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GENDER-BASED CORRELATES OF PERSONALITY FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL ATTITUDE AND INTENTIONS: EVIDENCES FROM UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL ATHLETES

Original Article

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ABSTRACT

Background: Entrepreneurship within sports has emerged as a growing field, emphasizing how psychological characteristics influence athletes' professional development beyond competition. The Big Five Personality Traits (BFPTs) framework offers valuable insight into the cognitive and emotional foundations of entrepreneurial behaviors. Despite extensive research on university students, limited evidence exists on how these traits predict entrepreneurial intention (EI) and entrepreneurial attitude (EA) among university athletes, particularly through a gender-based lens.

Objective: This study aimed to examine the relationship between BFPTs, EI, and EA among male and female university football athletes and to explore gender-specific variations influencing entrepreneurial behavior.

Methods: A quantitative, cross-sectional research design was adopted involving 180 university football athletes (90 male and 90 female) aged 18–25 years (M = 21.47, SD = 1.99) from six universities renowned for their competitive football programs at inter-varsity, national, and international levels. Data were collected using the Big Five Inventory-10 (BFI-10) and the Entrepreneurial Intention Questionnaire (EIQ). Descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation, and hierarchical regression analyses were performed using IBM SPSS version 27.0.1 to assess predictive relationships among variables.

Results: The findings revealed significant gender-based differences in entrepreneurial predictors. Among male athletes, extraversion ($\beta = -.402$, $p = .001$) negatively predicted EA, whereas openness ($\beta = .335$, $p = .005$) positively predicted it. In female athletes, extraversion ($\beta = -.295$, $p = .015$) negatively and openness ($\beta = .220$, $p = .065$) positively predicted EA. Regarding EI, extraversion ($\beta = -.415$, $p < .001$) and neuroticism ($\beta = -.317$, $p = .004$) were significant negative predictors in males, while extraversion alone ($\beta = -.275$, $p = .023$) negatively predicted EI in females.

Conclusion: Personality traits, particularly extraversion, openness, and neuroticism, were found to significantly influence entrepreneurial orientation among university football athletes. Gender-specific differences suggest the importance of personalized, personality-based entrepreneurship training to enhance athletes' post-sport career transitions.

Keywords: Athletes, Big Five Personality Traits, Entrepreneurial Attitude, Entrepreneurial Intention, Extraversion, Gender Differences, Openness.

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship has emerged as a driving force for global economic growth, innovation, and job creation in the 21st century (1). The rapid transformation of market structures, the rise of technological industries, and the growing emphasis on self-employment have made it essential to understand the psychological and behavioral foundations of entrepreneurial behavior. Among the various determinants, entrepreneurial intention and attitude are considered critical constructs that explain why individuals decide to initiate entrepreneurial ventures (2). Entrepreneurial intention represents the cognitive readiness and conscious planning to establish a business in the future, serving as a precursor to actual entrepreneurial behavior (3). It reflects not only the willingness to act but also the perceived control and motivation that guide entrepreneurial action. Factors such as risk-taking propensity, creativity, motivation for achievement, and internal locus of control significantly shape this intention (4). Entrepreneurial attitude, on the other hand, refers to an individual's evaluative belief toward entrepreneurship as a desirable career option. It encompasses one's perception of autonomy, innovation, and social value associated with entrepreneurship (5). Positive entrepreneurial attitudes enhance perseverance, opportunity recognition, and resilience, which are crucial for transforming intentions into actions. University students, particularly athletes, represent a unique demographic for examining these variables due to their exposure to structured training, discipline, and goal orientation—psychological attributes that mirror entrepreneurial competencies (6). The Big Five Personality Traits (BFPTs)—openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism—have been extensively studied as predictors of entrepreneurial outcomes (7). Openness fosters creativity and adaptability, encouraging exploration and innovative thinking that are vital for entrepreneurship (8). Conscientious individuals tend to be disciplined and organized, enhancing their likelihood of achieving entrepreneurial goals. Extraversion facilitates social networking and leadership, while agreeableness promotes collaboration and ethical decision-making. Conversely, high neuroticism often diminishes entrepreneurial drive due to heightened fear of failure and reduced self-efficacy (9). These traits not only shape entrepreneurial behavior but also influence how individuals perceive and respond to challenges inherent in business ventures.

Gender differences further modulate these relationships. Studies indicate that men often exhibit higher entrepreneurial intentions due to greater risk tolerance and social acceptance of entrepreneurial roles, whereas women may display stronger social and ethical orientations leading to community-based or collaborative entrepreneurship (10-12). In the context of sports, female athletes face additional challenges, including limited access to resources and professional networks, making the study of gender-specific personality influences on entrepreneurial attitudes especially pertinent (13). Understanding these dynamics is crucial for designing gender-sensitive entrepreneurship programs that can leverage the inherent psychological strengths of both male and female athletes. Despite extensive research, a notable gap remains in understanding how personality traits interact with gender to influence entrepreneurial intention and attitude among university athletes—a population balancing academic, athletic, and career aspirations. Addressing this gap could provide valuable insights for educators, policymakers, and athletic institutions seeking to promote entrepreneurship as a viable post-sport career pathway. Therefore, the present study aims to investigate the relationship between Big Five Personality Traits, entrepreneurial intention, and entrepreneurial attitude among male and female university football athletes, with the objective of identifying gender-specific personality predictors that may enhance entrepreneurial potential in this population.

METHODS

This study employed a quantitative, cross-sectional design to explore the relationship between Big Five Personality Traits (BFPTs), entrepreneurial intention, and entrepreneurial attitude among university football athletes, with a specific emphasis on gender-based variations. The research was conducted across six universities recognized for their distinguished football teams, whose athletes were actively representing their institutions at inter-varsity, national, and international levels of competition. The target population comprised male and female university football athletes aged between 18 and 25 years who were currently enrolled in accredited public or private universities and actively participating in university-level football tournaments. Participants with any diagnosed psychological or cognitive disorders that could interfere with their responses were excluded from the study to ensure data reliability. A total of 180 university football athletes participated in the study, consisting of 90 male and 90 female players. The overall mean age of participants was 21.47 years (SD = 1.99). The mean age for male athletes was 21.58 years (SD = 1.97), and for female athletes 21.37 years (SD = 2.02). Athletic experience among participants ranged from 1 to 15 years (M = 6.34, SD = 3.03). The sample included students from all academic years, ranging from first to fourth year, ensuring representativeness across different stages of academic and athletic engagement. Data collection was carried out through three standardized self-report instruments. Personality traits were assessed using the Big Five Inventory-10 (BFI-10), a concise 10-item version of the original Big Five Inventory (14). This instrument includes two

items for each of the five major personality dimensions—openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism—and has been widely recognized for its validity and reliability in personality assessment. Entrepreneurial intention and attitude were measured using the Entrepreneurial Intention Questionnaire (EIQ) (15), which evaluates both the individual's readiness to start a business and their general evaluative beliefs about entrepreneurship as a career path.

Prior to data collection, permission was formally obtained from the administrative authorities and coaches of the respective universities' football teams. Ethical approval was secured from the institutional review committee of the relevant institute. The ethical principles of voluntary participation, informed consent, and confidentiality were strictly observed. Each participant was thoroughly informed about the study objectives and procedures, and written informed consent was obtained. Participants were assured of anonymity and their right to withdraw from the study at any stage without any consequence. Questionnaires were administered in person during team practice sessions and official sports meetings in a controlled environment to minimize distractions. Each athlete was given approximately 25 to 30 minutes to complete the survey instruments under the supervision of the research team. Data were entered and analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics version 27.0.1. Descriptive statistics were computed to summarize demographic and study variables. Pearson correlation analysis was employed to determine relationships between personality traits, entrepreneurial intention, and attitude, while hierarchical regression analysis was conducted to assess the predictive influence of the Big Five Personality Traits on entrepreneurial outcomes across genders. The study adhered to the ethical principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki, ensuring participant welfare and research transparency throughout the process.

RESULTS

The study included a total of 180 university football athletes, evenly divided between males (n=90) and females (n=90). The mean age of male participants was 21.58 years (SD = 1.97), while that of females was 21.37 years (SD = 2.02). Males exhibited a mean playing experience of 7.06 years (SD = 2.78), compared to 5.63 years (SD = 3.12) among females. Across academic years, the distribution for males was 17.8% in first year, 20.0% in second, 26.7% in third, and 35.6% in fourth year, while females accounted for 16.7%, 26.7%, 24.4%, and 32.2%, respectively. Regarding employment status, 73.3% of males and 76.7% of females reported no job along with sports. BMI analysis revealed that 84.4% of males and 61.1% of females were within the normal range, whereas 7.8% of males and 36.7% of females were underweight, and 7.8% of males and 2.2% of females were overweight. Participation level data indicated that 63.3% of males competed at intervarsity, 34.4% at national, and 2.2% at international level, while 48.9% of females participated at intervarsity, 42.2% at national, and 8.9% at international level. Average job duration among males was 31.67 hours per week (SD = 14.69) and among females 32.81 hours per week (SD = 12.38). Average training frequency was 4.74 days per week (SD = 1.19) in males and 4.53 days per week (SD = 1.44) in females. Hierarchical regression analysis for male athletes demonstrated that demographic factors—age, university, and playing experience—did not significantly predict entrepreneurial attitude ($F = 0.036$, $p = .991$; $R^2 = 0.001$). However, inclusion of Big Five Personality Traits (BFPTs) improved the model significantly ($F = 2.705$, $p = .011$; $R^2 = 0.211$). Extraversion ($\beta = –.402$, $p = .001$) was a significant negative predictor, while openness ($\beta = .335$, $p = .005$) was a significant positive predictor of entrepreneurial attitude.

Among female athletes, demographic predictors (age, university, and playing experience) significantly explained 13.0% of variance in entrepreneurial attitude ($F = 4.266$, $p = .007$; $R^2 = 0.130$). Both age ($\beta = .261$, $p = .016$) and university ($\beta = .236$, $p = .022$) were significant positive predictors. When BFPTs were included, explanatory power increased to 20.6% ($R^2 = 0.206$, $F = 2.631$, $p = .013$). Extraversion remained a significant negative predictor ($\beta = –.295$, $p = .015$), whereas openness approached significance ($\beta = .220$, $p = .065$), suggesting a positive tendency toward entrepreneurial attitude. In the analysis predicting entrepreneurial intentions among male athletes, demographic factors were not significant ($F = 1.221$, $p = .307$; $R^2 = .041$). After adding personality traits, model significance improved substantially ($F = 3.742$, $p < .001$; $R^2 = .270$). Extraversion ($\beta = –.415$, $p < .001$) and neuroticism ($\beta = –.317$, $p = .004$) were significant negative predictors, implying that lower levels of these traits were associated with higher entrepreneurial intentions. For female athletes, demographics explained 15.6% of the variance in entrepreneurial intention ($F = 5.315$, $p = .002$; $R^2 = .156$), with university emerging as a significant predictor ($\beta = .277$, $p = .009$). When personality traits were included, the explained variance increased to 21.8% ($F = 2.816$, $p = .008$; $R^2 = .218$). Extraversion again appeared as a significant negative predictor ($\beta = –.275$, $p = .023$), indicating that athletes with lower extraversion scores exhibited higher entrepreneurial intentions. Overall, the findings revealed that personality traits, particularly extraversion, openness, and neuroticism, played a pivotal role in explaining both entrepreneurial attitude and intention among male and female university football athletes. Openness consistently contributed positively, while extraversion exhibited an

inverse association across both genders and constructs. Demographic factors alone had limited predictive power, emphasizing the stronger influence of personality on entrepreneurial outcomes.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of university male and female football athletes

	Male		**Female**	
Variables	f	%	f	%
Academic Year				
First Year	16	17.8	15	16.7
Second Year	18	20.0	24	26.7
Third Year	24	26.7	22	24.4
Fourth Year	32	35.6	29	32.2
Job Along with Sports				
Yes	24	26.7	21	23.3
No	66	73.3	69	76.7
BMI Category				
Underweight	7	7.8	33	36.7
Normal	76	84.4	55	61.1
Overweight	7	7.8	2	2.2
Participation Level				
Intervarsity	57	63.3	44	48.9
National	31	34.4	38	42.2
International	2	2.2	8	8.9
Job Duration in Hour	M= 31.67	SD=14.693	M= 32.81	SD= 12.376
Training duration in day/week	M=4.74	SD= 1.186	M=4.53	SD= 1.439
Age	M= 21.58	SD= 1.966	M= 21.37	SD= 2.019
Playing Experience	M=7.06	SD= 2.778	M= 5.63	SD= 3.117

Note: M= Mean, SD= Standard deviation, f= Frequency, %= Percentage

Table 2: Summary of ANOVA Predicting Entrepreneurial Attitude among Male and Female University Football Athletes

Gender	**Models**	**Sum of Squares**	**df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
Male Athletes	Regression (Model 1)	4.713	3	1.571	0.036	0.991[c]
	Residual	3759.697	86	43.717		
	Total	3764.400	89			
	Regression (Model 2)	793.674	8	99.209	2.705	0.011[d]
	Residual	2970.726	81	36.676		

Gender	Models	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Total	3764.400	89			
Female Athletes	Regression (Model 1)	358.530	3	119.510	4.266	0.007[c]
	Residual	2409.070	86	28.012		
	Total	2767.600	89			
	Regression (Model 2)	570.788	8	71.348	2.631	0.013[d]
	Residual	2196.812	81	27.121		
	Total	2767.600	89			

Note: [c] Predictors: age, university, playing experience

[d] Predictors: agreeableness, extraversion, conscientiousness, openness, neuroticism

Table 3: Hierarchical Regression predicting Entrepreneurial Attitude (EA) among Male Athletes

Dependent Variable	Model	Predictors	B	SE	β	R2	t	p
Entrepreneurial Attitude (EA)	Model 1					0.001		
		Age	-0.049	.396	-.015		-.123	.902
		University	0.155	.495	.034		.314	.754
		Playing Experience	0.012	.279	.005		.045	.964
	Model 2					0.211		
		Age	-.325	.374	-.098		-.867	.388
		University	.275	.466	.060		.590	.557
		Playing Experience	-.076	.260	-.032		-.292	.771
		Extraversion	-2.642	.778	-.402		-3.394	.001
		Agreeableness	.077	.784	.011		.099	.922
		Conscientiousness	1.035	.817	.137		1.267	.209
		Neuroticism	-1.192	.713	-.184		-1.672	.098
		Openness	2.639	.918	.335		2.874	.005

Note: SE = Standardized error, β = Beta, p = Significant

Table 4: Hierarchical Regression predicting Entrepreneurial Attitude (EA) among Female Athletes

Dependent Variable	Model	Predictors	B	SE	β	R2	t	p
Entrepreneurial Attitude (EA)	Model 1					0.130		
		Age	.721	.294	.261		2.455	.016
		University	.760	.325	.236		2.336	.022
		Playing Experience	.000	.190	.000		.002	.999
	Model 2					0.206		

Dependent Variable	Model	Predictors	B	SE	β	R2	t	p
		Age	.503	.309	.182		1.628	.107
		University	.787	.336	.244		2.345	.021
		Playing Experience	-.011	.188	-.006		-.058	.954
		Extraversion	-1.537	.617	-.295		-2.491	.015
		Agreeableness	-.657	.744	-,095		-.882	.380
		Conscientiousness	.676	.646	.112		1.046	.299
		Neuroticism	.297	.529	.057		.561	.577
		Openness	1.497	.799	.220		1.873	.065

Note: SE = Standardized error, β = Beta, p = Significant

Table 5: Summary of ANOVA Predicting Entrepreneurial Intentions among Male and Female University Football Athletes

Gender	Models	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Male Athletes	Regression (Model 1)	261.167	3	87.056	1.221	0.307[c]
	Residual	6133.555	86	71.320		
	Total	6394.722	89			
	Regression (Model 2)	1725.480	8	215.685	3.742	<0.001[d]
	Residual	4669.242	81	57.645		
	Total	6394.722	89			
Female Athletes	Regression (Model 1)	953.745	3	317.915	5.315	0.002[c]
	Residual	5143.855	86	59.812		
	Total	6097.600	89			
	Regression (Model 2)	1326.947	8	165.868	2.816	0.008[d]
	Residual	4770.653	81	58.897		
	Total	6097.600	89			

Note: [c] Predictors: age, university, football participation

[d] Predictors: agreeableness, extraversion, conscientiousness, openness, neuroticism

Table 6: Hierarchical Regression Predicting Entrepreneurial Intentions (EI) among Male Athletes

Dependent Variable	Model	Predictors	B	SE	β	R2	t	p
	Model 1					0.041		
		Age	-.422	.459	-.098		-.920	.360
		University	1.085	.638	.182		1.703	.092
		Football Participation level	.416	1.695	.026		.246	.807
	Model 2					0.270		

Dependent Variable	Model	Predictors	B	SE	β	R2	t	p
Entrepreneurial Intentions (EI)		Age	-.765	.430	-.177		-1.780	.079
		University	.857	.590	.144		1.454	.150
		Football Participation level	.567	1.571	.036		.361	.719
		Extraversion	-3.553	.981	-.415		-3.621	<.001
		Agreeableness	-1.447	.981	-.156		-1.474	.144
		Conscientiousness	-.269	1.034	-.027		-.260	.796
		Neuroticism	-2.685	.896	-.317		-2.998	.004
		Openness	1.911	1.147	.186		1.666	.100

Note: SE = Standardized error, β = Beta, p = Significant

Table 7: Hierarchical Regression predicting Entrepreneurial Intentions (EI) among Female Athletes

Dependent Variable	Model	Predictors	B	SE	β	R2	t	p
Entrepreneurial Intentions (EI)	Model 1					0.156		
		Age	.636	.430	.155		1.479	.143
		University	1.323	.493	.277		2.685	.009
		Football Participation level	1.710	1.387	.134		1.233	.221
	Model 2					0.218		
		Age	.317	.458	.077		.693	.490
		University	1.343	.518	.281		2.595	.011
		Football Participation level	1.247	1.407	.098		.887	.378
		Extraversion	-2.124	.919	-.275		-2.310	.023
		Agreeableness	-.443	1.110	-.043		-.399	.691
		Conscientiousness	1.124	.951	.126		1.182	.241
		Neuroticism	-.299	.779	-.038		-.384	.702
		Openness	1.565	1.183	.155		1.323	.190

Note: SE = Standardized error, β = Beta, p = Significant

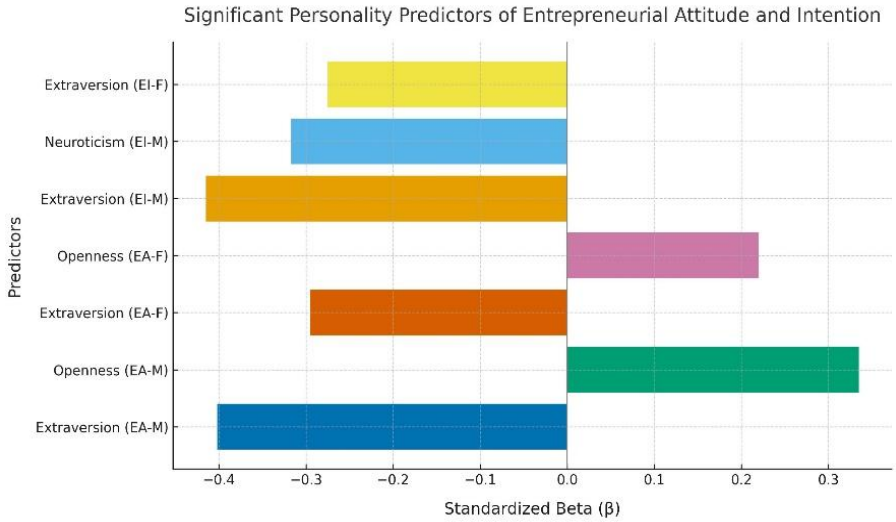

Figure 1 Significant Personality Predictors of Entrepreneurial Attitude and Intention

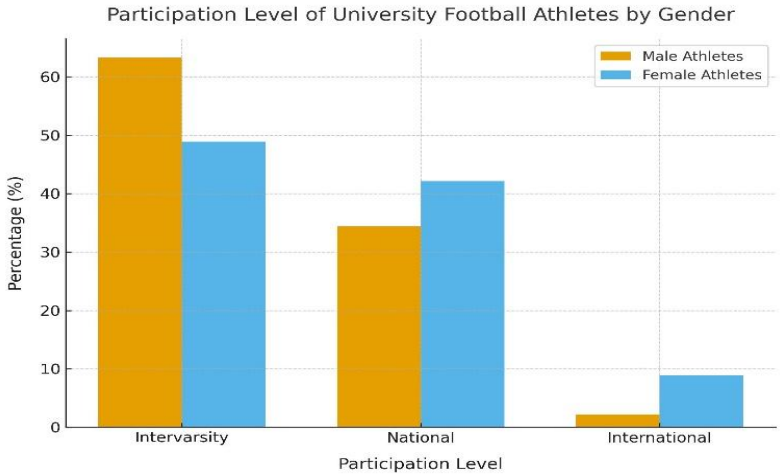

Figure 2 Participant Level of University Football Athletes by Gender

DISCUSSION

The present study aimed to examine the relationship between Big Five Personality Traits (BFPTs), entrepreneurial intention (EI), and entrepreneurial attitude (EA) among university football athletes, emphasizing gender-based differences. The findings revealed significant variations between male and female athletes in how personality traits influenced entrepreneurial tendencies. This study was distinctive in integrating the Big Five framework with entrepreneurial constructs within an athletic population and employing a gender-comparative perspective. By bridging personality psychology and entrepreneurial behavior, it provided a unique contribution to understanding how psychological attributes shape entrepreneurial readiness among student-athletes. The results demonstrated that extraversion consistently emerged as a significant negative predictor of both EA and EI in male and female athletes. This finding indicated that lower levels of extraversion were associated with stronger entrepreneurial orientation and intention. Although extraversion is traditionally linked with social assertiveness, confidence, and leadership, its inverse relationship in this study suggested that within athletic contexts, elevated social engagement may not necessarily translate into entrepreneurial motivation (14,15). Prior research conducted among university students in Pakistan revealed that extraversion had no significant effect on entrepreneurial orientation, suggesting that sociocultural or contextual factors may moderate this relationship (16). In contrast, a separate study among Chinese undergraduates found extraversion to be a positive determinant of entrepreneurial attitudes, emphasizing its potential value in non-athletic populations where creativity and sociability align with entrepreneurial drive (17). Openness to experience emerged as a robust

positive predictor of entrepreneurial attitude in both genders, highlighting its importance in shaping innovative and proactive orientations. Athletes with higher openness exhibited greater curiosity, flexibility, and receptiveness to new experiences, characteristics essential for entrepreneurship. Prior evidence supported this association, showing that openness enhances innovation and adaptability—core dimensions of entrepreneurial success (18,19). These findings aligned with prior research that recognized openness as a major enabler of entrepreneurial growth, yet some investigations have reported inconsistent results, particularly when social or cultural expectations constrain exploratory behaviors (20). Such discrepancies underscore the context-dependent nature of personality–entrepreneurship relationships.

For male athletes, the negative influence of neuroticism on entrepreneurial intention indicated that emotional instability and fear of failure hinder entrepreneurial aspirations. High neuroticism may decrease resilience and increase anxiety, both of which counteract risk-taking and decision-making confidence. This result paralleled earlier observations suggesting that emotional control and psychological stability are key traits for entrepreneurial commitment (21). Among female athletes, neuroticism did not significantly predict entrepreneurial intention, implying possible gender-based coping differences in managing emotional responses to uncertainty. The gender-based comparative analysis revealed that male athletes demonstrated stronger openness-related entrepreneurial tendencies, whereas female athletes' attitudes and intentions were more sensitive to social and institutional influences. These differences could be attributed to gendered access to entrepreneurial networks, mentorship opportunities, and social expectations. Previous literature supports this view, indicating that women often face structural and perceptual barriers that shape their entrepreneurial pathways differently than men (22,23). This contextualization provides a foundation for designing gender-responsive entrepreneurship training that leverages inherent strengths while addressing environmental limitations. The findings carry meaningful implications for educational institutions, coaches, and sports psychologists. Personality-driven entrepreneurship education could enable tailored interventions to cultivate innovation, self-efficacy, and adaptability among student-athletes. Integrating entrepreneurship modules within sports curricula may assist athletes in transitioning from competitive sports to entrepreneurial careers. By acknowledging individual personality profiles, mentorship programs can be structured to reinforce creativity and emotional resilience, thereby promoting post-sport career sustainability.

The strengths of this study lay in its methodological rigor and the inclusion of both male and female athletes from multiple universities, enhancing generalizability within the athletic population. The use of validated instruments such as the BFI-10 and the Entrepreneurial Intention Questionnaire ensured reliability and comparability with global research standards. Moreover, the gender-based comparative design provided valuable insight into differential predictors of entrepreneurial outcomes, a perspective often underexplored in sports psychology and entrepreneurship research. However, certain limitations should be acknowledged. The cross-sectional design precluded causal inference, restricting the ability to determine directional relationships among variables. Self-report measures may have introduced response biases, particularly social desirability effects common among athletes. Additionally, the study did not incorporate potential moderating or mediating variables, such as cultural context, motivation, or perceived behavioral control, which could refine understanding of the underlying mechanisms. Future studies employing longitudinal or mixed-method approaches could explore these dynamics over time and across cultural contexts. Expanding the research to include athletes from diverse sports or non-athletic student populations would also strengthen the external validity of the findings. In conclusion, the study provided compelling evidence that personality traits, particularly extraversion, openness, and neuroticism, substantially influence entrepreneurial attitudes and intentions among university football athletes. The findings underscored the need for personality-based and gender-sensitive entrepreneurship development programs that foster openness and emotional stability while mitigating the inhibitory effects of high extraversion and neuroticism. These insights contribute to enhancing the entrepreneurial capacity of student-athletes and offer a foundation for future interventions aimed at strengthening innovation and self-reliance within athletic and educational domains.

CONCLUSION

This study concluded that personality traits play a pivotal role in shaping entrepreneurial attitudes and intentions among university football athletes, with clear gender-based distinctions. By integrating the Big Five Personality framework with entrepreneurial constructs, the research bridged a significant gap between sports psychology and entrepreneurship, highlighting that, psychological attributes extend their influence beyond athletic performance into career adaptability and innovation. The findings underscored that fostering openness, creativity, and emotional stability can enhance athletes' readiness for entrepreneurial endeavors, while recognizing the need for gender-responsive strategies to address differing motivational and behavioral patterns. Ultimately, the study emphasized

the importance of developing personality-based entrepreneurship training and mentorship programs to support student-athletes in successfully transitioning from sports to sustainable professional and entrepreneurial pathways.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Author	Contribution
Muhammad Abbas	Substantial Contribution to study design, analysis, acquisition of Data Manuscript Writing Has given Final Approval of the version to be published
Asif Ali*	Substantial Contribution to study design, acquisition and interpretation of Data Critical Review and Manuscript Writing Has given Final Approval of the version to be published
Muhammad Usama	Substantial Contribution to acquisition and interpretation of Data Has given Final Approval of the version to be published
Muzahir Hussain	Contributed to Data Collection and Analysis Has given Final Approval of the version to be published

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