

HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES AS FACTORS FOR SPORTS PARTICIPATION AMONG PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN OYO CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OYO STATE.

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated human and material resources as factors for sports participation among private secondary schools in Oyo central senatorial district, Oyo state. Descriptive survey research design was used in this study, while purposive and simple random sampling procedure was adopted to select 400 respondents, and a validated self developed questionnaire with reliability co-efficient value of 0.08 through Cronbach Alpha, to collect data for the study. Descriptive statistics of frequency and percentage, and inferential statistics of chi-square were used to analyze the data. The three null hypotheses tested at 0.05 level of significance were rejected which implied that personnel, facilities and funding as human and material resources significantly influenced sports participation among private secondary school in Oyo Central Senatorial District. Therefore, it was recommended that the Private secondary schools should employ qualified physical education teachers who act as sport coaches. It was also recommended that each private secondary school should endeavor to have their sports facilities that would make provision for varieties of activities.

Key words: Human, Material, Resources, Sports, Participation.

Introduction

Participating in school sports is an important means to increase physical activity among adolescents while maintenance of physically active leisure-oriented lifestyles has become increasingly important globally. In this modern age, technological advancement often reduces physical effort in most aspects of life. Sport and physical activity touch many aspects of peoples' lives, yet many people are unaware of how powerfully sport affects them.

Participation in organized school sports offers opportunities for students of all ages to be physically active and has been shown to help improve students' self-esteem and psychological well-being (Colabianchi, Johnston, and O'Malley 2012). In addition, Colabianchi, Johnston, and O'Malley (2012) further said that participation in sports can play an important role in increasing physical activity levels, as some have noted, school sports participation alone may not be sufficient to meet the current physical activity recommendations for adolescents. Therefore

sports participation should not be seen as a replacement for physical education in schools but rather as a supplement to the solid foundation provided by physical education. According to Smith and Green (2005), there is broad consensus that declining participation in sport and physical activity are the main causes of health crisis among all age groups especially the youth and children.

Participation in sports programs have been found to have a number of positive contributions and correlates with outcomes such as students' academic achievement, persistence rates and satisfaction with the overall collegiate experience. However, despite all of the benefits of sports and physical activity, large numbers of students are not regularly active. Physical inactivity among youth is an important public health issue and efforts to increase physical activity are surely needed. Several national and voluntary organizations have promoted sports participation as a means to increase physical activity levels. There is need to emphasize increase support for intramural sports to help provide opportunities for all students to

participate in sports, regardless of skill level. Appropriate facilities and equipment are an essential element for many sports. Sufficient funding to establish and maintain facilities may help increase physical activity levels.

In schools with few resources, joint use agreements may help to promote physical activity with facilities within the community if available. Joint use agreements are written contracts that detail conditions for sharing resources between two or more entities. Joint use agreements can take a variety of forms but often allow for community members to use facilities on school grounds when not in use and/or for students to use community facilities. Sports participation among the students requires human and material resources. Sports programme for the students just like any other of its type cannot be operated in vacuum as human elements must be present. The success or otherwise of any sports programmes depends to a great extent, on the personnel available to handle it. In a situation where there are facilities, equipment and supplies and there are interested students in the schools to take part in the intramural sports, nothing can be done until the other element enters and that is personnel. The programme organizer is indeed the major figure on whom all factors revolve. And one of these material resources is facilities which Olajide (2004) said, are very central to meaningful sports participation whether in schools sport, amateur, recreational or competitive status. For any sports to be attractive to the students, facilities and equipment are essential prerequisites because they are vital, to the conduct of sports programme which would determine to a considerable extent, the type of activities that can be offered. In the similar vein,

Igbanugo (2010) said that the availability of the right quality of sports facilities and equipment are vital part of sports development and success. These will afford the students the opportunity to practice the skills taught during training and physical education class which should be available all the year round. Funding sports is also a major issue that requires implementation for positive results. Funds are necessary for the provision of vital ingredients for sports programme for effective participation among the students and the extent to which they are effectively utilized depends on the personnel involved. It is against this background that this

study was carried out to ascertain human and material resources as factors influencing sports participation among private secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial District, Oyo State.

Statement of the problem

It was observed during preliminary investigation that private secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial District participated less in sporting activities while emphasis was on cognitive domain. Where sports were conducted, it was not properly done. It was done without required personnel, facilities and funding that can make the programme a success. It is on this note that the researcher intends to ascertain human and material resources as factors influencing sports participation among private secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial District, Oyo State.

Purpose of the Study:

This study aimed at examining the impact of material and human resources as factor for students' participation in sports at private secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial District, Oyo State. The study specifically sought to:

1. Find out the relationship between the availability of qualified sports personnel and students' participation in sports activities in private secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial District, Oyo State.
2. Ascertain how the quality and quantity of sports facilities impact student participation in sports among private secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial District, Oyo State

Research Questions:

The following research questions were used in the study:

1. What is the relationship between the availability of qualified sports personnel and students' participation in sports activities in private secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial District, Oyo State.?
2. How does the quality and quantity of sports facilities impact student participation in sports among private secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial District, Oyo State.?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated for the study:

1. There is no significant relationship between personnel as human resources for sports participation among private secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial District, Oyo State.
2. There is no significant relationship between facilities as human resources for sports participation among private secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial District, Oyo State.

Methodology

The descriptive survey research design was adopted for this study. The population for this study consists of all private secondary schools staff and

students in the eleven local government areas that constitute Oyo Central Senatorial District. The sample size for this study was four hundred (400) respondents sampled through purposive and simple random sampling procedure. The research instrument was a self-developed questionnaire with four 4-point likert rating scale used for collection of data for the study, while reliability Co-efficient value of the instrument was 0.08 through Cronbach alpha.

The demographic data of the respondents were analyzed with frequency counts and percentages while inferential statistics of chi square was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 alpha level.

Results and discussion

The findings of the study are shown below.

Table: Frequency counts and corresponding percentages showing the sex distribution of the respondents

SEX	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Male	260	65
Female	140	35
Total	400	100.0

Table I above indicates the frequency distribution and the percentage of respondents according to sex.

The total number of 260 respondents representing (65%) were males while 140 respondents representing (35%) were females.

Table II: Frequency counts and corresponding percentages showing the age of the respondents

AGE-RANGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
10 – 15 years	325	81.25
16 years and Above	75	18.75
Total	400	100

Table II above shows that 325 respondents representing (81.25%) of the total population fall

within the age-range of 10-15 years while 75 respondents representing (18.75%) were 16 years and above.

Table III: Frequency counts and corresponding percentages showing the Status of the respondents

STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Staff	44	11
Students	356	89
Total	400	100

Table III above indicates that 44 respondents representing (11%) of the total population were staff while 356 respondents representing (89%) were students.

Research Question I: What is the relationship between the availability of qualified sports personnel and students' participation in sports activities in private secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial District, Oyo State.?

Table I: Frequency counts and corresponding percentages showing the relationship between the availability of qualified sports personnel and students' participation in sports activities.

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Agree	245	61.25
Disagree	155	38.75
Total	400	100.0

The total number of 245 respondents representing (61.25%) agreed that availability of qualified sports personnel played significant roles in sport participation among students while 155 respondents representing (38.75%) disagreed.

Research Question 2: How does the quality and quantity of sports facilities impact student participation in sports among private secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial District, Oyo State.?

Table 2: Frequency counts and corresponding percentages showing the quality and quantity of sports facilities impact on student participation in sports

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	280	70
NON SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	120	30
Total	400	100.0

The total number of 280 respondents representing (70%) agreed that availability of qualified sports personnel played significant impact in sport

participation among students while 120 respondents representing (30%) disagreed

Table 3: Frequency counts and corresponding percentages showing the quality and quantity of sports facilities impact on student participation in sport

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	280	70
NON SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	120	30
Total	400	100.0

The total number of 280 respondents representing (70%) agreed that availability of qualified sports personnel played significant impact in sport participation among students while 120 respondents representing (30%) disagreed.

Table 4: Showing the chi-square analysis on Personnel as human resource for sports participation

Variable	N	Degree of Freedom	Table Value	Calculated Value	Remarks
Personnel as human resource for sports participation	400	6	12.52	22.84	Sig.

The chi-square analysis in table IV shows that calculated value of 22.84 is greater than the critical value of 12.52 at 6 degree of freedom and significance level of 0.05. This implies that the hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between personnel as human resources for sports participation among private secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial

District, Oyo State, was rejected. It could therefore be said that personnel as human resource will significantly influence sports participation among private secondary schools. This is in line with the view of Jain (2005) that the type of personnel and administrative style adopted by sports administrator may influence athletes' participation or withdrawal from sports participation.

Table V: Showing the chi-square analysis on Facilities as Materials resource for sports participation

Variable	N	Degree of Freedom	Table Value	Calculated Value	Remarks
Facilities as Material resource for sports participation	400	6	12.53	13.00	Sig.

The chi-square analysis in table V shows that calculated value of 13 is greater than the critical value of 12.53 at 6 degree of freedom and significance level of 0.05. This implies that the hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between facilities as human resources for sports participation among private secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial District, Oyo State, was rejected. It could therefore be said that facilities as material resource will significantly

influence sports participation among private secondary schools. For learners to participate in sport, they need facilities that are conducive to sport participation.

Anyanwu and Asogun (2006) observed that, provision of adequate facilities in schools for sports and other recreational activities will motivate the pupils to actively participate in sports thereby enhancing their health status. In relation to

this, Igbanugo (2010) said that the availability of the right quality of sports facilities is a vital part of sports development and success.

Conclusion

The findings of this study, revealed that personnel as human resource greatly influenced sports participation of private secondary schools students in Oyo central senatorial district. The results also revealed that facilities as material resource influenced sports participation of private secondary schools students in Oyo central senatorial district. Finally, it was revealed that funding as human resource has influence on sports participation of private secondary schools students in Oyo central senatorial district.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Private secondary schools should employ qualified physical education teachers who act as sport coaches and ensure they update themselves periodically if not regularly in order to be abreast of latest sports development and coaching.
2. Each private secondary school should endeavor to have their sports facilities that would make provision for variety of activities that can cater for various interests and abilities of students, irrespective of their status.
3. Funds available for sports development should be judiciously spent on human and material resources.

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