



PERCEIVED FACTORS INFLUENCING SPORTS DEVELOPMENT IN GOVERNMENT OWNED COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN KWARA STATE

^{1*}AMBALI R.O., ¹ABDULLAHI I. and ²FALAYE, E.K

¹ Department of Physical & Health Education, Kwara State College of Education, Ilorin.

² Department of Human Kinetics Education, Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin, Ilorin

*Correspondence

AMBALI R.O

Department of Physical & Health Education, Kwara State College of Education, Ilorin

sampayoo2014@gmail.com

07031972795

ABSTRACT

Sports has been widely recognized and accepted as a social activity and an indispensable part of life. It is an integral part of general education programmes in higher institutions. It is in view of this that this study examine perceived factors influencing sports development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State. Descriptive research design of survey typed was used. The population for the study comprises of all sports administrators school athletes in the study area. A multistage sampling techniques of stratified, purposive and random sampling techniques were used to select 471 respondents for this study. A researcher structured questionnaire was used for the study. The instrument was validated by experts and tested for reliability through test, re-test method using Pearson product moment correlation (PPMC). A correlation co-efficiency of 0.75r was obtained. The administration of instrument was done by the researchers and 3 trained research assistants. The data collected were analysed using inferential statistics of chi-square (X^2) to test the formulated hypotheses set for the study at 0.05 alpha level. The result of the findings revealed that institutional sports policy funding and sports facilities have significant influence on sports development in government own Colleges of Education Kwara State. Based on the findings of this study. The study recommends that institutional sports policy should be designed in such a way that it would give room for both staff and students to participate in a competitive sports within the campus also there should be adequate funding of sports programme in school so as to make provision for sports facilities to be used by both staff and students.

Keywords: Factors, influencing, government owned Colleges of Education, institutional sports policy, sports development

Introduction

Sport has been widely recognized and accepted as a social activity and an indispensable part of life. It is an integral part of general education programmes in higher institutions. It is a school for life which contributes to personality, development and the acquisition of fundamental social skills. According to Aibueku and Ogbouma (2014), sport is an institutionalized physical activity in which rules are fixed externally and beforehand and it is very popular worldwide as a result of the diverse purpose they serve. It is a competitive activity that is institutionalized which

involves a meticulous physical effort or the usage of moderate to complex physical skills by the participants which are inspired by internal and external rewards.

In other words, sport development is concerns with creating new, better and proper ways of carrying out sport activities. For the purpose of this study, sport development is defined as the provision of facilities and equipment that is of good standard, qualified personnel, sufficient funding together with a pragmatic sport policy that can accommodate the desires, interests, and aspirations of the participants. The National Sports Policy of Nigeria (2009), segmented sport development into five distinct components which include international sport, indigenous sport, stadium management, sport federations and institutional sport.

Awosika and Olushola, (2014) affirmed that higher institutions throughout the world are centers of sporting activities. Many of those who win medals at international sporting events are either students or fresh graduates. Sporting activities contribute in maintaining good health among both the youthful and the aged. However, sport development in Kwara state is being influenced by several factors, which include but not limited to institutional sport policy, qualified sport personnel, funding, sport facilities and sport equipment. All these factors were meant to drive the sport development at various level be it institutional, local, national or international level. These factors form an essential facet of personal attributes which either implement or slow down the level to which people can partake in sport activities (De Burca, Brannick and Meenaghan, 2015; Morakinyo & Aluko, 2008).

Policy is a definitive course of action selected from various alternatives to guide and determine present and future decisions. According to (Chrispen, Vitalis, Costa, Tapiwa, & Raphinos, 2010), policies are developed from mission statements, which should be the basis for establishing all aspects of the operational procedures. Yazid, (2015); Morakinyo and Aluko (2008) revealed that policies are plans and general statements or understandings which guide or channel thinking and action in decision making. On the other hand, policies are the bed rock behind management's decision to function in a particular manner. Formulations of policies are essential to the efficient administration of any sports organization without appropriate policies in place, there is little to guide the activities and conduct of the establishment in the pursuit of its goals. Yazid, (2015); Abeku, (2000) stated that efficient management of sport in colleges of education

requires the establishment of sound policies if it is to achieve its goals. Policies serve as a blue print on how sport organization would run effectively and guide its activities on the ways and manner they are to be conducted.

For a policy to be effective, it must have the characteristics of flexibility, comprehensive, coordination, ethical and clarity, to attain set objectives, if the policy does not lead to achieving set objectives, then it should be revised, and in any case, policies should be reviewed periodically (Aibueku & Ogbouma 2014). The Federal Government of Nigeria in 1986 released a National Sports Policy which has the objective of awakening the sports consciousness of the citizens and ensures mass participation in sports for the physical, mental and moral growth and development of people. Of course, it is expected that the school authorities in Colleges of Education tap from this and adapt it to suit their condition in their respective school and the various colleges could also form a synergy among themselves to come up with a particular institutional policy in the state.

College of Education is an institution established purposely for training of teachers in Nigeria. It is the institution that is predominantly made up of students who are in their early adult years when they are expected to take responsibility for their actions and wellbeing. Yazid, (2015) noted that this stage of their life constitute the critical period when they are energetic and looking for where to utilize the energy together with the skill acquisition and mastery of sport skills. This is a unique and fascinating period in human development because students are usually in their formative period of development and the beginning of their life carrier. Therefore, sport in this institution is seen as a promising setting to encourage them to begin and maintain a physically active life style and also to acquire and develop high standard skills for major games and sport.

According to Bichi (2018), sports development is an ongoing increment, accomplishment, improvement and advancement of sport from low level to a higher level or strata with due consideration of the indices that bring about enhancement to the realization and actualization of sports development. These indices include: institutional policy, qualified sport personnel, funding and adequate and suitable facilities and equipment among others. Also, Yazid (2014) stated that for necessary development to take place in sport, all the indices of institutional policy, qualified sport personnel, funding as well as sport facilities and equipment must be properly consider and put in the right condition.



Statement of the Problem

Judging from the available medal table records of NICEGA, institutions in Kwara State have not had reasonable and tremendous performance in most of their outings as they had recorded fluctuating performance. Also, some of these institutions have not been featuring in these outdoor competitions as a result of crawling stage of development.

Moreover, for crucial development to take place and immediate and visible results to be produced in sport, it is expected that personnel should be accorded equal status with their contemporaries in other developed societies through exposure to refresher courses at both local and international levels, provision of sufficient funding as well as world class facilities and equipment, all these are lacking in sport sector in study area in particular and Nigeria in general.

Also, the status of sport in colleges of Education in Kwara is disheartening, hence the assertion of Abubakar (2019), that the budgets for sport in a year cannot take a single sport to a meaningful stage and when applied to the NICEGA programmes, it amounts to nothing, hence, not surprising that the Nigeria Colleges of Education system in Kwara state is a lame duck, unable to make any noticeable impact in to the Kwara state quest for excellence in sport. Hence, the need to carry out the study on perceived factors influencing sport development among students of Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.

Research Questions

The following questions were raised to guide this study;

1. Will institutional sports policy have influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State?
2. Will funding have influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State?
3. Will sport facilities have influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated and tested for this study;

- H₀₁: Institutional sports policy will not have significant influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.
- H₀₂: Funding will not have significant influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.
- H₀₃: Sport facilities will not have significant influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.

Methodology

A Descriptive research design of survey type was employed. The population for this study comprises of all sports directors, sports committee members, student's sports committee members and other sports coordinators in College of Education owned by Government in Kwara State. A multistage sampling procedure of stratified, purposive and random sampling techniques were used to select the sampled size of 471 respondents for the study. The respondents were stratified into 4 groups, sports directors, sports committee members of students and staff, coordinators of College of Education and athletes, purposive sampling technique was used to select the 3 directors and 50 other principal officers of school management and all 102 sports committee members across the 3 Colleges of Education and all 319 athletes were purposively sampled in all 471 respondents were sampled. A researcher structured questionnaire was used to gather information from the respondents. The instrument was validated by the experts in the department of Human Kinetics Education, University of Ilorin. The reliability level of the instrument was established through test

re-test method using Pearson product moment correlation (PPMC). A correlation coefficient of 0.75r was obtained. The administration of instrument was done by the researcher and 3 trained research assistants. The data collected were analysis using inferential statistics of chi-square to test the formulated hypotheses set for the study at 0.05 alpha level.

Research Question 1: Will Institutional Sports Policy have Influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State?

Table 1: Contingency table on institutional sports policy and influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State

S/N Items	SA	A	F	D	SD	UF	Row Total
1. Poor formulation and review of the Institutional Sport Policy by the school authority is a major barrier for sport development	155 (33%)	171 (36%)	326 (69%)	76 (16%)	69 (15%)	145 (31%)	471 (100%)
2. Lack of guideline principles for the development of sport in Colleges of Education is affecting sport development	99 (21%)	233 (49%)	332 (70%)	47 (10%)	92 (20%)	139 (30%)	471 (100%)
3. Failure to organise and hold regular school competitions for all sport at various colleges of education is frustrating sport development	179 (38%)	147 (31%)	326 (69%)	93 (20%)	52 (11%)	145 (31%)	471 (100%)
4. Enabling Institutional Legislation for sport are not put in place to drive sport development	183 (39%)	205 (44%)	388 (83%)	57 (12%)	26 (6%)	83 (18%)	471 (100%)
5. Adequate motivation and incentives in form of scholarships, training grants, awards, among others to outstanding student athletes is a necessity for institutional sport development	267 (57%)	159 (34%)	426 (91%)	31 (6%)	14 (3%)	45 (9%)	471 (100%)
6. Policy on development and maintenance of school sport facilities by the authority is a constraint to sport development	88 (19%)	194 (41%)	282 (60%)	98 (21%)	91 (19%)	189 (40%)	471 (100%)
7. Students are not encouraged to establish sport clubs in colleges to promote sport development	133 (28%)	175 (37%)	308 (65%)	101 (22%)	62 (13%)	163 (35%)	471 (100%)
Column Total	1104 (33%)	1284 (39%)	2388 (72%)	503 (15%)	406 (12%)	909 (28%)	3297 (100%)
Average	158 (33%)	183 (39%)	341 (72%)	72 (15%)	58 (12%)	130 (28%)	471 (100%)

Sig. p < 0.05 alpha level



Table 1 revealed that 158 (33%) of the respondents strongly agreed that institutional sports policy will not have significant influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State, 183 (39%) agreed, 72 (15%) disagreed while 58 (12%) strongly disagreed. This also shows that 341 (72%) of the response was favourable while 130 (28%) was unfavourable which shows that institutional sports policy has a positive influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.

Research Question 2: Will funding have influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State?

Table 2: Contingency table on funding of institutional sport and influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State

S/N	Items	SA	A	F	D	SD	IT	Row Total
1.	Lack of appropriate funding for school sport programmes is a major problem for institutional sport development	123 (26%)	279 (59%)	402 (85%)	43 (9%)	26 (6%)	69 (15%)	471 (100%)
2.	Inability to manage available fund is also a problem facing institutional sport development	162 (34%)	127 (27%)	289 (61%)	99 (21%)	83 (18%)	182 (39%)	471 (100%)
3.	Lack of financial support from philanthropic individuals, organizations and agencies is a barrier for sport development in various institution	233 (49%)	193 (41%)	426 (90%)	26 (6%)	19 (4%)	45 (10%)	471 (100%)
4.	Lack of dependable sources of fund is a major problem affecting sport development in various colleges of education.	171 (36%)	201 (43%)	372 (79%)	75 (16%)	24 (5%)	99 (21%)	471 (100%)
5.	Insufficient allocation of fund to school sport by the school authority is a contributing factors for less developed sport in College of Education.	156 (33%)	231 (49%)	387 (82%)	25 (5%)	59 (13%)	84 (18%)	471 (100%)
6.	Inability to source for funds for school sport programme is an impediment to institutional sport development.	255 (54%)	173 (37%)	428 (91%)	32 (7%)	11 (2%)	43 (9%)	471 (100%)
7.	Embezzlement of fund for school sport is an inherited barrier for institutional sport development.	132 (28%)	189 (40%)	321 (68%)	66 (14%)	84 (18%)	150 (32 %)	471 (100%)
8.	Lack of internally generated funds for sport has not contributed significantly to institutional sport development.	219 (46%)	110 (23%)		59 (13%)	83 (18%)	142 (31%)	471 (100%)
9.	Inability of students to pay school sport levy is a barrier for institutional sport development.	101 (21%)	222 (47%)	323 (68%)	99 (21%)	49 (10%)	148 (31%)	471 (100%)
Column Total		1552 (37%)	1725 (41%)	3277 (78%)	524 (12%)	438 (10%)	962 (22%)	4239 (100%)
Average		172 (37%)	192 (41%)	364 (77%)	58 (12%)	49 (10%)	107 (23%)	471 (100%)

Sig. $p < 0.05$ alpha level

Table 2 revealed that 172 (37%) of the respondents strongly agreed that funding of institutional sports will not have significant influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State, 192 (41%) agreed, 58 (12%) disagreed while 49 (10%) strongly disagreed. More so, it shows that 364 (77%) of the response was favourable while 107 (23%) was unfavourable which indicates that funding of institutional sport has a positive influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.

Research Question 3: Will sport facilities have influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State?

Table 3: Contingency table on sport facilities and influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State

S/N	Items	SA	A	F	D	SD	IT	Row Total
1.	Inadequate space for sport facilities in the school is affecting sport development in various institution	187 (40%)	203 (43%)	390 (83%)	44 (9%)	37 (8%)	81 (17%)	471 (100)
2.	Poor maintenance of available sport facilities has no effect on sport development in the institution	149 (32%)	142 (30%)	291 (62%)	101 (21%)	79 (17%)	180 (38%)	471 (100)
3.	Poor management of sport facilities is a contributing factor to backwardness in institutional sport development	136 (29%)	199 (42%)	335 (71%)	86 (18%)	50 (11%)	136 (29%)	471 (100)
4.	Poor construction of sport facilities is an associated factors for under development of sport in the College of Education	207 (44%)	178 (38%)	385 (82%)	49 (10%)	37 (8%)	86 (18%)	471 (100)
5.	Non-utilization of available sport facilities is an hindrance to effective sport development in the institutions	189 (40%)	181 (38%)	370 (78%)	77 (16%)	24 (5%)	101 (21%)	471 (100)
Column Total		868 (37%)	903 (38%)	1771 (75%)	357 (15%)	227 (10%)	584 (25%)	2355 (100%)
Average		174 (37%)	181 (38%)	354 (75%)	71 (15%)	45 (10%)	117 (25%)	471 (100%)

Sig. $p < 0.05$ alpha level

Table 3 revealed that 174 (37%) of the respondents strongly agreed that sport facilities will not have significant influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State, 181 (38%) agreed, 71 (15%) disagreed while 45 (10%) strongly disagreed. Similarly, it also showed that 354 (75%) of the response was favourable while 117 (25%) was unfavourable which signify that sport facilities has a positive influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.

Hypotheses

H₀₁: Institutional Sports Policy will not have Significant Influence on Sport Development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.

Table 4: Chi-square analysis on institutional sports policy and influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State

S/No	Items	Row Total	df	Cal. Value	Critical Value	Sig.	Remark
1	7	471	18	111.526	28.869	.003	Ho Rejected

Sig. $p < 0.05$ alpha level

Table 4 revealed that the calculated chi-square value was 111.526 while the P-value is .003 with a degree of freedom of 18 at 0.05 alpha level. Therefore, the stated hypothesis one was rejected ($p = .003$) which indicates that Institutional sports policy have significant influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.

Hypotheses 2: Funding of Institutional Sports will not have Significant Influence on Sport Development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.

Table 5: Chi-square analysis on funding of institutional sports and influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State

S/No	Items	Row Total	df	Cal. Value	Critical Value	Sig.	Remark
3	9	471	24	93.179	36.415	.004	Ho Rejected

Sig. $p < 0.05$ alpha level

Table 5 revealed that the calculated chi-square value was 93.179 while the P-value is .004 with a degree of freedom of 24 at 0.05 alpha level. Therefore, the stated hypothesis three was rejected ($p = .004$) which indicates that funding of institutional sports have significant influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.

Hypotheses 3: Sport facilities will not have significant influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.

Table 6: Chi-square analysis on sport facilities and influence of sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State

S/No	Items	Row Total	df	Cal. Value	Critical Value	Sig.	Remark
4	5	471	12	95.849	21.026	.000	Ho Rejected

Sig. $p < 0.05$ alpha level

Table 6 revealed that the calculated chi-square value was 95.849 while the P-value is .000 with a degree of freedom of 12 at 0.05 alpha level. Therefore, the stated hypothesis four was rejected ($p = .000$) which means sport facilities have significant influence on sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.

Discussion of Findings

The funding from tested hypothesis one initially suggested that institutional sports policy would not significantly influence sports development in government-owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State. However, the surprising finding revealed the opposite-that institutional sports policy does significantly influence sports development. This unexpected result piques our interest and challenges our preconceptions. This finding aligns with Makinde (2005), who stated that policy is a standard procedure that guides decision-making to attain a reasonable outcome. He stated further that for sports institutions to attain a reasonable developmental stage, a policy must guide the institutions' day-to-day sports activities. Ajibua (2011) stated that policies could be political, managerial, financial, and administrative mechanisms pre-arranged to reach precise goals. A policy's anticipated effects differ widely depending on the organization and the situation in which they are made. Inengite and Ajibua (2014) also concluded that policies and administrative guiding principles that mirror fundamental departmental principles and values in the provision of necessary services as well as operation of facilities, management and supervision of human resources or related areas of organization concern, is a specific method of action chosen from among the best alternative and in light of the particular state of affairs to guide or determine current and future decisions. Yazid (2014) stated that policy is a document and a purposeful system of principles that guide decisions and attain a coherent result. A policy is a statement of intention and objective executed as a modus of operandi or a protocol.

The funding from tested hypothesis two stated that funding institutional sports will have a minor influence on sports development in government-owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State. However, the finding revealed that funding for institutional sports significantly influences sports development in government-owned colleges of education in Kwara State. This underscores the paramount importance of funding in achieving the expected development and institutional goals for sports. This finding is not just a mere observation, but a call to action, emphasizing the urgent need for adequate funding in sports development. This finding is in agreement with Ladani (2008) who affirmed that funding of intramural and extramural sports programs is an inevitable aspect of sports among Colleges of Education; they should be financed out of the boards of education and administration centre funds, just as other phases of the program are financed. Also, Ahmad and Radzliyana (2009) recommended that sports funding in the various institutions be adequate, and there should be no delay in releasing funds for running the sports programme. He suggested further that finances involved in inter-collegiate sports programmes should be raised in various ways, including but not limited to the general school or college funds, gate receipt, general organization and activity fees, and other revenues to be incorporated.

The funding from tested hypothesis three revealed that sports facilities significantly influence sports development in government-owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State. This finding underscores the crucial role of sports facilities in institutional sports, implying that only reasonable development could occur with adequate supplies of standard sports facilities. This is not just a finding but a testament to the necessity and importance of these facilities in sports development. These findings collaborate with Eboh (2006), who affirmed that having the right quantity and quality of sports facilities is an integral part of sports development facilities, which occupy a sensitive area in all ramifications of institutional sports.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of this study, it was concluded that;

1. Institutional sports policy significantly influence sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.
2. Funding of institutional sport significantly influence sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.



3. Sport facilities significantly influence sport development in Government owned Colleges of Education in Kwara State.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, it is therefore recommended that:

1. Sport policy that will guide the day to day sport activities in various institutions (Colleges of Education) in Kwara state should be developed by the relevant stakeholders like (sport directors, coaches, sport committee members, student's sports committee) for the expected development to take place.
2. Adequate funding should be made available by the school authority to finance the sport activities in the colleges of education in Kwara state in order to promote sport development
3. Standard sport facility should be procured by the school authority to promote sport development in various Colleges of Education in Kwara state.

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