



# Indonesian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research



Journal homepage: <http://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/IJOMR/>

## Sports Facilities and Equipment: Availability and Students' Satisfaction in The Physical Education Classes

*Rosete, Ellen Niah, Candelon, Zyrrah Grace, Gandal, Akmad, Falle, Jayson A., Calixtro, Vivencio Jr. L.*

Sultan Kudarat State University, the Philippines

\*Correspondence: E-mail: [ellenniahrosete@sksu.edu.ph](mailto:ellenniahrosete@sksu.edu.ph)

### ABSTRACTS

This study aspired to identify the available Sports Facilities and Equipment and to determine the satisfaction in using these facilities and equipment during the Physical Education (PE) class. It is in the light of this study to (1) determine the availability of sports facilities and equipment, (2) address the different levels of student's satisfaction, and (3) provide strategies and techniques to provide efficient sports facilities and equipment for a better outcome in during PE classes. It utilized a Random Sampling Method and used adapted and modified survey questionnaires through Google forms in gathering the data needed. The questionnaire was given to 30 respondents of Bachelor of Physical Education students in Sultan Kudarat State University, ACCESS, EJC Montilla, Tacurong City, Sultan Kudarat. This study revealed that the College of Teacher Education has available sports facilities and equipment, but there are some sports like aquatics, athletics, baseball, and basketball that has not had enough equipment. The level of students' performance in using sports facilities and equipment has a good impact on the students' performance. The school administrators especially in the Physical Education department are encouraged to check the availability of facilities and equipment. It is highly recommended to ensure usability and upgrading of sports facilities and equipment. This study will develop alternative ways and strategies to meet the student's needs in performing PE classes.

© 2022 Kantor Jurnal dan Publikasi UPI

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article History:

Submitted/Received 16 Dec 2022

First revised 03 Jan 2022

Accepted 25 Jan 2022

First available online 27 Jan 2022

Publication date 01 Sep 2022

#### Keyword:

Availability,

Physical education classes,

Sports equipment.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In teaching Physical Education (PE), one of the most important to consider are sports facilities and equipment. Internationally Physical Education is an educational method that employs physical activity as a way of assisting students to acquire skills, fitness, knowledge, and attitudes that contribute to their optional development and well-being (Ogundairo, 2010). Sports are usually referred to as a set of physical activities that are performed for pleasure. Ogundairo (2010) identifies equipment to be very important in enhancing sports and games. The availability of this equipment stimulates interest in athletes, also teaching and it makes for easy comprehension and skills perfection. He conducted that, lack of necessary sports equipment may not only kill the interest of staff and athletes' participation but also hinder the proper training and performance of the athletes. According to Ogundairo (2010), facilities connote permanent structures built for sporting activities. He identified sports facilities to include, Athletes track stadia, soccer pitches, basketball court, tennis court, gymnasium, badminton court, volleyball courts.

Sports facilities have played a very important role in promoting physical activity and participating in leisure activities. It is, therefore, necessary to have sports facilities in colleges. The availability of adequate facilities, equipment, and supplies as well as their utilization are important ingredients in any physical education and sports program. The availability of resources instructional facilities, equipment, and supplies as well as adequate personnel motivates the learners, increases the teacher's efficiency, and promotes the productivity of the teacher. Facilities, supplies, and equipment provided are important aspects of physical education and sports program management. Adequate sports facilities support programs and events to take place; the role of the facilities in assisting with player development programs appears more prominent and pertinent than the specific initiative aimed at the development or maintenance of sporting facilities themselves. According to Maquire and Pearton (2000), the provision of sporting facilities has the potential to service, cater for, and benefit all levels of participation in competition/events.

Rintaugu (2013) state that, the existence of sports facilities is of vital importance in the conduct of physical activities, intramural sports, and other sports programs. The facilities available in any Sports Council for the conduct of sports and games program determine to a considerable extent the type of sports program that can be offered. According to Conant (2017) for proper management and maintenance of sports facilities and equipment, physical educators and sports administration are endeavoured to take cognizance of the sports facilities and equipment entrusted to them. According to Modebelu and Joseph (2012), if a sports program is to achieve any success and for effective management, there must be the availability of sports equipment and supplies in high quality and quantity. The provision and maintenance of good and quality equipment by the Sports Council will enhance and promote healthy sports competitions. Heartley (2011) observed that poor maintenance of facilities and equipment leads to poor performance in sports at all levels of participation. He further emphasized that any limitation of these facilities and equipment creates difficulties in presenting the desired variety of sports activities.

Several reports have been conducted on the Benefits of Physical Education in some colleges and universities. As per the observation of the researchers, one of the problems in Sultan Kudarat State University is the availability of sports facilities and equipment. As a result, an empirical inquiry is required to solve this issue, which may have an impact on students' performance in Physical Education classes. Similarly, to act and build a program that would promote students' quality learning outcomes and teachers' teaching performance in courses and activities (Lockwood & Wohl, 2012; Ding & Sugiyama, 2017; Bazelais & Doleck,

2018; Barney & Leavitt, 2021). The results of this study will benefit both teachers and students, considering that sports facility has an important role in the school environment. This will allow students to perform and execute activities to the extent of their capacity. The researchers believed that the outcomes of the study will encourage students, teachers, and administrators to give importance to facilities and equipment in the university.

## 2. METHODS

>Lorem The method in this study uses a descriptive research design with probability sampling and uses a checklist questionnaire. This study was conducted at Sultan Kudarat State University ACCESS campus, located at EJC Montilla, Tacurong City, Sultan Kudarat, Philippines. The respondent of this research study was 30 randomly selected out of 187 students of Bachelor of Physical Education students of Sultan Kudarat State University- Access Campus.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of this study shows in **Table 1** that Sultan Kudarat State University has available sports facilities and equipment in the College of Teacher Education. **Table 2** presents the level of students' satisfaction in using sports facilities and equipment. The condition of facilities has a 3.80 mean and 0.61 is the standard deviation, which means the performance was good. For the quality of sports equipment, 3.93 is the mean of students' response and with the standard deviation of 0.52 therefore students' performance was good. The range of sports equipment has a mean of 3.80 and its standard deviation was 0.55, which simply means the performance was good.

**Table 1.** Students response on the available facilities in the college of teacher education

STUDENT RESPONSE ON AVAILABLE IN THE COLLEGE			
Facilities	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Interpretation
Court	30	100	Most Evident
Gymnasium	30	100	Most Evident
Athletic Track	29	96.7	Most Evident
Swimming Pool	0	0.0	Least Evident
Changing Rooms	20	66.7	More Evident
Football/Rugby Pitch	14	46.7	Neutral
Stadium	0	0.0	Least Evident
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>More Evident</b>

**Table 2.** Students level of satisfaction in using sports facilities and equipment.

No	Items	Mean	Standard deviation	Description	Interpretation
1.	Conditions of facilities	3.80	0.61	Satisfied	Good
2.	Quality of sports equipment	3.93	0.52	Satisfied	Good
3.	Range of sports equipment	3.80	0.55	Satisfied	Good
4.	Cleanliness of Facilities	3.57	0.73	Satisfied	Good
5.	Access to facilities	3.87	0.57	Satisfied	Good
	<b>Grand Mean</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>0.44</b>	Satisfied	<b>Good</b>

Note: n=30. 1.00-1.49 -Poor (Very Dissatisfied); 1.50-2.49- Fair (Dissatisfied); 2.50—3.49- Average (Neutral); 3.50-4.49- Good (Satisfied); 4.50-.00- Excellent (Very satisfied).

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The result of this study revealed that the College of Teacher Education has available sports facilities and equipment, but there are some sports like aquatics, athletics, baseball, and basketball that has not had enough equipment. The level of student's satisfaction in using sports facilities and equipment has a good impact in PE classes.

#### 5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank Sultan Kudarat State University, Research Coordinator Rizalyn B. Curdera MSc, Dean Nancy B. Espacio, more important to our respondents who spare their time to participate, as well as with the statistician, grammarian, the panel of the examiner and our parents for helping us to organized and materialize this study.

#### 6. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

#### 7. REFERENCES

- Barney, D. C., and Leavitt, T. (2021). College students' perceptions of social interactions in college physical activity classes. *Physical Educator*, 78(4), 415-429.
- Bazelais, P., and Doleck, T. (2018). Investigating the impact of blended learning on academic performance in a first semester college physics course. *Journal of Computers in Education*, 5(1), 67-94.
- Conant, E. B. (2017). The impact of role conflict on job satisfaction of independent school athletic directors. *Journal of Amateur Sport*, 3(1).
- Ding, J., and Sugiyama, Y. (2017). Exploring influences of sport experiences on social skills in physical education classes in college students. *Advances in Physical Education*, 7(03), 248.
- Lockwood, P., and Wohl, R. (2012). The impact of a 15-week lifetime wellness course on behavior change and self-efficacy in college students. *College Student Journal*, 46(3), 628-641.
- Maguire, J., and Pearton, R. (2000). Global sport and the migration patterns of France '98 World Cup finals players: Some preliminary observations. *Soccer and Society*, 1(1), 175-189.
- Modebelu, M. N., and Joseph, A. (2012). Strategic planning procedure: An imperative for effective management of higher education in Nigeria. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 3(15), 20-20.
- Rintaugu, E. G. (2013). Socio-demographic factors and causes of job stress of sports personnel in Kenyan universities. *Human Resource Management Research*, 3(4), 166-172.