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Abstract: *The aim of the study was to investigate the Parental Motives behind their Children Participation in Sports Activities. The population of this study comprised all the parents whose children were on role in government primary schools of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. There were total 50,000 (Fifty Thousands) parents whose children were on role in government primary schools of district bannu (Official Gateway Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014). Convenient sampling procedure was adopted to collect the required information from the respondents; there was 500 sample of the study. The present study was carried out in the district Bannu KP Pakistan. Percentage, Mean and Standard Deviation was used for set hypotheses. It was found that that parent's involvement in sports in terms of their attitude, perception and motives has paramount significant in motivating children towards participation in sports, it was also heightened that that most of the parents wants to allow their children to participate in sports activities but financial limitation create hindrance in the way of their children sports participation. It was recommended by the researcher that Different kinds of sports program may be undertaken to increase sports participation right from gross roots level i.e. union council, tehsil and district level.*

Key Words: Parental Motives, Sports Activities, Children Participation

Introduction

Participation of children in sports activities depends upon the conception of parents. If the parents have clear perception then the children will able to Participate in sports and physical activities. But if, otherwise then the children sports participation will be effected. In a research study ([Bailey 2005](#)). has conclude that family can influence the children participation sports activities. In another study, [Burstead \(1992\)](#) has stated that a family is the primary element of social influence which effects the children sports participation. Similarly, Burstead (2010) stated that children's gets exposure from their parents to various physical sports activates. He further stated that children indulge in various physical as well as sports activities like jumping, climbing, playing games and riding a bike in the presence of parents with free atmosphere.

Parents can influence their children sports participation through various mechanisms such as fun and enjoyment, physical fitness, skill and mastery and affiliation. A study conducted by Stipek, has illustrated that various motives of the parents which they have for their children sports participation can influence upon their children sports. In a research study, [Mackett and Paskins \(2008\)](#) have concluded that children sports participation in depended on parents' perception or vision in connection to their children participation in physical and sports activities. Children's participation in sports activities offers the opportunity to improve their fitness and gain healthy habits that would ideally accompany them later in adulthood. Kids sport, not only is related to the development of physical ability and health but also offers,

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according to [Hart, Herriot, Bishop and Truby \(2003\)](#), important psychomotor benefits related to psychosocial development, the improvement of self-esteem and confidence, but also to the cognitive and emotional development. Many researchers have begun efforts to identify the factors which molded the beliefs and attitudes of children towards sport and physical activities and thus affect their participation in them. Parental attitude is a basic influential factor in children's involvement in physical exercises ([Singh, 2005](#)). According to [Hart, Herriot, Bishop and Truby \(2003\)](#) the factors that influence children's participation or non-participation in athletic activities have been clustered in five categories. The first category includes demographic and biological factors associated, according to [Loucaides et al. \(2004\)](#) with age, ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, body mass index of the child's body and also parents' obesity. The second category comprises behavioral factors, which include healthy eating, the desire for physical activity and sedentary habits. The third category includes psychological factors, whereas [Sallis et al. \(2000\)](#) and [Loucaides et al. \(2004\)](#) stated are related to self-esteem, self-perception of athletic ability or self-efficacy, and self-concept for body image. In the same category belongs the expectation of the result, the views in extracurricular activities, preferences in specific physical activities, but also the way of addressing barriers to their participation in them. The fourth category includes environmental factors related to climate, the existence of sports equipment in the home and the characteristics of the neighborhood, such as creating appropriately structured spaces for physical activity. Finally, the fifth and final category includes social factors, ie the various social sources of influence, such as peers, teachers / coaches, and of course the family ([Lethbridge, Sim & Singer 2005](#)). Family is a fundamental form of influence because it represents the most important and primary element of social influence on children, as the majority of their free time before puberty spent within the family. According to [Mackett](#)

[and Paskins \(2008\)](#) children through the family 'receive their initial exposure to many different types of physical activity. Almost invariably, children engage in exploratory play and learn to walk, run, jump, climb, and ride a bike in the presence of parents and/or siblings and all of this early exposure to physical activity typically takes place before children have become involved in structured physical activity experiences, such as school-based physical education or organized sport programs. Welk and Sallis, Prochask and Taylor (2000) support that parents can be seen as 'guardians' of children's physical activity, and allow or restrict the opportunities for children to participate in physical activities.

Statement of the Problem

In our society, participation in sports is bound to the conception of parents and teachers who are considered as motivating agents to allow or disallow their children towards sports participation. If they have positive perception and have clear motives with reference to sports than sports will not only flourish but every child will take part in sports without any hesitation. But if otherwise children will not only discourage from sports participation but sports will decay in that society.

Objectives of the Study

- To examine the motives that lead parents to encourage their children to participate in physical activities?
- To investigate the most dominant motives that lead parents to encourage their children to participate in sports activities?

Literature Review

The key factors of sports and religion are considered to assist in the social structure and social development. Sports build character, hard work and perseverance is very involved in sports for religious values, such as participating in the development and the behavior of participants ([Stoll and Biller, 2005](#)). Sport plays a very important role in the development and health

care in addition to physical activity and exercise. Sports studies have suggested that human health and participation in sports and physical exercise physical activity effects on fitness, improve posture can promote good health and physical fitness (Bailey et al., 2009). Game aspects and physical exercise are claimed as an effective tool helps in the control of obesity, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, including the prevention of heart disease and osteoporosis. Practicing physical activity satisfy recommendations for intensity of sports activities which improve and maintain health and cardiovascular fitness (Hagins, Moore, and Rundle, 2007). There has been a misconception that sports are prohibited in Islam and Muslim societies do not allow sports participation, particularly to the women folk. The on ground reality is different. Sports participation is not only allowed but encouraged as well in Muslim societies; however in certain circumstances some sports are disallowed. Some of the games popular among the Muslims included races and running events, horse and camel riding and racing, swimming, archery, fencing, wrestling, weight lifting, high jumping, and stonetossing. Benefits of sports for the maintenance of health and fitness and overall wellbeing of the participants is also agreed by the Muslims and the Holy Quran declares that do not forbid good things which Allah made lawful, and do not transgress that Allah has not transgressed. (Al-Maida: 87). Extensive sport and physical activity is considered a very effective means for the healthy development of the participants. In the study, Davis (2002) in the world, especially to young people, is a recognized sport and is considered a very effective tool, that gives its participants identify property. Advocacy campaigns, especially sports, claim the benefits of several adolescent sports, including psychological, social, emotional and psychological development (Morris et al., 2004). Physical exercise and recreational activities, the process of improving social skills; and helping to free up social media dialogue and community, Participate in sports activities have had a

profound impact on life and efforts to continue through organized physical activity early learning (Kirk, 2005). Benefits of Participants Imagine the effectiveness of sporting activities also dominate. It is believed that these activities were accepted by the younger generation. Carli, et al. (2002) has conducted a study to determine the effects of participation in sports and athletes on perceptual female findings, which are usually followed by young people who are regarded as role models. Many health benefits of research in medicine confirm the effectiveness of exercise and physical activity. The entire course is offered through to learn many of the benefits of life-long youth sports participation, helping them lead a healthy life (Sit, Kerr and Wong 2008). Exercise effectiveness is evidence of improved mental health is being gradually strengthened. The benefits of participation in sports and identification of athletes' identities / women to get through their games, together with their skills and expertise in the field, their behavior and coping are not just respected but heroes at the national and international levels. Please keep an eye on their actions young, well organized, and try to imitate. Popularity, love is for all players around the world, not geographical or political boundaries connected to their roots, positive results in terms of the participation in sports (Miller, Lawrence, McKay, and Rowe, 2001). In addition to the sports participants earn fame and name, they are very easy to access to the social benefits of the economy have more opportunities, including the state, good work and. Sports and physical activity are dealt with by stateless young people, which may be due to some stress or inaction caused by the very helpful. Young boys and girls involved in sports have noticed that show better performance and less anxiety than non-athletes (Jarvis, 2006). However, Ekeland et al. (2005) described the effects of self-esteem and property control on the Olympic Games to improve the small size and relatively low quality of the results of research conducted in sugar has been correct because of inferiority and anxiety and participation in sports The potential impact of the activity has not yet

been established. However, Binsinger et al. (2006) have determined the regular physical activity on this issue. Out of the 1791 boys and girls were 46.6% and 53.4%, respectively were surveyed with self-esteem and anxiety effects. Many researchers have attempted to identify factors influencing children's beliefs and attitudes towards sport and physical activity as a result of their participation forms have been made. A key factor in influencing the attitudes of parents and children participate in physical exercises ([Australian Sports Commission, 2003](#)). According [Sallis et al., \(2000\)](#) factors that participation or non-participation in sports activities affected children were placed into five categories.

Research Question

- What are the motives that lead parents to encourage their children to participate in physical activities?
- What are the most dominant motives that lead parents to encourage their children to participate in sports activities?

Method and Martial

The aim of the study was in investigate the Parental Motives behind their Children Participation in Sports Activities. The population of this study comprised all the parents whose children were on role in government primary schools of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. There were total 50,000 (Fifty Thousands) parents

whose children were on role in government primary schools of district bannu (Official Gateway Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014). According to the rule of thumb when the population is above 10,000 (Ten Thousands) then 1% sample be taken from the whole population. Following this rule, the researcher has taken 500 (Five Hundreds) parents (1% of the total population 50,000) in the vicinity of district bannu. Convenient sampling procedure was adopted to collect the required information from the respondents. The initial draft of the questionnaire comprised of 60 items covering all the aspects of the study which was sent to 15 experts in the field. For the purpose, the respondents were encouraged to recommend alterations, changes in the expressions, languages or outsets of the questions. In due course, the questionnaire was developed on the basis of valuable recommendations ended by the respondents during the preliminary part. This developed questionnaire comprised on 42 items was used for validity and reliability. The collected questionnaires were analyzed and conclusion was drawn on the basis of analyzed information. Regressions is used to assess the effects of various variables on the parents motives with reference to their children sports participation and multiple regression is applied to show the most dominant model for parents behind their children participation in sports activities. Percentage, mean and stander deviation was used for the data collection.

Data Analyses

Table 1. Physical Fitness Motive of Parents behind their Children Participation in Sports Activities

S.No	Statement	SDA%	DA%	UD%	A%	SA%
	I allow my children to participate in sports					
1.	To participate in sports activities for the promotion of better health.	8.6	9.4	22	26	34
2.	To avoid different type of diseases, therefore I allow my children to participate in sports activities.	6.8	13.2	10.6	24.6	44.8
3.	To have good and attractive physique.	6.8	15	24.6	14.8	38.8
4.	To strengthens children's muscles	11.4	15.2	16.8	23.4	33.2
5.	To improve organic system of the body	23.8	35.6	4.6	22	14

S.No	Statement	SDA%	DA%	UD%	A%	SA%
6.	To enhance working capacity	4.6	9	20	24.4	42
7.	Having strong resistance against disease.	4.6	8.6	35.2	22	29.6

The above table No. 1 shows that most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities for that promotion of better health, because (SDA=8.6% , DA=9.4%, UD=2.2% < A=26%, SA=34%). The above table also shows that most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to avoid different type of diseases, because (SDA=6.8%, DA=13.2%, UD=10.6% < A=24.6%, SA=44.8%). The analyzed data indicates that most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to have good and attractive physique, because (SDA=6.8%, DA=15%, UD=24.6% < A=14.8%, SA=38.8%). Similarly, most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to strengthen

children muscles because (SDA=23.8%, DA=35.6%, UD=4.6% < A=22%, SA=14%). In the same way, the data shows that most of the parents disagree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to improve organic system of the body, because (SDA=23.8%, DA=35.6%, UD=4.6%, A=22%, SA=14%). Most of the parents agreed that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to enhance working capacity, because (SDA=4.6%, DA=9%, UD=20% < A=24.4%, SA=42%). Most of the parents showing agreement against the last statement of the physical fitness motive, that they allow their children to participate in sports activities having motive to strong resistance against disease for the child, because (SDA=4.6% , DA=8.6%, UD=35.2% < A=22%, SA=29.6%).

Table 2. Fun Excitement Motives of Parents behind their Children Participation in Sports Activities

S.No	Statement	SDA%	DA%	UD%	A%	SA%
<i>Sports as a source for Fun/Enjoyment.....</i>						
1.	Having enjoyment	8	6.8	20	25	40
2.	To reduce fatigue and exhaustion	2	6	24	36	32
3.	Children comparative like playful activity like cricket, badminton, football and hockey etc.	4	6	13	15	61.2
4.	My children feels happy when they participate in amusing activities	6	7.4	28	24	34.6
5.	The development of interest towards academic activities	4.6	7.4	24	20	44

The above table No. 2 shows that most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to having enjoyment, because (SDA=8% , DA=6.8%, UD=20%, A=25%, SA=40%). The data shows that most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to reduce fatigue and exhaustion, because (SDA=2%, DA=6%, UD=24%, A=36%, SA=32%). In the same way, most of the parents agree that, Children comparative live playful activities like

Cricket, Badminton, Football and Hockey because (SDA=4% , DA=6%, UD=13%, A=14%, SA=61.2%).

Similarly, the data shows that most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities due to my children feels happy when they participate in amusing activities, because (SDA=6%, DA=7.4%, UD=28%, A=24%, SA=34.6%). Accordingly, the data indicates that most of the parents agree that

they allow their children to participate in sports activities to the development of interest towards academic activities, because (SDA=4.6%, DA=7.4%, UD=24%, A=20%, SA=44%).

Table 3. Skill/Mastery Motive of Parents behind their children Participation in Sports Activities.

S. No	Statement	SDA%	DA%	UD%	A%	SA%
Sports as a source of Skill/Mastery ...						
1.	An individual learns new skills through sports	4.6	8.6	20	28.8	38
2.	To feel good when my children played well	6.8	6.2	24.6	40	22.4
3.	To prevent from injuries	4.6	6.6	33.4	20	35.4
4.	To face the occasion of win and loss	4.2	8.2	25.4	31.2	31
5.	To learn that how to face the challenging condition	4.6	8.4	23.8	40	23.2
6.	To learn that how to compete well	4.2	5.4	22	34.4	34
7.	To improve coordination among different system of the body.	2	8.6	23	32.6	33.8
8.	To become master in such things	2.4	4.2	38.6	20	34.8

Table No. 3 shows that most of the parents agree that an individual learns new skills through sports, because (SDA=4.6%, DA=8.6%, UD=20%, A=28.8%, SA=38%). According to the table No. 4.3 most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to feel good when my children played well, because (SDA=6.8%, DA=6.2%, UD=24.6%, A=40%, SA=22.4%). The analyzed data indicates that most of the parents agree that, they allow children to prevent from injuries because (SDA=4.6%, DA=6.6%, UD=33.4%, A=20%, SA=35.4%).

In response to item No. 4, most of the parents agreed that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to face the occasion of win and loss, because (SDA=4.2%, DA=8.2%, UD=25.4%, A=31.2%, SA=31%). In the same way, most of the parents agree that they

allow their children to participate in sports activities to learn that how to face the challenging conditions, because (SDA=4.6% , DA=8.4%, UD=23.8%, A=40%, SA=23.2%).

Similarly, most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to learn that how to compete well, because (SDA=4.2%, DA=5.4%, UD=20%, A=34.4%, SA=34%). The above table 4.7 also shows that, most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to improve coordination among different system of the body of their children, because (SDA=2%, DA=8.6%, UD=23%, A=32.6%, SA=33.8%). The above data shows that most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to become master in such things, because (SDA=4.2%, DA=4.2%, UD=38.6%, A=20%, SA=34.8%).

Table 4. Recognition Motive of Parents behind their children Participation in Sports Activities.

S.No	Statement	SDA%	DA%	UD%	A%	SA%
Sports as a source of Recognition ...						
1.	Achieving dignity and prestige	9	8	24	22	37
2.	To please other important to my child	7	13	32	24	24
3.	Sportsman are respected in our society	4	7	11	38	40
4.	To get importance among the people	12	11	25	37	16
5.	To recognize social rules through sports	7	10	24	21	38

S.No	Statement	SDA%	DA%	UD%	A%	SA%
6.	To learns others acknowledgment	14	10	23	20	33

Table No.4 shows that, most of the parents agree that they allow their children to sports activities for achieving dignity and prestige. Because (SDA=9%, DA=8 %, UD=24%, A=22%, SA=37%). According to the table, most of the parents agree that they allow their children to sports activities to please others important to my child, because (SDA=7%, DA=13%, UD=32%, A=24%, SA=24%). In response to Item No. 3, most of the parents agree that, they allow children for to Sports man or respected in our society because (SDA=4%, DA=7%, UD=11%, A=38%, SA=40%).

The analyzed data indicates that most of the parents agree that they allow their children to

participate in sports activities to get importance among the peoples, because (SDA=12%, DA=11%, UD=25%, A=37%, SA=16%). The above also shows that, most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to recognize social rules through sports, because (SDA=7% , DA=10%, UD=24%, A=21%, SA=38%). Similarly, most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to learns others acknowledgement, because (SDA=14%, DA=10%, UD=23%, A=20%, SA=33%).

Table 5. Affiliation motives of Parents behind their Children Participation in Sports Activities

S.No	Statement	SDA%	DA%	UD%	A%	SA%
Sports as a source of affiliation ...						
1.	To spend their time with friends	9	7	32.6	20	31.4
2.	To meet my child with new friends	4.6	3.2	6.8	32.4	53
3.	To interaction with good peoples	6.8	14.2	22	22.4	34.6
4.	To mix in healthy society	4.2	4.6	28.4	22.8	40
5.	To avoid bad company	10.2	10.4	20	42	17.4
6.	To save from social evils	2.4	3.2	23.4	31	40
7.	To make my children social	4.6	6.2	25.8	28.4	35

The above table No. 4.9 shows that most of the parents agree that they allow their children to spend their time with friends. Because (SDA=9%, DA=7%, UD=32.6%, A=20%, SA=31.4%). The analyzed dat shows that most of the parents agree that they allow their children to sports activities to meet my child with new friends, because (SDA=4.6%, DA=3.2%, UD=6.8%, A=32.4%, SA=53%). In response to item no.3, the data shows that, most of the parents agree that, they allow children for to interaction with good peoples. Because (SDA=6.8%, DA=14.2%, UD=22%, A=22.4%, SA=34.6%).

Similarly, the above table also shows that most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to mix

in healthy society, because (SDA=4.2%,) DA=4.6%, UD=28.4%, A=22.8%, SA=40%). In the same way, the data indicates that most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to avoid bad company, because (SDA=10.2%, DA=10.4%, UD=20%, A=42%, SA=17.4%).

The above table also shows that, most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to save from social evils, because (SDA=2.4%, DA=3.2%, UD=23.4%, A=31%, SA=40%). Majority of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to make my child scoical, because (SDA=4.6%, DA=6.2%, UD=25.8%, A=28.4%, SA=35%).

Table 6. Ego/Competitiveness Motive of Parents behind their Children Participation in Sports Activities

S.No	Statement	SDA%	DA%	UD%	A%	SA%
Ego/Competitiveness Motives						
Sports as a source of Ego/Competitiveness ...						
1.	To win my child against others	6.8	22.4	20	22.4	28.4
2.	To test my child his/her ability against others	4.6	8.4	36.4	20	30.6
3.	To compete my child against other	4.2	10.2	26.4	20	39.2
4.	To win Ribbons and trophies which boost my child confidence level	6.8	13	26.4	24.6	29.2
5.	To improve his/her ego	10.2	10.6	11.2	35.2	32.8
6.	To learn that how to face alarming situation	6.4	10.2	6.4	36.6	40.4

The above table 4.6 shows that most of the parents agree that they allow their children to win my child against others. Because (SDA=6.8%, DA=22.4%, UD=20%, A=22.4%, SA=28.4%). Similarly, the above table also shows that, most of the parents agree that they allow their children to sports activities to test my child his/her ability against others, because (SDA=4.6%, DA=8.4%, UD=36.4%, A=20%, SA=30.6%).

The analyzed data shows most of the parents agree that, they allow children for to compete my child against others. Because (SDA=4.2%, DA=10.2%, UD=26.4%, A=20%,

SA=39.2%). The data indicates that most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to win ribbons and trophies which boost my child confidence level, because (SDA=6.8%, DA=13%, UD=26.4%, A=24.6%, SA=29.2%). In response to item no.5, most of the parents agree that they allow their children to improve his/her ego, because (SDA=10.2%, DA=10.6%, UD=11.2%, A=35.2%, SA=32.8%). In the same way, the table also shows that, most of the parents agree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to learn my child that how face alarming situation, because (SDA=6.4%, DA=10.2%, UD=6.4%, A=31%, SA=40.4%).

Table 7. Financial Motive of Parents behind their Children Participation in Sports Activities

S.No	Statement	SDA%	DA%	UD%	A%	SA%
I allow my children to participate in sports activities for ...						
1.	To earn some money	70	24	2	3	1
2.	To make his/her future financially strong	68	26	4	1.2	0.8
3.	To make him/her independent	74	24	0.8	0.8	0.4

The above table of financial motive 4.7shows that most of the parents disagree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to earn some money, because (SDA=70%, DA=24%, UD=2%, A=3%, SA=1%). In response to item no.2 majority of the parents disagree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to make his/her future financially strong, because

(SDA=68%, DA=26%, UD=4%, A=1.2%, SA=0.8%). Similarly, The above table also indicates that, majority of the parents disagree that they allow their children to participate in sports activities to make his/her independent in financial matters, because (SDA=74%, DA=24%, UD=0.8%, A=0.8%, SA=0.4%).

Table 8. Most Dominant motives that Lead Parents to Encourage their Children to Participate in Sports Activities

Motive	N	Mean	Standard Dev.	F	Sig.
Physical Fitness Motive	500	3.56	.321		
Fun/Excitement Motive	500	3.92	.302		
Skill/Mastery Motive	500	3.79	.316		
Recognition Motive	500	3.63	.364	138.626	.013
Affiliation Motive	500	3.81	.331		
Ego/Competitiveness Motive	500	3.68	.343		
Financial Motive	500	1.37	.675		

The above table shows that the mean score of parents in response to physical fitness motive is 3.66 and SD=.321, whereas the mean score in response to fun/excitement motive is 3.92 and SD=.302. Likewise, the mean score of parents in response to skill/mastery motive is 3.79 and SD=.316, and the mean score in response to recognition motive is 3.63, SD= .364. In the same way, above table shows that the mean score of parents in response to affiliation motive is 3.81 and SD=.331, whereas the mean score in response to ego/competitiveness motive is 3.68 and SD=.343. In response to financial motive, the mean score of parents is 1.37 and SD=.675. According to the analyzed data, the mean score of fun/excitement is greater than all other motives. Therefore, fun/excitement most dominant motives that lead parents to encourage their children to participate in sports activities.

Discussion

The current study found that the parents in response to physical fitness motive is 3.66 and SD=.321, whereas the mean score in response to fun/excitement motive is 3.92 and SD=.302. Likewise, the mean score of parents in response to skill/mastery motive is 3.79 and SD=.316, and the mean score in response to recognition motive is 3.63, SD= .364. In the same way, above table shows that the mean score of parents in response to affiliation motive is 3.81 and SD=.331, whereas the mean score in response to ego/competitiveness motive is 3.68 and SD=.343. In response to financial motive, the mean score of parents is 1.37 and SD=.675.

According to the analyzed data, the mean score of fun/excitement is greater than all other motives, therefore, fun/excitement most dominant motives that lead parents to encourage their children to participate in sports activities. Popularity, love is for all players around the world, not geographical or political boundaries connected to their roots, positive results in terms of the participation in sports ([Miller, Lawrence, McKay, and Rowe, 2001](#)). In addition to the sports participants earn fame and name, they are very easy to access to the social benefits of the economy have more opportunities, including the state, good work and. Sports and physical activity are dealt with by stateless young people, which may be due to some stress or inaction caused by the very helpful. Young boys and girls involved in sports have noticed that show better performance and less anxiety than non-athletes ([Jarvis, 2006](#)). However, [Ekeland et al. \(2005\)](#) described the effects of self-esteem and property control on the Olympic Games to improve the small size and relatively low quality of the results of research conducted in sugar has been correct because of inferiority and anxiety and participation in sports. The potential impact of the activity has not yet been established. However, [Binsinger et al. \(2006\)](#) have determined the regular physical activity on this issue. Out of the 1791 boys and girls were 46.6% and 53.4%, respectively were surveyed with self-esteem and anxiety effects. Many researchers have attempted to identify factors influencing children's beliefs and attitudes towards sport and physical activity as a result of their participation forms have been

made. A key factor in influencing the attitudes of parents and children participate in physical exercises ([Australian Sports Commission, 2003](#)). According [Salliset al., \(2000\)](#) factors that participation or non-participation in sports activities affected children were placed into five categories.

Conclusion

The study focused on parent's motives towards their children's participation in sports activities. The data revealed that parents are the most essential elements of socialization for kids and their conduct towards sports and physical

activities is a key component for the standard practice for youngsters. It has been concluded that that parent's involvement in sports in terms of their attitude, perception and motives has paramount significant in motivating children towards participation in sports. It is evident that most of the parents wants to allow their children to participate in sports activities but financial limitation create hindrance in the way of their children sports participation. The data have showed that parents, particularly those who were educated and financially stabled, compel their children to sports more than those who were illiterate and financially instable.

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