

An Assessment Of Awareness And Experience Of Sports Persons And Non-Sports Persons On Exponential Exploitation Of Natural Resources

Neha Sharma

Directorate of Sports and Physical Education, University of Jammu
Email: nehavijayxyz11@gmail.com

Abstract

This study shows a difference in awareness and experience of physically active and sedentary persons regarding exponential exploitation of natural resources. The objective was to determine the association between sports and non-sports persons' views on the unsustainability of overexploited resources and their awareness of the consequences of exponential exploitation. A descriptive research design was employed, a sample of 200 individuals (100 sports and 100 non-sports persons) from Udhampur, J&K. Random sampling technique was used, with participants ranging from 17 - 30 years. A self-prepared validated questionnaire was used for data collection. Cross-tabulation and non-parametric chi-square tests were applied, with a significance level of 0.05. The results showed that 75% of sports and non-sports persons (n=150) were aware of the exploitation of natural resources, while 25% (n=50) were not. A significant difference was found between sports and non-sports persons' awareness of exploitation [$\chi^2(1, N=200) = 20.907, p.<0.0001$]. Additionally, 88.5% (n=177) of participants attributed overexploitation to population increase, with a significant difference between sports and non-sports persons [$\chi^2(1, N=200) = 76.636, p.<0.0001$].

Keywords: Exponential, Exploitation, Natural Resources, Overexploitation, Sports, Non-Sports.

Introduction

As far as the human life is concerned maximum of the world human population dependent on the natural resources since early ages such as the use of wood for cooking food, for making shelter and many wooden tools, use of animals for eating purpose, so it can be seen that human is exploiting the natural resources and exploitation up to some extent is very necessary and natural resources are the resources that we obtained from the nature which meet the needs of the people and used to support the life on earth. As natural resources are the backbone for human life and the economic development of any nation. There are two types of natural resources inexhaustible natural resources these are the resources which cannot be exhausted these include air, water, sunlight etc. and another is exhaustible these are the natural resources that can be exhausted with the passage of time. These resources include coal, petroleum, natural gas, forests, minerals etc.

To sustain human life on earth exploitation is required but exponential exploitation is dangerous to humans and various other life forms which include aquatic life, plants, animals etc. The recent scenario of the world is very different from the earlier times humans are exploiting the natural resources for their personal benefits and for maximum gains.

EXPONENTIAL EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Globally, 60 billion tons of natural resources are used every year to provide us with the products and services that we use. And exponential exploitation of natural resources means the increase in the rate of exploitation of natural resources such as exploitation of forests for wood, paper, timber, medicinal plants, herbs, coal and petroleum are the fossil fuels used in such a way that they are also getting exponentially exploited by the people. Exponential exploitation is done due to increase in human population. According to UN, the world population was 7.6 billion in 2017 and it is expected to rise about 10 million in 2050 and about 11 billion in 2100. Excessive demand often leads to conflicts due to intense competition. And lack of awareness among the population. Humans are not aware of the ways to reduce depletion of exploitation of resources.

MAJOR THREATS ON ENVIRONMENT GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Scientists have shown that global temperatures will continue to rise for decades to come, largely due to greenhouse gases that carbon dioxide and methane produced by human activities or exponential exploitation of natural resources. The intergovernmental panel on climate change that is (IPCC) which has more than 1,300 scientists from United States and other countries, they had forecasted the temperature rise of 2.5 to 10 degrees. Intergovernmental panel on climate change i.e. (IPCC) had observed that climate change effects on

individual regions will vary over time. According to IPCC the rise in global mean temperature of less than 1.8 to 5.4 degrees Fahrenheit above 1990 levels will produce beneficial impacts. Unfortunately, currently there are only some minor legislative solutions for overexploitation. Mammals and birds had not receive that great attention when it comes to over exploitation of natural resources. Increase in greenhouse gases leads to global warming.

The IPCC Fourth Assessment report (AR4, 2007) contains recent consensus predictions about many components of climate change. Including changes in surface temperature and precipitation. However, future climate change will largely depend on future greenhouse gas emission. According to WHO, Climate change affects the social and environmental determinants of health clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter. Between 2030 and 2050, the climate change is expected to cause approximately 25.<0.000 additional deaths per year, from malaria, diarrhoea and heat stress.

DESERTIFICATION

Desertification is also one of the major impacts of overexploitation on environment. Fertile land is losing its fertility and changes into infertile land or desert. Fertility of land is degraded due to few of human practices that is due to the exponential exploitation of natural resources. Due to desertification food scarcity is becoming the major issue because of decrease in food productivity or the decrease in crop production. According to the reports 32% are if India has been degraded due to overexploitation of natural resources that is over 105 million hectares.

And also, according to the recent data of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). India has lost approximately about 31% that is 5.65 million hectares, of green grassland areas in a decade which is not a good sign towards the development. We need to concentrate on few of the ways to overcome desertification. We need to manage the water in such a way so that it will not affect the soil fertility. Planting should be done for hyper fertilization of soil. We need to focus on planting more and more trees as tree roots hold the soil tightly and which help to reduce the soil erosion which ultimately leads in the reduction of desertification.

INCREASE IN GREEN HOUSE GASES

Increase in greenhouse gases is also one of the major threats to environment due to exponential exploitation of natural resources. Such as deforestation, pollution emitted by industries, factories, vehicles etc. gases like carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, fluorinated gases are the greenhouse gases responsible for greenhouse effect and global warming. Our planet earth is getting warmer day by day due to the exponential exploitation of natural resources which leads to the melting of ice sheets and calving off into the sea increases the water levels of the water bodies which is ultimately contributing in flash floods which is affecting the aquatic life flora and fauna on the earth surface. Ozone hole due to ozone layer depletion also one of the major impacts on environment due to which ultra violet rays are directly affecting plants and animals on the surface of earth. To overcome from this increase in greenhouse gases we must plant more and more trees that is afforestation only. And we need to use the vehicles for mandatory purpose only and must use eco-friendly things such as the use of bicycles instead of motorcycles and many more.

SOLUTIONS TO OVERCOME EXPONENTIAL EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Over exploitation can be reduced by spending less time on the road. We need to use reusable products which will save time and effort. We need to use eco-friendly things which include use of bicycles, and the use of maximum organic substances. And moreover, various strict policies should be made by the government to resist the over use of natural resources. The policy of reuse, recycle, and reduce will also be helpful to avoid the exponential exploitation of natural resources. We really need to manage the population growth rate which will automatically contribute in the conservation of natural resources. We also have to restrict the over consumption of natural resources. We need to formulate strict policies to avoid the loss of forest cover, approximately 18 million of forest cover is getting destroyed per year. So, these all are the solutions that can be used to overcome exponential exploitation of natural resources.

In this study we aim to find the association between Sports persons and non-Sports persons on awareness about the exploitation of natural resources.

HYPOTHESIS:

1. There is no association between Sports persons and non-Sports persons on aware about the exploitation of natural resources.
2. There is no association between sports and non-sports persons about the views on resources cannot be sustained if overexploited.

3. There is no association between the sports and non-sports persons about the E Awareness conducted on overexploitation

METHODS:

Design of Study: The research Design used in the study was descriptive study to find the association between Sports persons and non-Sports persons on exploitation of natural resources
Selection of Subjects- In the study total 200 sample were selected involving Sports Persons and Non-Sports Persons (100 in number) from Udhampur district of UT of J&K.

Sampling Procedure: Random Sampling technique was used for the study. The sample ranged from 17 to 30 Years of age and Minimum qualification was graduation. Randomized sampling technique used to visit the villages in District of Udhampur of UT of J&K.

Data Collection Tool:

A Self prepared Questionnaire was used to collect data from the subjects. The questionnaire formulated through the experts with purpose to observe the association between Sports persons and non-Sports persons on aware about the exploitation of natural resources.

RESULT:

Table1. Cross Tabulation of Sports and Non-sports persons on Awareness about Exploitation of Natural Resources.

			Awareness about Exploitation of Natural Resources		Total
			Yes	No	
Category	Sports Person	Count	89	11	100
		ExpectedCount	75.0	25.0	100.0
		%within Category	89.0%	11.0%	100.0%
		% within Awareness about Exploitation of Natural Resources	59.3%	22.0%	50.0%
		%ofTotal	44.5%	5.5%	50.0%
	Non-Sports Person	Count	61	39	100
		ExpectedCount	75.0	25.0	100.0
		%within Category	61.0%	39.0%	100.0%
		% within Awareness about Exploitation of Natural Resources	40.7%	78.0%	50.0%
		%ofTotal	30.5%	19.5%	50.0%
Total	Count	150	50	200	
	ExpectedCount	150.0	50.0	200.0	
	%within Category	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%	
	%withinAwareness aboutExploitationof Natural Resources	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	%ofTotal	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%	

From the above mentioned table we can conclude out of total 100 sports person 89 or 89% are aware about the exploitation of natural resources where only 11 or 11% are not aware about the exploitation of natural resources. Similarly, out of total 100 Non sports persons 61 OR 61% are aware about the exploitation of natural resources, whereas 39 or 39% are not aware about the exploitation of natural resources.

Therefore, total of 150 i.e. 75% sports and non- sports persons are aware about the exploitation natural resources. Whereas 50 or 25% of the sports and non- sports persons are not aware about the exploitation of natural resources.

Table 02: Chi- Square test of association between sports persons and non-sports persons on Awareness about Exploitation of Natural Resources.

	Value	Df	Significance difference(2-sided)
Pearson Chi- Square	20.907a	1	.<0.0001
N of Valid cases	200		

a) 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 25.00.

b) Computed only for a 2x2 table.

From the above mentioned data we can conclude that sports persons are more aware about the exploitation of natural resources than the non- sports persons.

From the above table we can conclude that there is significant difference between sports and non-sports persons about the awareness of exploitation of natural resources. $\chi^2(1, N=200) = 20.907, P < 0.0001$. Hence our hypothesis gets accepted.

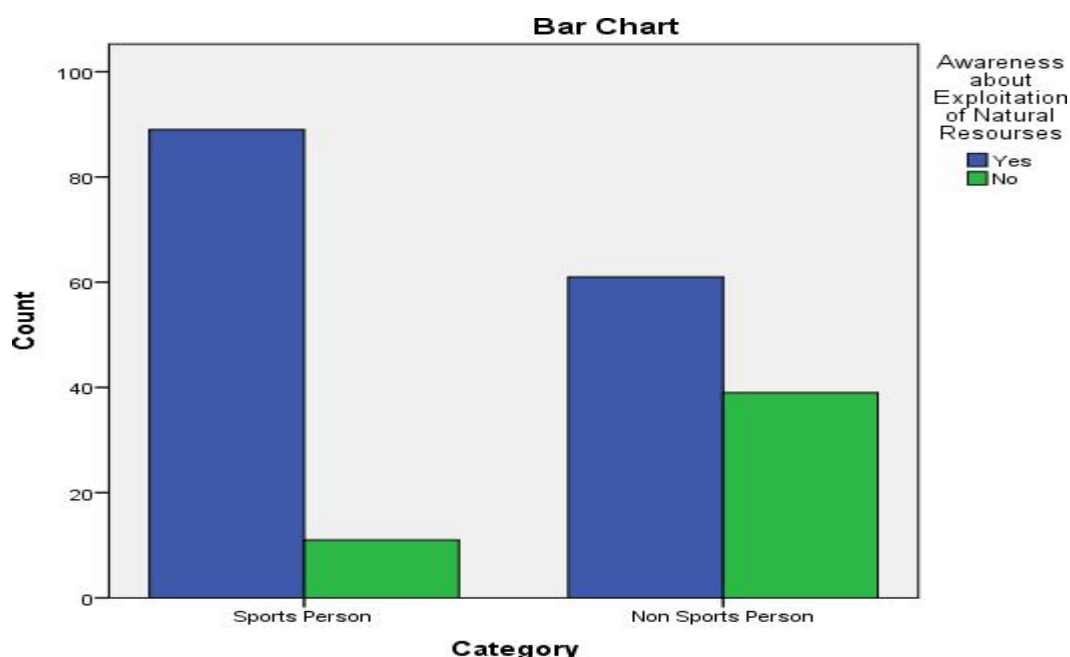


Table 3. Cross tabulation of sports and non-sports persons on Conference Held on Exploitation of Natural Resources.

		Conference Held on Exploitation Of Natural Resources		Total
		Yes	No	
Sports Person	Count	0	100	100
	% within Category	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% within Conference Held on Exploitation of Natural Resources	0.0%	51.5%	50.0%
Non Sports Person	% of Total	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	Count	6	94	100
	% within Category	6.0%	94.0%	100.0%

	% within Conference Held on Exploitation of Natural Resources	100.0%	48.5%	50.0%
	%ofTotal	3.0%	47.0%	50.0%
Total	Count	6	194	200
	%within Category	3.0%	97.0%	100.0%
	% within Conference Held on Exploitation of Natural Resources	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%ofTotal	3.0%	97.0%	100.0%

2) From the above mentioned data or table we found that there is not any conference has been held on the exploitation of natural resources according to sports persons i.e. 100% are in favour of NO.

Similarly, out of total 100 non-sports persons 6 or 6% are saying that conference has been held over the exploitation of natural resources whereas 94 or 94% are saying that NO i.e. conference on exploitation of natural resources has not been held.

Therefore we can find that only 6 or 3% of the sports and non-sports persons are in favour of YES and rest 194 i.e. 97% are favour of NO there is not any conference has not been held on exploitation on natural resources.

TABLE 4:: Chi-Square test of association between sports persons and non-sports persons On Conference Held on Exploitation of Natural Resources.

	Value	Df	Significance difference (2-sided)
Parson Chi-Square	6.186a	1	.013
NOF Valid cases	200		

From the above table we can conclude that there is significance difference between sports and non-sports persons about the conference held for exponential exploitation, $\chi^2(1, N=200)$. 6.186, $P=.013$. Hence our hypothesis gets accepted.

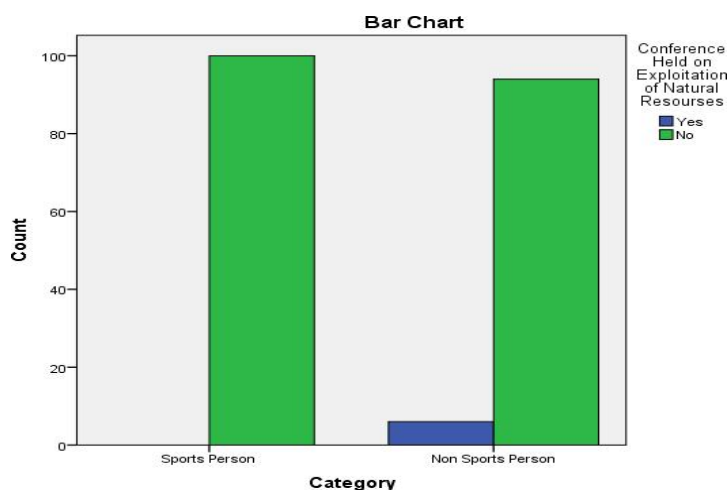


Figure 2. Representation of sports and non-sports persons on awareness about conference had been held on exploitation.

Table 5 . Cross tabulation of sports and non-sports persons on increased population is the cause of over Exploitation of natural resources.

		Increased population is the cause of over Exploitation		Total
		Yes	No	
Sports Person	Count	93	7	100
	%within Category	93.0%	7.0%	100.0%

	% within increased population is the cause of over Exploitation	52.5%	30.4%	50.0%
	%ofTotal	46.5%	3.5%	50.0%
Non SportsPerson	Count	84	16	100
	%within Category	84.0%	16.0%	100.0%
	% within increased population is the cause of over Exploitation	47.5%	69.6%	50.0%
	%ofTotal	42.0%	8.0%	50.0%
Total	Count	177	23	200
	%within Category	88.5%	11.5%	100.0%
	% within increased population is the cause of over Exploitation	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%ofTotal	88.5%	11.5%	100.0%

From the above mentioned data we can conclude that out of 100 sports persons 93 or 93% are saying that increase in population is the cause of over exploitation whereas only 7 or 7% are not in favour.

Similarly, out of 100 non- sports persons 84 or 84% are saying YES increase in population is the cause of over exploitation. From the above data it can be concluded that 177 i.e. 88.5% out of 200 sports and non-sports persons are saying that increase in population is the cause of over exploitation whereas only 23 or 11.5% saying that NO that means increase in population is not the cause of over exploitation.

TABLE6. Chi-Square test of association between sports persons and non-sports persons On increase in population can be the cause of over exploitation.

	Value	Df	Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.979a	1	.046
N of Valid cases	200		

a) 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.05.

From the above table it was found that there is no significant difference between sports and non-sports persons about increase in population can be the cause of over exploitation, $\chi^2(1, N = 200) = 3.979, P < 0.05$.

Figure 3. Representation of sports and non-sports persons about increase in population is the cause of over exploitation.

TABLE7. Cross tabulation of sports and non-sports persons Exploitation of Natural resources has increased.

		Exploitation of Natural Resources has increased		Total
		Yes	No	
Sports Person	Count	98	2	100
	% within Category	98.0%	2.0%	100.0%
	% within Exploitation of Natural resources has increased	70.5%	3.3%	50.0%
	% of Total	49.0%	1.0%	50.0%
Non Sports Person	Count	41	59	100
	% within Category	41.0%	59.0%	100.0%

	% within Exploitation of Naturalresourceshas increased	29.5%	96.7%	50.0%
	%ofTotal	20.5%	29.5%	50.0%
Total	Count	139	61	200
	%within Category	69.5%	30.5%	100.0%
	% within Exploitation of Naturalresourceshas increased	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%ofTotal	69.5%	30.5%	100.0%

TABLE 8:Chi-Square test of association between sportspersons and non-sportspersons On increase in population can be the cause of overexplotation

	Value	Df	Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	76.636a	1	.<0.000
NofValidcases	200		

a) 0cells (0.0%)have expected count is less than 5.The minimum expected countis 30.05.

From the above table it was found that the reissignificance difference between sports and non-sports persons about increase in population can be the cause of overexploitation, $X^2(1, N = 200).76.636, P = .<0.000$.

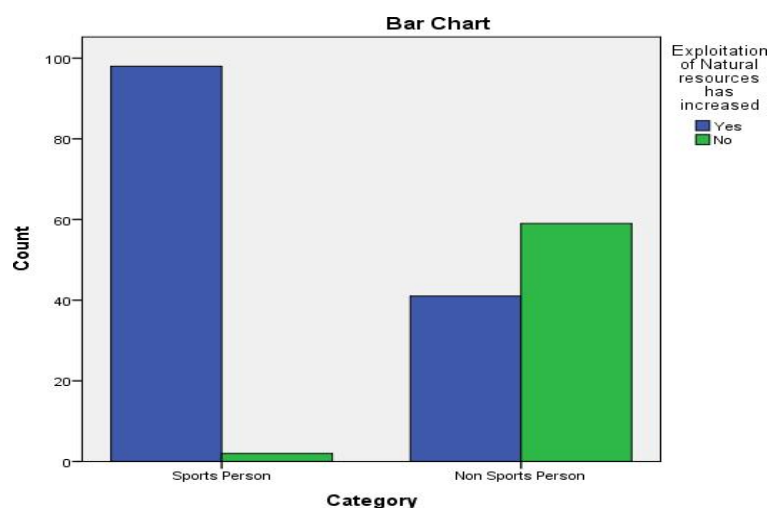


FIGURE 4. Representation of sports and no- sports persons about exploitation of natural resources has increased..

TABLE9. Cross tabulation of sports and non-sportspersons view of Resources cannot be sustained if overexploited.

		Yes	No	Total
Sports Person	Count	87	13	100
	%within Category	87.0%	13.0%	100.0%
	%within Resources cannot be sustained if	70.7%	16.9%	50.0%

	overexploited			
	%ofTotal	43.5%	6.5%	50.0%
Non SportsPerson	Count	36	64	100
	%within Category	36.0%	64.0%	100.0%
	%withinResourcescannotbe sustained if overexploited	29.3%	83.1%	50.0%
	%ofTotal	18.0%	32.0%	50.0%
Total	Count	123	77	200
	%within Category	61.5%	38.5%	100.0%
	%withinResourcescannotbe sustained if overexploited	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%ofTotal	61.5%	38.5%	100.0%

From the above mentioned data we can conclude that out of total 100 sports persons 98 or 98%are in favour that exploitation of natural has been increased whereas 2 or 2.0% are saying that exploitation of natural resources has not been increased. Similarly, out of 100 non-sportspersons 41 or 41% are in favour that the exploitation of natural resources has been increased whereas 59or59% are saying that exploitation of natural resources has not increased.

From the above table we can conclude that out of total 100 sports person 87 or 87% are in favour that natural resources cannot be stained if overexploited whereas 13 or 13% are saying that natural resources can be sustained if overexploited. Similarly, out of total 100 non- sports persons 36 or 36 % are in favour that natural resources cannot be sustained if overexploited and 64 or 64% are saying that natural resources can be sustained even if overexploited. Therefore, we can conclude that out of total 200sportsandnon-sportspersons123 or61.5% are in favour that natural resources cannot be sustained if overexploited whereas 77 or 38% are saying that natural resources can be sustained even if overexploited.

Table 10: Chi- Square test of association between sports persons and non-sports persons on resources cannot be sustained if overexploited.

	Value	Df	Significance (2-Sided)
PearsonChi-Square	54.926a	1	.<0.000
NofValidcases	200		

- a) 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count is less then.The minimum expected count is 38.50.
b) Computed only for 2 x 2 table.

From the above table we can conclude that there is no association between sports and non-sports persons about resources cannot be sustained if overexploited, $X^2(1, N=200), 54.926, P=<0.000$.

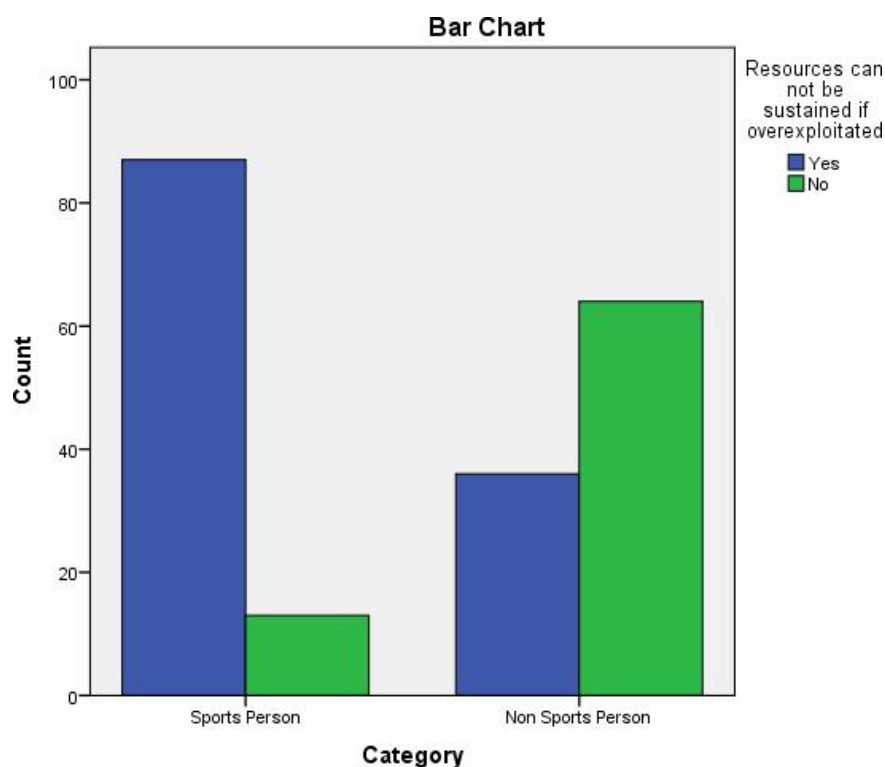


FIGURE 5. Representation of sports and non sports persons about resources cannot be sustained if over exploited .

Table 11. Cross tabulation of sports and non-sports persons on Online webinar should be conducted on overexploitation.

			Online webinar should be conducted on overexploitation		Total
			Yes	No	
Category	Sports Person	Count	97	3	100
		%within Category	97.0%	3.0%	100.0%
		% within Online webinar should be conducted on overexploitation	52.4%	20.0%	50.0%
		%ofTotal	48.5%	1.5%	50.0%
	Non SportsPerson	Count	88	12	100
		%within Category	88.0%	12.0%	100.0%
		% within Online webinar should be conducted on overexploitation	47.6%	80.0%	50.0%
		%ofTotal	44.0%	6.0%	50.0%
Total		Count	185	15	200
		%within Category	92.5%	7.5%	100.0%
		%within Online webinar should be conducted on overexploitation	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		%of Total	92.5%	7.5%	100.0%

That online webinar should be conducted whereas 3.0% are saying that online webinar has been conducted. Similarly, out of 100 non- sports persons 88.0% are in favour that online webinar should be conducted whereas 12 or 12% are saying that online webinar has been conducted.

Now we can conclude that 185 i.e. 92.5 % sports and non -sports persons out of total 200 i.e 100% are in favour that online webinar on overexploitation should be conducted and 15 or 7.5% are saying that online webinar has been conducted.

Table 12. Chi- Square test of association between sports persons and non-sports persons on online webinar should be conducted on overexploitation.

	Value	Df	Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.838a	1	.016
N of Valid Cases	200		

a) 0 cells (0.0%) have the expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.50.

b) Computed only for a 2 x 2 table.

From the above table we can conclude that there is no association between the sports and non-sports persons about the online webinar should be conducted on overexploitation, $\chi^2(1, N=200)=5.838, P=.016$.

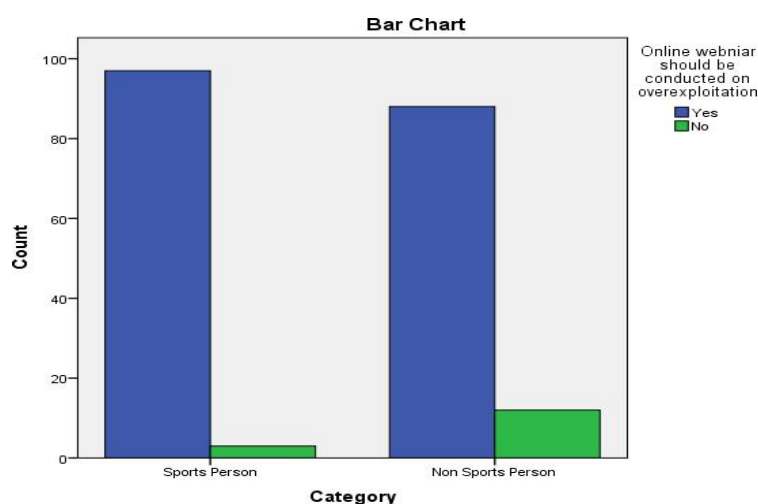


Figure 6. Representation of sports and non-sports persons on online webinar should be conducted on overexploitation.

Table 13. Cross tabulation of sports and non-sports persons on concern in the conservation of natural resources

			Have you ever show any concern In the conservation of natural resources		Total
			Yes	No	
C a t e g o r y	Sports Person	Count	37	63	100
		%within Category	37.0%	63.0%	100.0%
	Non Sports Person	% within Have you ever show any concern in the conservation of natural resources	27.8%	94.0%	50.0%
		%ofTotal	18.5%	31.5%	50.0%
		Count	96	4	100
Y	Non Sports Person	%within Category	96.0%	4.0%	100.0%
		% within Have you ever show any concern in the conservation of natural resources	72.2%	6.0%	50.0%

	%ofTotal	48.0%	2.0%		50.0%
Total	Count	133	67		200
	%within Category	66.5%	33.5%		100.0%
	% within Have you ever show any concern in the conservation of natural resources	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
	%ofTotal	66.5%	33.5%		100.0%

From the above mentioned data we can conclude that out of total 100 sports persons 37 or 37.0% have shown there concern on conservation of natural resources whereas 63% has not shown their concern on conservation of natural resources.

Similarly, out of total 100 non-sports persons 96 or 96% have shown their concern on conservation of natural resources and 4 or 4.0% has not shown the concern on the conservation of natural resources.

Now we can conclude that out of total 200 sports and non-sports persons 133 i.e. 66.5% have shown their concern on the conservation of natural resources whereas 67 i.e. 33.5% have not shown their concern on the conservation of the natural resources.

TABLE14. Chi- Square test of association between sports persons and non-sportspersons on concern in the conservation of natural resources.

	Value	Df	Significance difference(2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	78.128a	1	.<0.000
N of Valid cases	200		

a) 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.50.

From the above table we can conclude that there is no significance difference between sports and non-sports persons about concern in the conservation of natural resources, (1, N=200). 78.128, P= <0.000.

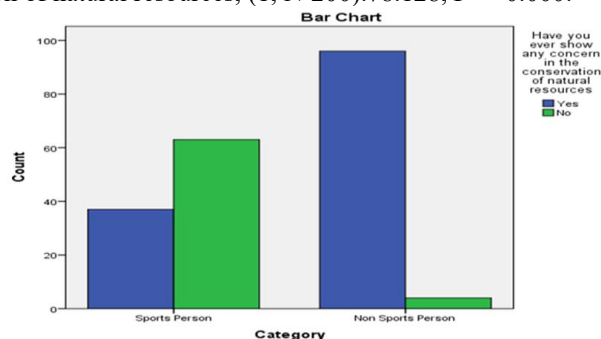


FIGURE7. Representation of sports and non-sportspersons about the concern In the conservation of natural resources.

Table15. Cross tabulation of sports and non-sportspersons on Overexploitation leads to destruction of natural resources

		Overexploitaion leads to distruction of natural resources		Total
		Yes	No	
Sports Person	Count	97	3	100
	%within Category	97.0%	3.0%	100.0%
	%within Overexploitaion leads to distruction of Natural resources	52.7%	18.8%	50.0%
Non Sports Person	% of Total	48.5%	1.5%	50.0%
	Count	87	13	100
	%within Category	87.0%	13.0%	100.0%
	%within Overexploitaion leadsto distruction of natural resources	47.3%	81.3%	50.0%
	% of Total	43.5%	6.5%	50.0%

Total	Count	184	16	200
	%within Category	92.0%	8.0%	100.0%
	% within Overexploitaion leads to distruction of natural resources	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	92.0%	8.0%	100.0%

From the above mentioned table we can conclude that out of total 100 sportspersons 97% are infavour that overexploitation leads to destruction whereas 3.0% are not in favour.

Similarly, out of total 100 non-sportspersons 87% are infavour that overexploitation leads to destruction of natural resources whereas 13% are not in favour that overexploitation leads to destruction.

Table 16: Chi- Square test of association between sports persons and non-sports persons on Overexploitaion leads to distruction of natural resources

	Value	Df	Significance difference(2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.793a	1	.009
No of Validcases	200		

a) 0cells (0.0%) have expected count less then 5.The minimum expected count is 8.00.

From the above table we can conclude that there is significance difference between sports and non-sports persons about that the overexploitation leads to destruction of natural resources, $X^2(1, N=200).6.793, P= .009$.

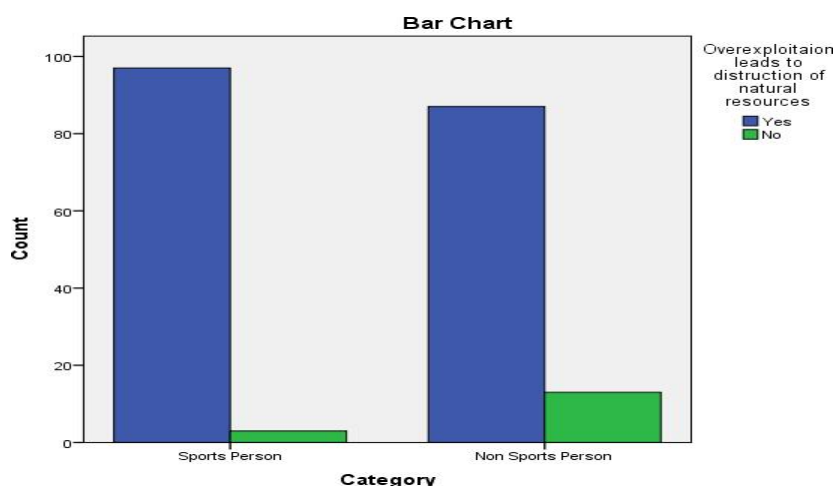


FIGURE 8. Representation of sports and non-sports persons about overexploitation leads todestruction.

Table17. Crosstabulation of sports and non-sportspersons on Causes of exploitation of NR

		Causes of exploitation of natural resources(NR)		Total
		Yes	No	
Sports Person	Count	79	21	100
	%within Category	79.0%	21.0%	100.0%
	% within Causes of exploitaton of natural resources	44.9%	87.5%	50.0%
	%ofTotal	39.5%	10.5%	50.0%
Non Sports Person	Count	97	3	100
	%within Category	97.0%	3.0%	100.0%
	% within Causes of exploitaton of natural resources	55.1%	12.5%	50.0%

	%ofTotal	48.5%	1.5%	50.0%
Total	Count	176	24	200
	%within Category	88.0%	12.0%	100.0%
	% within Causes of exploitaton of natural resources	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%ofTotal	88.0%	12.0%	100.0%

From the above mentioned table we can conclude that out of total 100 sports persons 79% are having the idea about the causes of exploitation of natural resources whereas only 21% are not aware.

Similarly, out of total 100 non- sports persons 97% are aware about the causes of exploitation of natural resources whereas 3% are not having any idea about the causes of exploitation.

Now we find that out of total 200 sports and non-sportspersons 176 or 88.0% are having the idea about the causes of exploitation of natural resources whereas 24 or 12% are not having any idea about the causes of exploitation of natural resources.

TABLE 18. Chi- Square test of association between sports persons and non-sports persons Causes of exploitaton of natural resources

		Value	Df	Significance difference(2-sided)
PearsonChi-Square		15.341a	1	.<0.000
NofValidcases		200		

a) 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less then 5. The minimum expected count is 12.00

From the above table we can conclude that there is significance difference between sports and non-sportspersons about Causes of exploitation of natural resources, $X^2(1, N=200).15.314, P=..<0.000$.

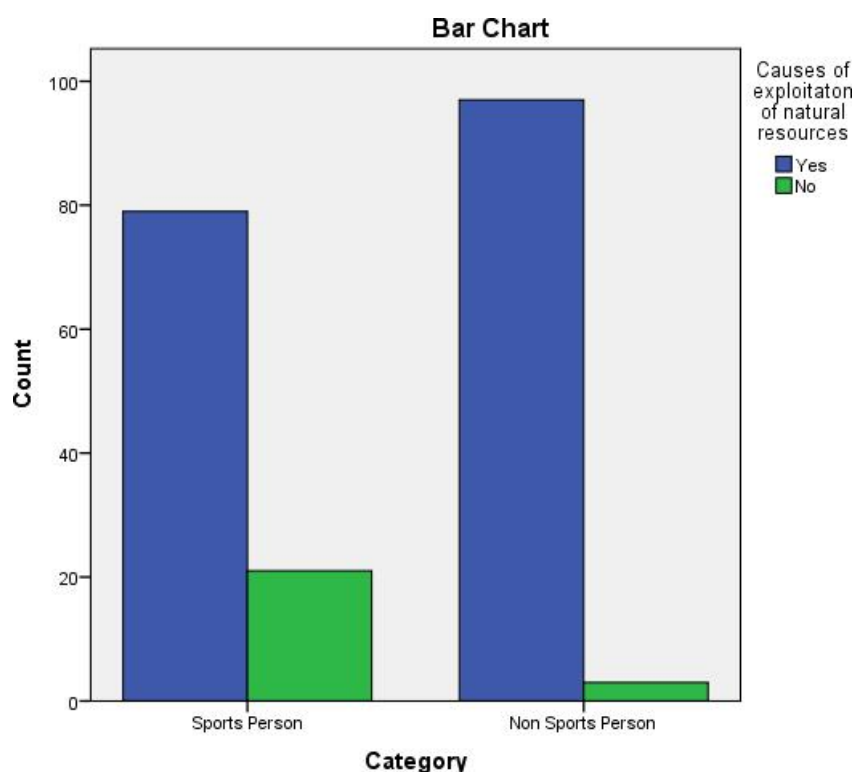


FIGURE 9. Representation of sports and non-sportspersons about the causes of exploitation of natural resources.

Table19. Cross tabulation of sports and non-sports persons on Have you ever been taught about the impacts of exploitation of natural resources Cross tabulation

		Have you ever been taught about the impacts of exploitation of natural resources		Total
		Yes	No	
Sports Person	Count	0	100	100
	%within Category	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% within Have you ever been taught about the impacts of exploitation of natural resources	0.0%	57.1%	50.0%
	%ofTotal	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Non SportsPerson	Count	25	75	100
	%within Category	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	% within Have you ever been taught about the impacts of exploitation of natural resources	100.0%	42.9%	50.0%
	%ofTotal	12.5%	37.5%	50.0%
Total	Count	25	175	200
	%within Category	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%
	% within Have you ever been taught about the impacts of exploitation of natural resources	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%ofTotal	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%

From the above mentioned data we can conclude that out of total 100 sports person 100% that means all are not been taught about the impacts of exploitation of natural resources.

Similarly out of total hundred non sportspersons 25% have been taught about the impacts of exploitation of natural resources whereas 75% have not been taught about the impacts of exploitation of natural resources.

Now we can conclude that out of total 200 sports and non- sports persons 25 or 12.5% have been taught about the impacts whereas 125 or 87.55 have not been taught about the impacts of exploitation of natural resources.

Table 20. Chi- Square test of association between sports persons and non-sports persons on people have been taught about the impacts of exploitation of natural resources.

	Value	Df	Significance difference (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28.571a	1	.<0.000
NofValidcases	200		

a)0cells(0.0%)haveexpectedcountlessthen5.Theminimumexpectedcountis 12.50.

From the above table we can conclude that there is significance difference between sports and non-sports persons, $X^2(1, N=200)=28.571, P=.<0.000$.

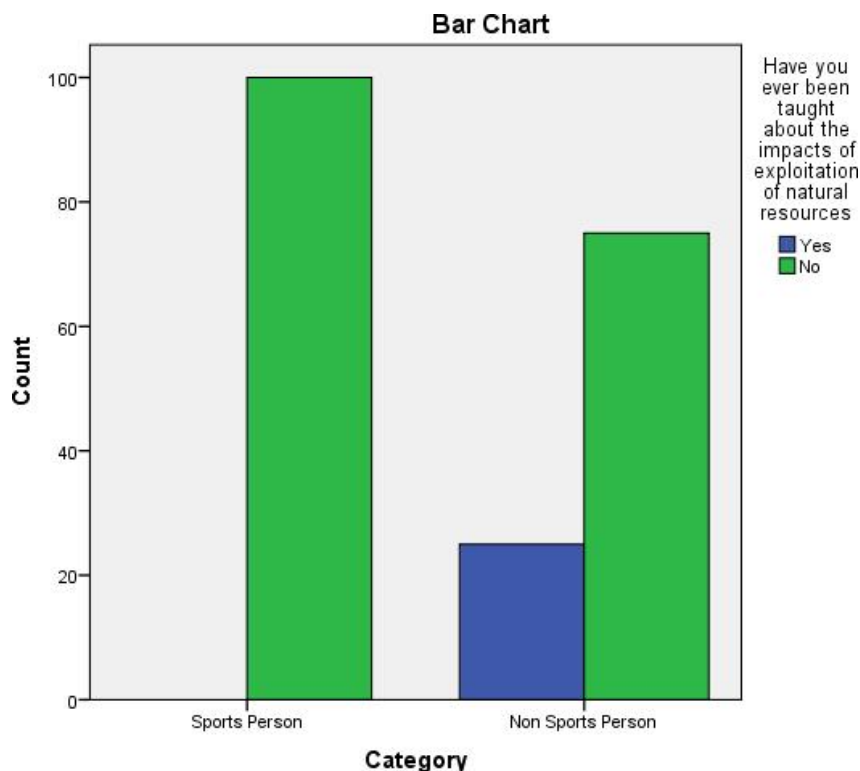


FIGURE 10. Representation of sports and non-sports persons about the impact of exploitation of natural resources.

CONCLUSION:

It is concluded that there was significant difference between sports and non-sports persons about the awareness of exploitation of natural resources. $X^2(1, N=200)=20.907, P=.<0.000$. we can conclude that there is not any conference has been held on the exploitation of natural resources according to sports persons i.e. 100% are in favour of NO. Similarly, out of total 100 non-sportspersons 6 or 6% are saying that conference has been held over the exploitation of natural resources whereas 94 or 94% are saying that NO i.e. conference on exploitation of natural resources has not been held. we can conclude that only 6 or 3% of the sports and non-sportspersons are in favour of YES and rest 194 i.e. 97% are favour of NO there is not any conference has not been held on exploitation on natural resources. out of 100 non- sports persons 84 or 84% are saying YES increase in population is the cause of overexploitation. From the above data it can be concluded that 177 i.e. 88.5 % out of 200 sports and non- sports persons are saying that increase in population is the cause of overexploitation whereas only 23 or 11.5% saying that NO that means increase in population is not the cause of overexploitation. we can conclude that out of total 200 sports and non-sports persons 176 or 88.0% are having the idea about the causes of exploitation of natural resources whereas 24 or 12% are not having any idea about the causes of exploitation of natural resources. we can conclude that there is significance difference between sports and non-sports persons about that the overexploitation leads to destruction of natural resources, $X^2(1, N=200)=6.793, P=.009$.

References-

1. Budy P. Resosudarmo, Ida AjuPradnjaResosudarmo, WijayonoSarosa, and Nina L. Subiman, "Socioeconomic Conflicts in Indonesia's Mining Industry," in *Exploiting Natural Resources: Growth, Instability, and Conflict in the Middle East and Asia*, Richard Cronin and AmitPandya, eds., pp. 33–46 (Washington, DC: The Henry L. Stimson Center, 2008).
2. Chris Lang, "Deforestation in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia," in *Deforestation, Environment, and Sustainable Development: A Comparative Analysis*, D.K.Vajpeyi, ed., pp.111–37 (Westport, CT: Praeger: 2001).

3. Babar Shahbaz and AbidQaiyumSuleri, "The Political Economy of Forest Management in Pakistan," in Exploiting Natural Resources: Growth, Instability, and Conflict in the Middle East and Asia, RichardCroninandAmitPandya,eds.,pp.21–31(Washington,DC:TheHenryL.StimsonCenter, 2008).
4. PinkaewLaungaramsri, "OnthePoliticsofNatureConservationinThailand,"KyotoReviewOctober 2002. http://kyotoreview.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/issue/issue1/article_168.html.
5. Waleed K. Al-Zubari, "Water Resource Management Issues and Challenges in the GCC Countries: Four Scenarios," in Exploiting Natural Resources: Growth, Instability, and Conflict in the Middle East andAsia,RichardCroninandAmitPandya,eds.,pp.3–19(Washington,DC:TheHenryL.Stimson Center, 2008).
6. Gucciardi,D.F.,Jalleh,G.,&Donovan,R.J.(2011).AnexaminationoftheSportDrugControlModelwith elite Australian athletes. *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*, 14(6), 469-476.
7. Hauw, D., & McNamee, M. (2015).A critical analysis of three psychological research programs of doping behaviour. *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 16, 140-148.
8. Kirby,K.,Guerin,S.,Moran,A.P.,&Matthews,J.(2016).Dopinginelitesport:linkingbehaviourGilvarry E, et al, eds. Young people and substance misuse. London: Gaskell 53:245-246.
9. MandeepSinghNathial(2014),Analysisisofsetshotinbasketballinrelationwithtimetoperformthecourse anddisplacementofcenterofgravity,AmericanJournalofSportsScience,Vol.2Issue.5pp:122- 126(2014). Retrieved from <https://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/journal/paperinfo.aspx?journalid=155&doi=10.11648/j.ajss.20140205.13>
10. Mandeep Singh (2010). Evaluation And Improvement Of Sports Techniques Through Biomechanical UpdatedAnalyzingTechnology,UniversityNews,JournalofHigherEducationAssociationofIndian Universities, Association of Indian Universities, Vol:48:Issue.05;2010 Pp45-57, 2010
11. Singh, M., R. Kour, and A. Kour."A Collaborative Diversified Investigation of Respective Responses of Sports Person Coaches and Organizations on Criminalization of Doping". *International Journal of Health Sciences*, vol. 6, no.S3, June 2022, doi:10.53730/ijhs.v6nS3.8641.<https://sciencescholar.us/journal/index.php/ijhs/article/view/8641>
12. MandeepSingh,Balbindersingh,"AnalysisofPsychosocialFactorsPromotingDopingInSport:AStudyfor Promoting Preventive Measures to Curtail Adoption of Doping", *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 2022, Vol. 6, No. 4, 10193–10203, <http://journalppw.com>.<https://journalppw.com/index.php/jpsp/article/view/6344/4183>
13. Mandeep Singh Nathial, A Study of Adjustment and Emotional Intelligence of University Coaches in India, *American Journal of Applied Psychology*.Volume3, Issue 6, November 2014, pp. 122-126.doi: 10.11648/j.ajap.20140306.11
14. Morente-Sánchez, J., &Zabala, M. (2013).Doping in sport: a review of elite athletes' attitudes, beliefs, and knowledge. *Sports medicine*, 43(6), 395-411.
15. Nicholls, A. R., Perry, J. L., Levy, A. R., Meir, R., Jones, L., Baghurst, T., ...& Thompson, M. A. (2014). Coach perceptions of performance enhancement in adolescence: The sport drug control model for adolescent athletes. *Performance enhancement & health*, 3(2), 93-101.
16. Ntoumanis, N., Ng, J. Y., Barkoukis, V., & Backhouse, S. (2014). Personal and psychosocial predictors of doping use in physical activity settings: a meta-analysis. *Sports Medicine*, 44(11), 1603-1624.
17. Petróczi, A., Norman, P., &Brueckner, S. (2017). Can we better integrate the role of anti-doping in sports andsociety? A psychological approach to contemporary value-based prevention. In*Acute Topics in Anti-Doping* (Vol. 62, pp. 160-176). Karger Publishers.
18. Kornbeck, J.,&Kayser,B.(2018).Dopublicperceptionandthe'spiritofsport'justifythecriminalisationof doping? A reply to Claire Sumner. *The International Sports Law Journal*, 18(1-2), 61-78
19. Lee, J. E., et al. (2016). Psychosocial pathways linking adverse childhood experiences to mental health in recently deployed Canadian military service members. *Journal of traumatic stress*, 29(2).
20. Lucidi, F., Zelli, A., Mallia, L., Grano, C., Russo, P. M., &Violani, C. (2008).The social-cognitive mechanisms regulating adolescents'use of doping substances. *Journal of sports sciences*,26(5), 447-456.
21. Macleod J, McArdle P. Determinants of substance misuse.
22. Crome I, Ghodse H, Galay VS, Poonia R, Singh M. Understanding the Significance of Plyometric Training in Enhancement of Sports Performance: A Systematic Review. *Vidyabharati International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*. 2021;11(2):141–148. — This is a second reference.