equivalent effect on the youth like hoteling more than the playgrounds. Furthermore, there will be likeliness of youth towards hotel when there is no interest of youth in sports.

Discussion

Playgrounds are the source of physical activities, which is promoting physical health and stabilizing mental health and overall youths' wellbeing. The playgrounds are not luxury but a very fundamental need for the social life of people. But in developing countries it is dealt otherwise. This study found that there is severe shortage of sports grounds in the Quetta city. The respondents viewed that the dearth of playgrounds exists because of the government officials are not interested in the work to build sports grounds. Moreover, they expressed that the youth are also not sincere in this regard to come out and record agitation or demand sports grounds for themselves. Likewise, they communicated that the economic crunch is also a leading factor diverting youth to tend towards sports activities. On the same footing it was revealed that the youth are more interested in smartphones than the playgrounds. Moreover, the data illuminated that youth prefer more hoteling than the playgrounds. Accordingly, the respondents shared the ground areas have mostly been occupied by the land mafias. Nonetheless, the respondents affirmed that the youth vividly know the importance of sports and they are interested in sports if they are provided opportunity. Furthermore, the data shows that the shortage of playgrounds have tend the youths towards crimes, drugs, narcotics, theft, and the social conflicts. The finding however, documents that besides these evils the inadequate sports grounds causing distances among the people, promoting intolerance and familial discomfort, effecting the educational achievements of youth, and weakening their creative potential.

Conclusion

Youth engagement is the crucial responsibility of a state. They should be engaged in different spheres of life purposefully, otherwise this force can harm the nation adversely. Contextually, sport is a positive and a healthy activity. To engage youth in this activity can keep them away from moving towards illegal and unsocial activities. But ironically in the capital city Quetta the youth have not been provided with the fundamental facility of playgrounds, which can predictably harm society to an alarming end. Moreover, Quetta is the only cosmopolitan city of Balochistan. The influx of people from across the province has created many issues for city including the inadequate number of playgrounds. The people are settled without any proper planning. A bulk of new residential schemes have been launched but the relevant governmental departments never bothered to ask them about the open spaces, parks or playgrounds. The narrow houses and congested population has already produced mental issues but the unavailability of sports grounds have doubled their unease. Playgrounds are the most important part of human life. The sports grounds are not luxury but a fundamental need for healthy and peaceful life. The government while having understanding of the advantages of playgrounds should come forward with sincere efforts and construct as many as grounds which are required, so that to divert the youth towards sports as the study indicates that the youth has interest in sports but due to unavailability of playgrounds they are unable to play, otherwise, this young cohort would indulge more in the wrong doings, which is not only threat to Quetta city merely but the whole nation.

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