

ROLES OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN SPORTS DEVELOPMENT AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN KATSINA STATE

¹Dr. IMAM, ALIYU AHMED ; ²MR. KABIR SULEIMAN & ³ALI HAMZA PH.D.

¹Department of Human Kinetics and Health Education Federal University Dutsin-
ma, Katsina State.

²Department of Physical and Health Education
Federal College of Education Katsina, Katsina State.

³Department of Human Kinetics and Health Education
Sa'adatu Rimi University of Education Kumbotso, Kano. alingaya75@gmail.com

Abstract

This study investigated the roles of financial institutions in the development of sports in primary schools in Katsina State. A research question and hypothesis were formulated to guide the study. A descriptive survey design was adopted. The population for the study was 4,434 Headmasters and Assistant Headmasters selected across the state. The multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 342 respondents as the sample of the study. A self-developed questionnaire on the roles of financial institutions in the development of sports in Primary Schools (ROFIDOSIPS) was used as the instrument for data collection. The instrument was subjected to a pilot study, the validated and a reliability coefficient of 0.80 was obtained. Three hundred and twenty four (324) copies were dully completed and returned for data analysis. Descriptive statistics and percentage was used to organize and describe the demographic data of the respondents while Chi-square test was used to test the formulated hypothesis at the 0.05 level of significance. The result revealed that the roles of financial institutions is significantly affecting the funding of sports for sports development in Primary schools. Seminars, workshops and clinics should be conducted regularly to educate financial institutions to build a positive attitude towards sports and sporting activities among the primary schools in Katsina State were recommended.

Keywords: *Financial Institutions; Funding; Sports developmentandPrimary Schools.*

Introduction

Formal sports organization started in Nigeria at about 1910 with the introduction of Empire Day competitions, which were organized on inter-schools basis. The establishment of Mission schools in different parts of Nigeria assisted in the development of sports and the introduction of new ones. Tough most of the sports were alien to Nigerians, they were welcomed because they served the common goal of recreation, entertainment, social mobilization and promotion of unity in diversity.

Finance and sponsorship are vital requirements for sports development at all levels. The relatively high overhead costs associated with financing sports programmes: camping, training and competitions, continue to hinder its development. Hence, it is necessary to encourage greater financial support for sporting activities.

The National Sports Policy of Nigeria (2019) stated that: the NSC, its agencies and affiliates shall seek to:

- (a) Encourage private sector and national sporting bodies to develop collaborative relationships which can realize the economic value and viability of funding sports programmes – camping, training and competition;
- (b) Offer incentives that would encourage financial assistance from the private sector for sports programmes Undertake fund raising programmes to enhance financing of their activities;
- (c) Encourage the private sector to contribute to development of sports or identify with a specific sport with a view to enhancing development of the sport through private sector funding of specific programmes and activities.
- (d) The private sector to contribute to development of sports as a way of social responsibility to their host communities and identification with specific sport with a view to developing the sport.
- (e) Work closely with NEPAD Nigeria and the National Planning Commission to effectively utilize the base for foreign aid available to the institution of sports by the United Nations under Article 57/7 with the recognition of NEPAD Africa and her programmes in member countries.

According to the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports (2019) in National Sports policy of Nigeria) the lack of knowledge in attracting sports sponsorships has been the bane of sports associations in getting corporate and individual sponsors to bankroll their activities. The presence of the corporate world in sports sponsorship in other places has provided the structures on which those organizations have programmed their preparations for international and domestic sports competitions. For the sports organization to operate and attain its objectives, such an organization needs to have a functional set up for sports development programme and policy.

Sports development, according to Irabor (2020), refers to the gradual increase, attainment and advancement of sport from low level strata to a higher level or strata with due cognizance and consideration of the indices that enhance the realization and actualization of sports development. These indices include: sports policy, sports personnel, sports programme, (training and competition), funding, facilities and sponsorship (Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports, 1989). Sport is a vital and dependable weapon for all kinds of battle; it is today's greater marketing instrument for political mass mobilization and for direct governance and anchorage for national and international unity (Yazid, 2015). Sports development can be regarded as a process of the continuous improvement of the sports structures, performances and programmes in order to create a condition which is conducive to physical fitness for all and the effective functioning of self-actualization (Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2009).

It is a common knowledge today that the attainment of world class status is a strong reflection of development objective of a country. According to Yazid (2015), sport development is a stage

in growth that leads to advancement and increase in size to evolve and unfold. It denotes a state of coming into being and evolving into maturity. Sports world wide have become progressively capital intensive, yet our history shows that government has almost single-handedly shouldered the responsibility for sports development in Nigeria, especially when it comes to the provision of sport facilities, programmes, personnel and participation in continental and global competitions (Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2009).

The government of the Federal republic of Nigeria has made tremendous efforts towards the development of sports in the country. In most cases, substantial resources, both human and material, have been invested in a wide range of activities intended to bring about a strong base for a meaningful development of sports. Amuchi (2012), in objective observation of these efforts reveals that the commendable objectives of the government and the people of Nigeria for sports development are yet to be realized. He further stressed that the sports policy in operation is the 2019 sports policy, which outlines the main objectives and programme areas currently undergoing review. Sport requires a lot of funds for this sector to be able to achieve the desired result. All the other factors or indices depend solely on fund (Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2019).

Statement of the Problem

Sport is an integral part of the formal system of education, it is essential for the total development of an individual. Sport shall therefore be part of the School Curriculum from Nursery School to the University level. In order to have an all-round development of the youth, sports shall be offered *as compulsory subjects* at the Nursery, Primary and Secondary School levels of the formal education system. All primary and secondary schools shall have play grounds for sports as a condition for approval for their establishment. No pupils or students (including those in tertiary institutions) shall suffer any penalty or discrimination for participating in sports. All schools shall establish a structured sporting programme which covers every student except those exempted on medical grounds.

Success of Sports in primary school requires effective and efficient management skills and structures. While such responsibility lies principally with the National, States, Local Governments and Stakeholders' efforts shall be harmonized to achieve higher standards in administration and management (National Sports Policy of Nigeria, 2019).

It is obvious in the present state of the economy that Government alone cannot fund sports in view of other vital contending responsibilities. Therefore, the need to evolve other ways of funding sports has become imperative. Consequently, Government shall continue to create an enabling economic environment for Private Sector participation in sports

To achieve any meaningful and successful Sports development in our Primary Schools, supports and contributions of Stakeholders especially financial institutions must encouraged. Sports programmes and activities, such as regularly organizing and participation in competitions, funding of sports, donations, scholarship for children, supplies of sports equipment and materials and sponsorships by the financial institutions to primary schools in Katsina State have not been as it was in the past.

Inadequate funds or lack of sponsorship to organize sports programmes in the Primary schools seems to be the major factor affecting sports development in the state. The provision of adequate funds, donations of sports facilities, scholarship to exceptional athletes, regular organization of sports competitions as well as sponsorship for sporting activities in primary schools will no doubt develop sports and sporting activities in primary schools in Katsina State and Nigeria at large.

Hardly an one mention any competitive sports organized in the last twenty (20) years that cut cross every Primary school in the state funded or sponsored by any stakeholder specifically Financial Institutions in Katsina State. It is against this background that this research work is being carried out to investigate the roles of Financial Institutions in the development of sports and sporting activities among primary schools in Katsina State of Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study is to:

- i. Find out a clear picture of the roles of financial institutions in the develop sports and sporting activities among the primary schools in the State, which eventually would play a significant role in realizing the overall objectives of sports.
- ii. Provide an avenue for the pupils with talents to excel in their chosen sports that will promote and project the State's image in sports among other States in Nigeria.

Research Question

In view of the above, this study has answered this questions.

What are roles of financial institutions in the development of sports and sporting activities among the primary schools in Katsina State?

Hypothesis

To guide the study this hypothesis was formulated:-

There is no significant influence between the roles of Financial Institutions in funding sporting activities and sports development among Primary Schools in Katsina State.

Methodology

Research Design

The researcher adopted descriptive survey research design. According to Nwana (2005), survey design focuses on people and their behavior, perception, beliefs and opinions. Sanusi (2008) stated that survey design is a kind of study through which a person finds out the feeling of others about something. Sanusi (2008) further maintained that survey design is a systematic description of an event in a very factual and accurate manner. This design was found suitable for use in this study because it describes the opinion of the respondents in regard to the attitudes of teachers towards physical education practical classes in primary schools in Katsina state.

Population of the Study

The population of this study comprised 4,434 Headmasters and Assistant Headmasters in primary schools in Katsina State. (State Universal Basic Education Board, annual school census, 2021).

Sample and Sampling Technique

The sample of this study was 342 respondents, and as suggested by Amburg (2004), for a population from 2000-5000 a researcher can sample 322 and above respondents. The sample was selected through the multi-stage sampling technique:

Firstly the schools were divided based on senatorial zones and each zone was regarded as a stratum. Secondly, 3 Local Government Area from each zone were selected, using simple random sampling technique by writing and squeezing the names of each Local Government Area in a particular zone and research assistants were asked to pick on behalf of the L.G.A this process was done to each zone. Kankara, Funtua, Faskari, Batagarawa, Dutsinma, Kaita, Ingawa, Mai’ adua and Mani Local Government Education Authority formed the sample of the study. Thirdly, Proportionate sampling technique was used in selecting primary schools for the study and two respondents, Headmasters and Assistant Headmasters were purposely selected in each of the primary schools selected for the study.

Table 1: Distribution of Sample of the Study

| Senatorial Zones | L.G.A | No of Primary Schools | No of Sampled Schools | Urban Schools | Rural Schools | No of Respondents |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Katsina South Funtua Zone | Kankara | 66 | 19 | 08 | 11 | 38 |
| | Funtua | 62 | 17 | 07 | 10 | 34 |
| | Faskari | 80 | 21 | 06 | 15 | 42 |
| Katsina Central Katsina Zone | Batagarawa | 66 | 19 | 12 | 07 | 38 |
| | Dutsinma | 33 | 13 | 05 | 08 | 26 |
| | Kaita | 91 | 25 | 05 | 20 | 50 |
| Katsina North Daura Zone | Ingawa | 74 | 19 | 07 | 12 | 38 |
| | Mai-adua | 66 | 19 | 07 | 12 | 38 |
| | Mani | 69 | 19 | 07 | 12 | 38 |
| Total | 9 | 607 | 171 | 64 | 107 | 342 |

Table 1.1 distribution of Samples.

Data Collection Instrument

The instrument used for data collection was a researcher-developed questionnaire named the roles of financial institutions in the development of sports in Primary Schools (*ROFIDOSIPS*) Questionnaire structured on a five point Likert scale type, Strongly Agreed (SA), Agree (A), Undecided (UN), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD). The questionnaire contained two sections. Section 1 contained the demographic information of the respondents and section 2 contains (12) items based on information on the attitude of teachers towards physical education practical classes.

Validity of the Instrument

The questionnaire was validated by four experts in the Department of Human Kinetics and Health Education, Federal University Dutsin-ma, Katsina State to determine the content validity.

Their comments, observations and corrections were incorporated in the final draft of the questionnaire to the satisfaction of the supervisor before administration.

Reliability of the Instrument

To ascertain the reliability of the research instrument, a pilot study was carried out using 20 Headmasters in Gwale L.G.A. in Kano State. The split-half method was employed in which the test was divided into two equal halves. Usually, by making even numbered items and odd numbered items separately, the two scores were correlated using Spearman Brown Prophecy Formula and a 0.80 reliability coefficient was derived.

Data Collection Procedure

An introductory letter was presented to the Chairman of SUBEB and sought for permission to conduct the study, which was granted. The researchers used nine (9) primary school teachers as research assistants who were briefed on how to fill in the questionnaire, one from each sample Local Government Area, who assisted in the administration of the questionnaire. Three hundred and forty two (342) copies of the questionnaire were administered to the respondents while 324 copies were duly completed and returned by the research assistants. The exercise lasted for 2 weeks to allow the respondents to respond to the questionnaire.

Data Analysis

A 5 point Likert scale designed instrument was used for data collection and allowed the following scoring system; Strongly Agreed 5 points, Agreed 4 points, Undecided 3 points, Disagreed 2 points, and Strongly Disagreed 1 point. The scale was collapsed into two: Agree and Disagree for easy analysis.

The data collected were statistically analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The statistical techniques used include:

- a. Descriptive statistics of frequency count and percentage used to organize and describe the demographic information of the respondents.
- b. Inferential statistics of χ^2 was used to test the formulated hypotheses at the 0.05 alpha level.

Results

Table 2: Demographic Information of the Respondents

| Variable | Group | Frequency | Percentages |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| School setting | Rural | 199 | 61.4% |
| | Urban | 125 | 38.6% |
| | Total | 324 | 100% |
| Status | Headmasters | 167 | 51.5% |
| | Assistant Headmasters | 157 | 48.5% |
| | Total | 324 | 100% |

Table 2 showed that 199 (61.4%) of the respondents were from rural primary schools while 125 (38.6%) were from urban primary schools. The Table also revealed that 165 (51.3%) were Headmasters and 157(48.7%) were Assistant Headmasters, respectively.

Research question

What are roles of financial institutions in the development of sports and sporting activities among the primary schools in Katsina State?

To answer this question, item analysis was conducted and the result generated is presented below:

Table 3 Summary of item analysis on the roles of financial institutions in development of sports and sporting activities among the primary schools in Katsina State.

| S/No. | ITEMS | SA | A | UD | DA | SD | Mean |
|--------------------------|---|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------|
| 1 | If financial Institutions can provides funds for sports programme sports can develops in my primary schools. | 89 (27.5%) | 158 (48.8%) | 19 (5.9%) | 54 (16.6%) | 04 (1.2%) | 3.85 |
| 2 | With the support of funds by the financial Institutions organizing intramural and extramural sports competitions will regular in my school. | 89 (15.7%) | 139 (42.9%) | 59 (18.2%) | 59 (18.2%) | 16 (1.9%) | 3.49 |
| 3 | A school that have Special funds for sports and sporting activities is performing wonderfully well than otherwise | 65 (20.1%) | 141 (43.5%) | 43 (13.2%) | 69 (21.2%) | 06 (1.9%) | 3.61 |
| 4 | Funding of sports and sporting activities by the Financial Institutions in Katsina State would no doubt | 56 (17.3%) | 137 (42.3%) | 45 (13.9%) | 73 (22.5%) | 13 (4.0%) | 3.49 |
| | develop sports and sporting activities in primary schools in the State. | | | | | | |
| 5 | Sports facilities and equipment are provided to Primary Schools by the Financial institutions in Katsina State for sports development in the State | 38 (11.7%) | 110 (33.9%) | 75 (23.1%) | 75 (23.1%) | 26 (8.0%) | 3.21 |
| 6 | Adequate sports facilities/equipment enables Primary School pupils to participate more in sporting activities especially for training purposes. | 42 (13.0%) | 120 (31.5%) | 65 (26.5%) | 71 (21.9%) | 26 (8.0%) | 3.28 |
| 7 | Financial Institutions in Katsina State make adequate provision for sports talents to who excel in their chosen sports among the primary schools pupils | 41 (12.6%) | 102 (31.5%) | 86 (26.5%) | 71 (21.9%) | 24 (7.4%) | 3.23 |
| 8 | Purchase and supplies of sports equipment by the Financial institutions would develop Sports and sporting activities among the primary schools in Katsina State. | 45 (13.8%) | 121 (37.3%) | 75 (23.1%) | 64 (19.7%) | 19 (5.9%) | 3.36 |
| 9 | Sponsorship of sports programmes is one of the areas of concerns by the Financial Institutions in Katsina State. | 40 (12.3%) | 118 (36.4%) | 74 (22.8%) | 70 (21.6%) | 22 (6.8%) | 3.25 |
| 10 | Sponsorship of sports Programmes by the stakeholders like Financial Institutions contributes in organizing regular sports programmes among the Primary Schools in Katsina State. | 46 (14.2%) | 106 (32.7%) | 76 (32.4%) | 74 (22.8%) | 22 (6.8%) | 3.24 |
| 11 | Involvement of Financial Institutions into Primary Schools Sports sponsorship enhances regular organization of sports and sporting activities among the schools in the State. | 44 (13.6%) | 122 (37.6%) | 64 (19.7%) | 80 (28.5%) | 14 (4.3%) | 3.31 |
| 12 | Sponsorships of Primary Schools sports programmes by the Financial Institutions in Katsina State brings more development in sports and sporting activities in the educational sector. | 46 (14.2%) | 117 (36.1%) | 77 (23.8%) | 63 (19.4%) | 21 (6.5%) | 3.32 |
| Aggregate Mean = 3.38 | | | | | | | |

Table 3 showed the mean distribution of the respondent’s opinion on the roles of financial institutions in the development of sports and sporting activities among the primary schools in

Katsina state. The results revealed that all the mean scores of the items are above 3 points. The aggregate mean is 3.38, which is considered positive in this study. This indicated that the roles of financial institutions have positive impact on the development of sports and sporting activities among the primary schools in Katsina State..

Hypothesis:

There is no significant influence between the roles of Financial Institutions in funding sporting activities and sports development among Primary Schools in Katsina State.

Table 4 χ^2 Summary on the roles financial institutions in funding sports and sporting activities among the primary schools in Katsina State.

| Attitude | FO | FE | χ^2 | Df | P-value | |
|----------|-----|-----|----------|-------|---------|--------|
| Agree | 139 | | 160.5 | 18.93 | 1 | 0.001* |
| Disagree | | 185 | 160.5 | | | |
| Total | 324 | | | | | |

tab $\chi^2 = 3.84$, significant at 0.05, Df = 1, $P \leq 0.05$. *

Table 4. indicates that 139 respondents agree, while 185 disagree. This means that the financial institutions in Katsina State have negative roles in funding sports and sporting activities for sports development among the primary schools in Katsina State. The result indicates that tab. $\chi^2 = 3.84$, cal. $\chi^2 = 18.93$, df = 1, $P \leq 0.05$. Hence, the null hypothesis stated was rejected because significant role exist.. This indicates that the roles of Financial Institutions in Katsina State in terms of funding sports and sporting activities is significantly affecting sports development among the Primary Schools in Katsina State.

Discussion

The roles of financial institutions in Katsina State towards sports funding in the States’ Primary Schools indicates negative. The financial institutions doesn’t provides funds to sports and sporting activities in Primary Schools in Katsina State, Nigeria. This finding agrees with Onifade’s (2021), who points that funding is a very important aspect of sports and seems to be at the root of sports administration problems that most sports organization are currently facing in Nigeria. Also, Shehu (2015) asserted that, due to Nigeria’s macro and micro-economic problems, government expenditure on education and, by extension, sports has fallen considerably in the recent years. He further stated that non-funding of sports has manifested at all the levels of education and insisted that poor funding is at the core of the problems militating against the implementation of a sports development policy in Nigeria. Akin, Taylor and Francis (2002) were of the view that adequate funding is needed for the successful execution of sports programmes at all levels. The lack of funds has manifested in the nonexistence of basic facilities and equipment and in mounting any serious programme of sports development at all levels, especially at the grassroots. There should be the provision of adequate funding for necessary input facilities, training programmes, equipment, in-service, short courses for coaches and scholarships for

athletes. Yazid (2015) maintained that funding is an area of higher expenses and adequate funding that is necessary if goals are to be achieved. Adedeji (2010) also supported this study findings with a view that there is no future without a past and the future is built on the present.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, it was concluded that sports as a process have passed through phases in Nigeria; each phase of Nigeria sports development should be linked, so as to have a better appraisal of the current situation. The researcher is of the opinion that adequate funding of sporting activities especially at the primary schools levels is essential for effective and sustainable sports development in Nigerian educational system and the World at large. Every sports organization. The roles of financial institutions can positively develop sports and sporting activities among the primary schools in Katsina State. Lack of financial support/funding of sports and sporting activities is responsible for poor or lack of development of sports among the primary schools in Katsina State.

Recommendations

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

1. The Katsina State Universal Basic Primary Education Board (SUBEB) should review and update her sports policy in line with the national sports development policy and also ensure the availability of such in every Primary school in the State.
2. Seminars, Workshops and conferences should be organized for Head Teachers, Assistant Head Teacher and Games Masters of all primary schools in state on the sources of funds and sports sponsorship for sports development in State.
3. Financial Institutions especially Banks and major Marketers in the State should be educated and encouraged to play the expected roles for the development of sports among the primary schools in the State.
4. The Financial Institutions in the State should make adequate funds available to their Host Community Primary schools for sports programmes and activities for sports development among the primary schools in the State.

References

- Adedeji, S.A. (2010). Structure and process of diversification compensation strategy, and firm performance; strategy of management *Journal of Management Sciences*,3,81-97.
- Akin, B.Y., Taylor, D.H. and Frances D.Y. (2002). Common denominators for repositioning Physical Education in Schools *Journals of NAFPHERS*, 12:1 Uniben Press.
- Amburg, D. O. (2004). Research Methodology in Social Sciences. San Francisco; *Journal of social sciences and Educational Research (Josser)-Bass* 3(4) 9-13.
- Amuchie, F. A. (2012) Problems and Projects of growth and development in Nigeria's Institutions of higher learning in Nigeria. An unpublished paper presented at a Seminar organized by the National Institute for sports, Lagos.
- .

- Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports, (1989). *Sports Development Policy for Nigeria*. Lagos: Suru Press Limited.
- Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports (2009) National Sports Policy of Nigeria. Printed and Published National Sports Commission. Abuja.
- Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports (2009) National Sports Policy of Nigeria. Printed and Published National Sports Commission. Abuja.
- Irabor, N. (2020) The media art sports development: A paper presented at sports African forum in Lagos, Nigeria.
- Katsina State Basic Primary Education Board (2021) Policy Research Statistics reports.
- Likert, A. W. (1999). *Sport and Social Systems: A Guide to the analysis, problems and literature*, New York: Addition.
- Onifade, E. A. (2021). Role of Government in creating sports awareness *21st Century and sports development in Nigeria*. Abuja Federal Ministry of sports and social development pp 128-138
- Shehu M (1995). An assessment of the implementation of the National Sports development policy in Nigerian Universities. *Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis* Department of Physical and Health Education, University of Benin.
- Yazid, L.I (2015). Sport Development the Nigerian way: a review *International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health* 1(4):1-11 publisher Tirupati Journal Services, University of Delhi, Rohini, Delhi.