

Problems encountered in establishing and implementing sports management among National High Schools in the division of Cabanatuan city

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the gender sensitivity of English language teachers in terms of five aspects of teaching such as their learning materials, didactics, subject matter, and learning evaluation. This study uses descriptive method and questionnaire as main data gathering instrument. The respondents of the study are all the Language Professors from the College of Education of NEUST. The study found out that language is present on the learning materials, didactics, and subject matter of the language teachers while learning evaluation reveals no bias in gender. It was also found out that there is a significant relationship between the sex of the teachers and their sensitivity in language teaching. The study suggests that teachers must pay attention to gender dynamics in the classroom leads both for better teaching and learning for male and female teachers to avoid gender bias during English language class.

Key words: Physical education, sports management, problems, athletes, coaches.

1. INTRODUCTION

Successful management and leadership in sports act as a prime priority. It has been demonstrated in many countries which resulted from sustainable goals of a country through reaping medals in regional, national or even international bouts [1]. The International Olympics Committee has stressed that the government of any country has to encourage the citizens to promote financial requirements for

sports, provide facilities, resources and services, and even teaching sports efficiently [2-3]

Sports administration, on the other hand, is an area of education and training relating to the business side of sports. It also includes any combination of abilities related to preparing, coordinating, directing, regulating, budgeting, guiding, and evaluating the product or service which are all related to sports or physical activity [4].

It is also a broad and highly competitive area that includes elements from many different fields, such as business, marketing, and accounting [5]. Over the years, public interest in health, fitness, and spectator sports has also grown. Those who work in sports management may perform different tasks, such as dealing with an athletic organization's finances or generating innovation.

Physical education and sports, on the contrary, are key standards and are an important part of every country's education at any time [6]. Therefore, each country should try to lay down an action plan structure for its promotion and growth. Physical education and sports offer an opportunity to learn skills, discipline, trust, leadership and express core values. They also teach the fundamental values of effort and how to manage essential steps in life such as victory or defeat. For the individual, sports enhance one's personal abilities, general health, and self-knowledge [7]. On the national level, physical education and sports contribute to economic and social growth, improve public health and bring different communities together. On the global level, if used consistently, it can have a long-lasting positive impact and development to public health peace and the environment [8].

According to Rees, C. R., & Miracle, A. W. (2000), sports should be given the same attention as the other professional fields [9]. Sports are crucial in the development of a holistic man and woman, as talent and character are not only developed through intellectual discourse but also through physical activities. In institutions, athletes are trained to fight for the university and for the country, and this develops their

nationalism. However, current observations and researches in the turf have found out concerns or problems pertaining to sports managements as issues and this proves a breach in the management [10].

Further, sports facilities should have a facility management plan in place that reduces the risk for all involved in youth sports, from parents to custodians, coaches to spectators. When a solid plan is in place, and everyone knows his/her role in reducing the risk, the chance of adverse outcomes decreases significantly. However, what transpires in reality is the other way. It is with this conviction that the researcher was motivated to come up with this kind of study on sports management practices encountered in establishing and implementing sports management among national high schools in the division of Cabanatuan City.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Research design

The researcher utilized a descriptive research design among the athletes, coaches, and Physical Education teachers in the selected secondary schools in the Division of Cabanatuan City namely: Mayapyap National High School, Marciano del Rosario Memorial National High School, San Josef National High School, Camp Tinio National High School, Honorato C. Perez Memorial Science High School, Eastern Cabu National High School and Ceasar E. Vergara Memorial High School.

Using a survey questionnaire, total response was observed and calculated.

2.2. Data Analysis

Percentage distribution, weighted mean, and rank were calculated by using the statistical tools SPSS version 16.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The following tables and discussions present the gathered data of the researcher on the problems encountered in establishing and implementing sports management among the national high schools in the division of Cabanatuan City.

3.1. Profile of the Respondents

Tables 1-5 below discussed the data which pertain to the profile of the respondents. This includes their age, sex, civil status, educational attainment and status in their respective schools whether athletes, coach or Physical Education teachers.

Table 1 apparently discloses that there were 61

respondents of the study. Among these respondents, 16 or 26.23% belonged within the age bracket of 31 - 35 years old. It is followed by 36-40 years having 15 or 24.59%. Then, the 26-30- and 41-45-years old bracket which both have 10 or 16.39% of the total number of the respondents, by 20-25 years old having 6 or 9.84%, and lastly, the 46-50 years old which have 4 or 6.56% of the total number of the respondents.

The data suggest that majority of the respondents are still in their adult stage since majority of them are coaches and trainers. Hence, it is safe to conclude that since they outnumber athletes and teachers, they occupy the greater number of respondents when it comes to age [11].

Table 2 displays the sex of the respondents and

Table 1. Age of the Respondents		
Age Bracket	Frequency	%
20-25	6	9.84%
26-30	10	16.39%
31-35	16	26.23%
36-40	15	24.59%
41-45	10	16.39%
46-50	4	6.56%
Total	61	100%

Table 2. Sex of the Respondents		
Sex	Frequency	%
Female	22	36.07
Male	39	63.93%
Total	61	100%

Table 3. Civil Status of the Respondents		
Civil Status	Frequency	%
Single	35	57.38
Married	25	40.98
Widowed	1	1.64
Total	61	100%

Table 4. Educational Attainment of the Respondents

Educational Attainment	Frequency	%
Bachelor's Degree	23	37.70
Master's Degree (units earner)	22	36.07
Master's Degree holder	11	18.03
Doctoral Degree (units earner)	5	8.20
Total	61	100%

Table 5. Status of the Respondents

Status	Frequency	%
Coach and trainer	33	54.10
Athlete/varsity player	23	37.70
Physical Education teachers	5	8.20
Total	61	100%

it clearly shows that male respondents outstrip the female respondents as the former having 39 or 63.93% of the total number of the respondents while the latter has only 22 or 36.07 %. The data still manifests the gender stereotyping in the country which believes that sports or any related field, is still associated with males [12].

Displayed in Table 3 are the gathered data of the researcher in terms of the civil status of the respondents and it reveals that there are 35 or 57.38% of the respondents who were still single, 25 or 40.98% who were married, and 1 or 1.64% was widowed. The data is in consonance with the data collected as to the age of the respondents. Since majority of the respondents are still in their early adulthood stage, they are still single, as revealed by the data.

As can be seen in the table, 23 or 37.70% of the respondents had Bachelor's degree, followed by 22 or 36.07% earned units in Master's degree, while 11 or 18.03% were Master's degree holder and 5 or 8.20 % earned units in their Doctoral degree.

The data suggest that coaches, trainers, and Physical Education teachers also see the importance of obtaining post graduate degrees, hence, earning master's and doctoral degree.

Lastly, the table displays the status of the respondents as to whether coach or trainer, athlete, Physical Education teacher. As can be seen, majority of the respondents were coaches and trainers having 33 or 54.10% of the total number of respondents. It is followed by the athletes/varsity players which have 23 or 37.70%, and lastly, the 5 or 8.20% of them were occupied by the Physical Education teachers.

3.2. Problems Encountered in Establishing and Implementing Sports Management

Table 6 presents the problems encountered in establishing and implementing sports management among the national high schools in the division of Cabanatuan City. As displayed in the table, the problems encountered garnered an overall weighted mean of 3.32 with a Verbal Description of Strongly Agree.

Table 6. Problems Encountered in Establishing and Implementing Sports Management

Problems encountered in establishing and implementing the sports management	WM	RANK	VD
Lack of time allotted for sports development so that the goals are challenging to achieve.	3.33	7.5	Strongly Agree
Absence of personnel's who are responsible for implementing objectives.	3.39	3	Strongly Agree
Improper budget allocation in a different area of the sports program.	3.28	12	Strongly Agree
Unexpected expenses during training and day of the game resulting shortage of budget.	3.33	7.5	Strongly Agree
Absence of needed sports facilities due to lack of fund.	3.30	9.25	Strongly Agree
Poor maintenance of sports facilities by the personnel's in charge because of the insufficient budget.	3.16	13	Agree
Sports equipment are weak because of their quality.	3.30	9.25	Strongly Agree
Loss of sports equipment because of lack of storage rooms for it.	3.10	14	Agree
Bad habits developed from over-competition focused on winning.	3.43	2	Strongly Agree
Undeveloped and unrefined skills due to under-training.	3.30	9.25	Strongly Agree
No cooperation of instructors, teachers, and professor in giving the player's consideration for remedial classes.	3.38	4.5	Strongly Agree
Teachers don't care about the player's situation and condition.	3.36	6	Strongly Agree
Delay in giving of incentives because of delay fund for it.	3.44	1	Strongly Agree
Teachers don't accept and consider adding 5% incentives for the academic subject of the players.	3.38	4.5	Strongly Agree
Overall Weighted Mean	3.32		Strongly Agree

Among the stated problems, item #13, "Delay in giving of incentives because of delay fund for it," is deemed to be the number one problem among the respondents which garnered a weighted mean of 3.44 and a verbal description of Strongly Agree. It is followed by item #9, "Bad habits developed from over-competition focused on winning." Which has a weighted mean of 3.43 and a verbal description of Strongly Agree, and by item #2, "Absence of personnel's who are responsible for implementing objectives" having a computed weighted mean of 3.39 and a verbal description of Strongly agree.

On the other hands, item #8, "Loss of sports equipment because of lack of storage rooms for it" garnered the least computed weighted mean of 3.10 and a verbal description of Agree.

The results revealed that the respondents encountered several problems in the implementation of sports management. These problems hinder their disappointment due to these unavoidable circumstances. According to them, the delay of giving monetary incentives to their athletes are problems to be addressed by the school administration — likewise, bad habits of clinching higher placement despite shortcomings and over-competition. Coaches

are responsible for teaching values and sportsmanship among athletes.

From a management point of view, it is of great importance to emphasize that sport is a complex social activity that encompasses several different segments. Each of these segments comprises activities aimed at different users (sportsmen/women, recreational users, people with disabilities, etc.) and conducted with different motives and goals (sports results, looking better, socializing, etc.) [13]. Besides, organizations of both the profit and non-profit sector appear on this market, meaning that substantial differences exist as regards the size and consequently organizational structure and business processes. However, some common characteristics can be found. Mostly the fact that the "vast majority of sporting activity takes place in amateur structures" and is based on volunteer-driven structures [14]

3. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and analysis of data, the conclusions of this study are as follows:

1. Most of the respondents belonged to the bracket of 31 – 35 years old, male, single, bachelor's degree holder and former coach or trainer.

2. As to sports operation such as qualification in coaches selection and problems encountered in establishing and implementing the sports management was described "strongly agree."

4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

NA

5. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

NA

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