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ASSESSING IMPACT OF SPORTING FACILITIES ON THE PATRONAGE OF RECREATIONAL CENTRES IN KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

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This study aimed at elucidating the influence of sporting facilities on the patronage of recreational centres in Kaduna state. A descriptive survey research design was used for this study. Four hundred and forty-one (441) respondents were sampled out of 3,249 population for this study. Stratified sampling technique was used to stratify Kaduna state into three (3). Simple random sampling technique was used to select six (6) recreational centres from the 3 senatorial zones. Fifty percent (50%) of the total population of staff in each recreational centre was used as the respondents (Sample). Four hundred and forty-one (441) copies of questionnaires were administered and four hundred and thirty-two (432) copies were duly completed, returned and analyzed. Simple frequency count and percentage was used to organize and describe the demographic information of the respondents while Chi-square was used to test the hypothesis of the study at 0.05 level of significance. The result of the study revealed that 93% of the respondents agreed that developing sporting facilities influence the patronage of recreational centres while 7% of the respondents disagreed. The finding of this study revealed that sporting facilities has influence on the patronage of recreational centres in Kaduna state. The study recommends that authorities should provide more facilities that are lacking in the study area and maintain the existing one.

INTRODUCTION

Successful recreation is composed of basic facilities which are known as infrastructure which serve as its life supports. One of the major problems of the Nigeria recreational centres is collapsed infrastructures. There are world class sites that can put Nigeria on the international recreation and tourism map and ensure patronage, but the facilities to make the patrons stay meaningful are not there (Abumere, 2002). Sporting facilities and other infrastructures are compulsory for any

recreational centres. Ogundairo, (2010) identify sport facilities to include the following: Athletic track, Stadia Soccer pitches, Basketball court, Lawn tennis court, Gymnasium, Badminton courts Volley ball courts and so on. Their presence can enhance the patronization of the centres. Sports facilities therefore, need proper management for effective patronage and long lasting. Having them without proper management and maintenance is like not having them at all.

However, sports facilities and other infrastructures in many recreational centres in Kaduna state today seem to be poorly managed. Lack of proper management and maintenance to these facilities greatly hampered and reduced the patronage of the recreational centres in Kaduna state.

Sporting facilities as well as frequent and great numbers of competitions are those major factors which place the United State Based athletes in better standard than the home based. Availability of facilities and equipment determine the standard and the success of a sports programme. Ekanem, (1995) observed that standard sporting facilities are essential pre-requisites to good and impressive performances in sports at all levels of participation. We lack facilities and equipment and this account for one of the major reasons why Nigerian migrate to overseas. If sporting facilities could be developed with all necessary opportunities, Nigerian athletes will cease to drift overseas (Robert, 1985).

Hamma (2009) opined that, provision of adequate facilities and equipment is as important as providing adequate incentive for the athletes. Good sports programme can only functions at full effectiveness when they are supported with sufficient equipment in good conditions. The supply of adequate sporting facilities and equipment constitute a big cogwheel to successful recreation in Kaduna State and Nigeria at large. It is noted that most our athletes lack exposure to modern sophisticated infrastructures and facilities for training. Edet (2010) opined that recreationist generally exhibit high satisfaction and enjoyment due to the presence of adequate

sporting facilities in the recreational centres. Johnson (2010) stated that many of our play grounds have disappeared and most recreational centres have no sporting facilities and equipment as was the case before. Over the years, sports grounds were converted into residential purposes and the few ones that still exists especially in the recreational centres are not properly maintained.

METHODOLOGY

A descriptive survey research design was used for this study.

Population and Sampling

The population of the study comprised all the staff in the recreational centres in Kaduna state, with the population of 3,249 (Source: Kaduna State Ministry of Culture and Tourism Report, 2016).

Four hundred and forty-one (441) respondents were sampled for this study. Krejcie and Morgan (1970) suggested that for any population of the study up to 3000, the sample should not be less than 341. However, the sample of 441 is adequate to represent a population of about 3,249. The researchers used Stratified Random Sampling for the study.

Kaduna state was divided into three (3) stratum as in the Senatorial zones: Kaduna Central zone strata one, Kaduna Northern zone, and Kaduna Southern zone. Six (6) recreational centres from the 3 senatorial zones of Kaduna State were selected randomly. Fifty percent (50%) of the total population of staff in each recreational centre in Kaduna state was used as the respondents (Sample) as presented in the table 1 below:

Table 1: Distribution of population and sample used for the study by senatorial zone and recreational centres.

Three Senatorial Zone of Kaduna State	Recreational centres	Population	Sample (50%)
Central Zone	Kufena Hills	49	25
	Queen Amina of Zaria Kingdom	33	17
	Zaria polo club	52	26
	Zaria golf club	66	33
	Fifth chukkar polo resort	46	23
	Zaria township stadium	57	29
Northern Zone	Kofargamji amusement park	41	21
	Pixie-Dixie amusement park	29	15
	Kaduna polo club	38	19
	Kaduna golf club	61	31
	Kaduna township stadium	47	24
	Ahmadu Bello stadium	52	26
Southern Zone	The ancient nok culture	39	20
	Naval armament club	63	32
	Water hills park	47	24
	Treasure of the universe	68	34
	Matsirga water falls	35	18
	Kagoro hills	48	24
Total			441

Data Collection Instrument

The instrument for data collection in this study was a researcher's developed questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of two (2) sections A and B. Section "A" contained the information on the demographic characteristics of the respondents (Gender, age range and highest educational qualification) while Section "B" contained information on the influence of power supply on the patronage of recreational centers. The variables are four (4), therefore, statements were formulated on each variable. The questionnaire was prepared on four (4) points Likert scale and the rating score was as follows: Strongly Agreed (SA) 4 points, Agreed (A) 3 points, Disagreed (D) 2 points and Strongly Disagreed (SD) 1 point.

Data Collection Procedure

An introductory letter was obtained from the Head of Department, Physical and Health Education Department, Bayero University, Kano, which was taken to the authorities of the sampled recreational centers in Kaduna State, to seek permission to conduct the

study. After permission was granted, the researchers employed the services of six (6) research assistants who helped in administering and retrieving the questionnaire within a week. Four hundred and forty-one (441) copies of questionnaires were administered and four hundred and thirty-two (432) copies were duly completed, returned and analyzed.

Simple frequency count and percentage was used to organize and describe the demographic information of the respondents while Chi-square (χ^2) statistic was used to test the formulated hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. On the course of analysis, all the responses (strongly agree, agree, strongly disagree and disagree) were merged to agree and disagree.

RESULTS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

Out of four hundred and forty-one (441) copies of questionnaires administered, four hundred and thirty-two (432) were duly completed, returned, analyzed and presented in the tables below:

Table 2: Demographic Information of the Respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender:		
Male	304	70.4
Female	128	29.6
Total	432	100
Age:		
18-29 years	259	60.0
30-39 years	122	28.2
40 years and above	51	11.8
Total	432	100
Highest Educational Qualification:		
University Degree/HND	35	8.1
NCE/OND	252	58.3
SSCE/Grade II/WASCE	145	33.6
Total	432	100

Table 2, shows that 70.4 % of the respondents were male and 29.6% female. Based on the ages of the respondents, 60.0% were between the ages of 18-29 years, 28.2% were between the ages of 30-39 years old, while 11.8% were 40 years and above. Regarding the highest educational qualifications of the respondents,

8.1% were University Degree/HND holders, 58.3% were NCE/OND holders while 33.6% were SSCE/Grade II/WASCE holders.

Hypotheses Testing

Hypothesis 1: Sporting facilities will not significantly influence the patronage of recreational centres in Kaduna state.

Table 3: χ^2 summary on the influence of sporting facilities on the patronage of recreational centres.

Variables	Observed	Expected	df	χ^2	P-value
Agreed	402	216.0	1	320.33	.001
Disagreed	30	216.0			
Total	432	432			

$\chi^2 = 320.33$, $df = 1$, $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Table 3, revealed that 402 of the respondents representing 93%, agreed that developing sporting facilities influence the patronage of recreational centres while 30 of the respondents representing 7% disagreed. From the table, it is indicated that the number of respondents that agreed are more than those disagreed. χ^2 statistical computation indicated the χ^2 value of 320.33 at $df = 1$, $P < 0.05$. The null hypothesis tested is therefore rejected on the basis that sporting facilities influence the patronage of recreational centres in Kaduna state.

DISCUSSION

The finding of this study revealed that sporting facilities has influence on the patronage of recreational centres in Kaduna state. The finding is in line with the finding of Adeyemo (2013) who conducted a study on the appraisal of recreational facilities and implications for students behavioral patterns in the tertiary institutions in Ekiti State, Nigeria, he found that students want to participate in recreational activities because of the adequate facilities in their institutions and most of the recreational facilities are well maintained. On the issue of the sporting facilities in the six campuses visited, it was noted that almost all the campuses have some basic sporting facilities. While as much as 619 interviewees, about 60% agree that they have adequate sports facilities in their institutions.

In the same vein, the finding supported the statement of Oduwaye (2004) who affirmed that facilities in any recreational centres are essential factors leading to the successes of organized recreational programme. Also, even at home, some parents possessed recreation facilities in their various home for the betterment and enjoyment of their family. Farkash (2002) added that if the family member possesses numerous sporting facilities related to recreation, the children are more likely to participate, likewise employers and employees. In this respect, Adesoye (1997) suggested that available recreational facilities should be adequately managed. To find out the extent at which recreational facilities meet the demands of people in terms of availability, accessibility, supply and above all management. Akintunde (2001) suggested that old and new town halls should be updated with improved recreational programmes for the community use as a whole.

In contrary to this finding, Ibraheem (2004) who conducted a study on the factors influencing civil servants' choice of

recreational activities in Kwara State, discovered that none of the sample ministries have sports facilities. This buttressed the assertion made by Odegbami (2002) that unavailability of sporting facilities is an impediment to the development of football and other sports in Nigeria. In their study on the Assessment of the Recreation Potentials of Lekki Beach Lagos, Falade and Bakare (1992) Found that two football pitches are not standard and are only used for practicing rather than competitions. It is very surprising that swimming pool sub-standard

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the outcomes of this study, the following conclusions and recommendations are made:

The study concludes that, provision of sporting facilities brings about the patronage of recreational centres. Hence, it is recommended that the authorities should therefore declare state of emergency on recreational centres in Kaduna state, so as to concentrate and provide more facilities that are lacking.

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