

**AN INVESTIGATION OF THE UTILISATION OF FOOTBALL
FACILITIES IN SELECTED CLUBS OF MONZE DISTRICT, ZAMBIA**

By

FAIR MWEEMBA HAMUSOOGWA

**A Dissertation Submitted to the University of Zambia in Partial Fulfilment of the
Requirements for the Award of the Degree of Master of Education in Physical
Education and Sport**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

LUSAKA

2022

COPYRIGHT

All rights reserved. No part of this dissertation may be reproduced or stored in any form or by any means electronic, recording, mechanical, photocopying, or otherwise without prior written permission from the author or the University of Zambia.

©Fair Mweemba Hamusoogwa, 2022

DECLARATION

I, **Fair Mweemba Hamusoogwa**, do hereby solemnly declare that this dissertation represents my work, except where otherwise acknowledged, and that it has never been previously submitted for a degree at the University of Zambia or any other university.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

APPROVAL

This dissertation of **Fair Mweemba Hamusoogwa** is hereby approved as fulfilling the partial requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Education in Physical Education and Sport at the University of Zambia.

EXAMINER 1

NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

EXAMINER 2

NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

EXAMINER 3

NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF EXAMINERS

NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

SUPERVISOR

NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

ABSTRACT

The purpose of study was to investigate the utilisation of football facilities in selected clubs of Monze district, Zambia. The study's objectives were to: evaluate the standards of football facilities, explore the utilisation and availability of football facilities, examine how football facilities are maintained in selected clubs of Monze district and establish the measure that has been put in place to safeguard the utilisation of football facilities in the selected clubs of Monze district. A sample of three coaches, three club managers, one council planning officer, and three chairpersons was purposively selected from the three clubs and 30 athletes, i.e. 10 from each club in the Monze district. The homogeneous purposive sampling technique was used to select a small number of athletes of the same characteristics from the same clubs. The study employed a descriptive research design where the qualitative method was used. Data was collected via face-to-face interview guide, focus group discussion guide, phone interview, observation checklist, and open-ended questionnaires. Qualitative data was analysed thematically. The study revealed that the football facilities did not meet the required standards. The facilities were of low-quality. Playing fields were not ever-green throughout the playing season to act as grass carpet. It came to the fore that goal posts were made out of wood instead of metallic and were not painted white. Also, the research found that football facilities were utilised for various activities in the selected clubs. Such activities included celebrations like International Teachers' Day, International Nurse's Day, and AIDS day. At times, the facilities were used for political campaigns by various political parties during the by-elections and general elections. Furthermore, the study found that football facilities were not adequately managed to ensure compliance with international football standards. Therefore, the study recommended a need to provide adequate and standard football facilities for all football clubs in each district. Additionally, it was suggested that there was a need for the football club maintenance to optimise the utilisation of the football facilities in the community. It was recommended that there was an urgent need for all football administrators to be held responsible for the lack of maintenance of football facilities, equipment, and supplies where necessary.

Keywords: Football Facilities, Utilisation, Standard Facilities, Maintenance, Facilities

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my parents Mr. Mweemba J. Hamusoogwa and Mrs. Margret Mweemba Hang'ombe, whose pride in my academic achievement remain my greatest inspiration, to my lovely partner for her encouragement and selfless support throughout my study period, as it was not easy for her to take care of our children in my absence. Finally, I dedicate it to my lovely children; Beenzu, Mweemba, and Lutangalo. I say thank you for your patience and endurance during the pursuit of this study.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Chipindi F.M, for his constructive feedback and suggestions, which helped me shape this study. His time-to-time critiques of my dissertation at every stage of its preparation motivated me to accomplish what seemed to be a nonstarter. His advice shaped my thinking for he promptly went through my work with patience and guided me to climb the academic tree with his right hand holding me until I reached the comfort zone. I am incredibly thankful for the knowledge I gained from him during my study. May the Good Lord add more days to him so that he may help others? Once more, I thank him so much. Special thanks go to all my lecturers in EDR who laid the foundation in research and distinctively to Dr. Mancishi, Dr. Masaiti, Dr. Akakandelwa Dr. Innocent Mutale Mulenga, Dr. Banda, and many others just to mention a few.

Other special thanks go to Dr. Hikabwa D. Chipande, Dr. Abigil Tuchili, Dr. Lombe Mwambwa, and Mrs. Katongo Moonga for their timely advice during my taught period. Thanks to Mr. Michelo Cloudy, the Head Teacher for Kaloba Primary School, to exercise patience and let me continue my master's programme without any disturbance. I also owe a debt of gratitude to all the participants for providing relevant information without which this dissertation could not have been written. To my classmates in the 2019-2020 Physical Education and Sport for your constructive criticism feedback during presentation seminars and the cordial relationship we had at the University of Zambia, I say thank you. My exceptional acknowledgement goes to my wife. She believed in me and encouraged me to accomplish my studies despite the family's challenges during my absence from home. Thanks go to Beenzu, Maambo Mweemba, and Lutangalo for enduring the inconvenience made to you in the course of this study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COPYRIGHT.....	i
DECLARATION.....	ii
APPROVAL.....	iii
ABSTRACT.....	iv
DEDICATION.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
SUB-THEMES.....	xi
LIST OF TABLES.....	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	xiii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION.....	xiv
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 OVERVIEW.....	1
1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.....	1
1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.....	4
1.4 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY.....	4
1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES.....	4
1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS.....	5
1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY.....	5
1.8 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.....	5
1.8.1 PROGRESSIVE UTILISATION THEORY.....	5
1.9 DELIMITATIONS.....	6
1.10 LIMITATIONS.....	6
1.11 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS.....	6

1.12. THE OUTLINE OF THE DISSERTATION.....	7
1.13 SUMMARY.....	8
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	9
2.1 OVERVIEW.....	9
2.2 STANDARDS OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	9
2.3 UTILISATION AND AVAILABILITY OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	12
2.4 MAINTENANCE OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	18
2.5 MEASURES SAFEGUARDING FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	23
2.6 PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS AND TRAINING FACILITIES.....	24
2.7 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN THE MENTAINANCE OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	25
2.8 RESEARCH GAP.....	27
2.9 SUMMARY OF CHAPTER TWO.....	27
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	28
3.1 OVERVIEW.....	28
3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN.....	28
3.3 TARGET POPULATION.....	28
3.4 THE STUDY SAMPLE.....	29
3.5 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES.....	29
3.6 CLUBS.....	30
3.7 RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS.....	30
3.7.1 OPEN INTERVIEW GUIDE.....	30
3.7.2 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR ATHLETES.....	31
3.7.3 PHONE INTERVIEW GUIDE.....	32
3.7.4 OBSERVATION.....	32
3.7.5 OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONNAIRES.....	32
3.8 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE.....	33
3.9 DATA ANALYSIS.....	33

3.10 VALIDITY OF THE STUDY	34
3.11 TRUSTWORTHINESS.....	34
3.12 DEPENDABILITY.....	35
3.13 CONFIRMABILITY.....	35
3.14 TRANSFERABILITY.....	35
3.15 CODING OF PARTICIPANTS.....	36
3.16 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	36
3.17 SUMMARY OF CHAPTER THREE.....	38
CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS.....	39
4.1 OVERVIEW.....	39
4.2 RESEARCH FINDINGS OF THE STUDY.....	39
4.2.1 RESEARCH FINDINGS FROM THE PILOT STUDY.....	39
4.3 STANDARDS OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	40
4.3.1 FOOTBALL PITCHES OF CORRECT DIMENSIONS.....	44
4.3.2 FOOTBALL PITCHES COVERED WITH GREEN GRASS.....	45
4.3.3 INADEQUATE LAND FOR FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	45
4.3.4 LACK OF GOOD SANITATION.....	46
4.4 UTILISATION OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	46
4.5 OTHER ACTIVITIES IN THE UTILISATION OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	48
4.5.1 AVAILABILITY OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	49
4.6. MAINTENANCE OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	49
4.7 FREQUENCY OF SLASHING PLAYING FIELDS.....	50
4.8 FREQUENCY OF MARKING PLAYING FIELDS.....	50
4.9 FREQUENCY OF MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF PLAYFIELDS.....	51
4.9.1 WHETHER FAZ INSPECTS CLUBS.....	51
4.10 A SUMMARY OF WHETHER FOOTBALL FACILITIES ARE PROTECTED.....	52
4.10.1 SECURITY OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	53
4.10.2 MEASURES SAFEGUARDING FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	54
4.11 DECENTRALIZATION OF SPORTS ADMINISTRATION.....	55

4.12 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP.....	55
4.13 ORGANIZED ADMINISTRATION A SOLUTION TO FOOTBALL FACILITY DEVELOPMENT.....	56
4.14 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.....	56
CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS.....	57
5.1 OVERVIEW.....	57
5.2 THE STANDARDS OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	57
5.2.1 FOOTBALL PITCHES OF CORRECT DIMENSIONS.....	59
5.2.2 FOOTBALL PITCHES COVERED WITH GREEN GRASS.....	59
5.3 UTILISATION AND AVAILABILITY OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	60
5.3.1 UTILISATION OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	60
5.3.2 AVAILABILITY OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	63
5.4 MAINTENANCE OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	65
5.4 MEASURES OF SAFEGUARDING FOOTBALL FACILITIES.....	68
5.4.1 DECENTRALIZATION OF SPORTS ADMINISTRATION.....	68
5.4.2 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP.....	70
5.4.3 ORGANIZED ADMINISTRATION A SOLUTION TO FOOTBALL FACILITY DEVELOPMENT.....	71
5.5 SUMMARY.....	74
CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	75
6.1 OVERVIEW.....	75
6.2 CONCLUSION.....	75
6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	76
6.4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH.....	76
REFERENCES.....	77
APPENDICES.....	86

SUB-THEMES

The standards of football facilities.....	
	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Football pitches of correct dimensions.....	44
Football pitches covered with green grass.....	45
Utilisation of football facilities.....	
	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Other activities in the utilisation of football facilities.....	48
Frequency of slashing playing fields.....	50
Frequency of marking playing fields.....	50
Frequency of maintenance and inspection of playfields.....	51
Whether FAZ inspects clubs.....	51
A summary of whether football facilities are protected.....	52

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF THE SAMPLES.....	299
--------------------------------------	-----

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Time Plan.....	86
Appendix B: Research Budget Proposal.....	87
Appendix C: Consent form for Coaches, team managers, club chairpersons council planning officer and athletes.....	88
The University of Zambia.....	88
Appendix D: Open-ended questionnaire Guide for Coaches, Managers, Chairpersons, and Council planning officer.....	89
Appendix E: Consent form for Club Managers Chairperson, Coaches, Council Planning officer and Athletes.....	92
Appendix F: Interview Guide for Club Managers, Chairperson, Coaches and Council Planning officer.....	93

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

FAZ.....	Football Association of Zambia
FIFA.....	Federation Internationale de Football Association
MYSCD.....	Ministry of Youth, Sport, and Child Development
OYDC.....	Olympic Youth Development Centre
COVID – 19.....	Coronavirus diseases of 2019
PE.....	Physical Education

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

This chapter provides a synoptic view of the study. Firstly, the researcher gives the background of the study, statement of the problem as the centre of the study and the research purpose. It also provides alongside the research objectives, the research questions, and the significance of the study. Further the researcher gives the theoretical framework of the study, limitations, delimitation, and definitions and the chapter end with a summary.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The utilisation of sports facilities is widely a common goal of any government (Iversen & Cuskelly, 2015). Schwarz *et al.* (2007) similarly observed that physical facilities surrounding the ground, functions, seating, equipment utilisation, and office utilisation aspects should not be lost sight of when thinking about improving football performance. In this light, following Iversen and Cuskelly's (2015) work, the study contends that football facilities' utilisation forms an important performance target for sports facilities. Football facilities play an essential role in the development of players at the grassroots level. The objective of football facilities is to have quality playing fields for the clubs. Apart from those played on ice, most of the world's sporting activities such as skiing and those requiring special environment and weather conditions are also the same like those played in Monze, Zambia. Despite this diversity in sporting activities, Zambia's most popular sport is football, many amateurs, and professional football (Chanwa, 2008).

Football facilities are undeniably an essential component in any development agenda, and it is not any different when it comes to sports like football (Wesaala, 2015). This is vital for the development of football talent, particularly when imparting necessary skills like ball control, passing, and many others. Additionally, good pitches also reduce the risk of injury, especially during the formative years of bone and muscle development and the later stages (Wesaala, 2015).

The construction of football facilities in Zambia stands at the centre of the government plan for sports development. The Ministry of Sports Youth and Child Development is premised on the rationale that sports and recreational activities form an integral part of its vision. However, there is insufficient funding for this area because it does not trickle down to the

grassroots. Fried (2015:28) observes that "most countries or communities cannot afford to spend hundreds of millions of dollars for new, state-of-the-art facilities." Any responsible community should make sure it understands the essential elements required for maintaining football facilities (Zivdar & Zivdar, 2014).

Besides, with advances in science and technology, football maintenance adopts modern methods of running the game. Hence, they should be aware of the standard of maintaining them. Without this, it becomes difficult to run football in these communities. Soen (2013) believes that football facilities have always kept the players and spectators active and argues that it becomes essential to keep these facilities to the required standards. Undoubtedly, the availability of football facilities is necessary because it enhances local people's involvement and contributes to the sport's development. In this respect, Siegfried and Zimbalist (2002) have noted that new football facilities have contributed to good performance in the English Premier League and other competitions in the region. There is also an improvement in the skills and health of the participants. The social, cultural, and economic value cannot be overemphasised. The availability of football facilities also contributes to the aesthetic beauty of a concerned area. The importance of football facilities has been stressed by Kool (2016), who contends that:

"Football stadia can have more functions than were traditionally ascribed to it, from a business-economic ... as well as from a less tangible symbolic and prestige perspective (the stadium as an urban landmark, the club as a source of local or regional civic pride."

Football facilities create employment opportunities and contribute to creating a positive image of the country at an international level, thereby generating increased tourism of the country, ensuring revenue. Bharti (2018) indicates that football facilities bring people together from different towns and villages, increasing revenue into the area because local businesses can conduct business during the events, creating cohesion as most people become satisfied.

Football facilities throughout the continent of Africa are in a deplorable state (Pannenberg, 2010). Amdemariam (2015) adds that the sports facilities in developing countries are mostly in bad condition. Only a few African countries like South Africa, Morocco, Angola, Burkina Faso, Egypt, and Mali boast of world-class stadia and facilities. In Zambia, it is only Levy Mwanawasa Stadium and National Heroes Stadium in Ndola and Lusaka that meet

international standards. With this in mind, it should be realised that these two stadia still need proper maintenance going forward. Odhiambo (2015) reveals that before 2010, there was no single African country that could host a sports competition of international reputation in football due to inadequate facilities. Following the successful hosting of the FIFA World Cup by South Africa in 2010, many countries have embarked on ambitious programs of constructing standard football facilities of the world-class level.

Mwangi (2017) indicates that football facilities should be understood as available facilities such as changing rooms, toilets, showers, pitches, storerooms, and many others for football clubs to carry out their mission successfully. The stadia which the super division is using still leave much to be desired. Worse yet, the teams in the lower division have seen stadiums of low standards. Poor sports infrastructure and lack of recreational facilities have been recognised as a significant concern in several studies (Government Republic of Zambia 2006; Banda 2010). Through the Ministry of Sports Youth and Child Development, Zambia has ambitious objectives to provide and maintain adequate and modern sports infrastructure accessible to all (National Sports Policy, 2012). It is without question the football clubs are supposed to build their football facilities such as playing fields. However, most of these clubs cannot finance their activities because most do not generate a lot of money and remain bankrupt (Franck, 2014). Morrow & Hamil (2003:11) posed a very pertinent question: "if football clubs were effectively non-profit institutions, then would it be more appropriate to structure them as such, as explicitly not-for-profit community beneficial mutually owned organisations controlled by their supporters?"

Local people are supposed to be part of football facilities development in clubs, whether rural or urban areas. In this case, the business community can also be of great assistance through corporate social responsibility to sponsor local football. Ideally, suppose the football facilities standards found in these are multiple levels to host international matches, including other regional games beyond Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces. In that case, there is a need for other areas to be given the much-needed attention. Football facilities in Zambia have remained in a state of dilapidation, yet a lot of money has continued to flow into the African competitive games. It is also evident that football facilities' utilisation is positively related to club performance (Bird, 1982 in Mwangi, 2017). According to Mwangi (2017), any team's performance in the football industry is significantly connected to the availability of standard

football facilities for any given club. Therefore, against this background, this study was sought to investigate the utilisation of football facilities in selected clubs of Monze district.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Given the critical role which football facilities play in the success of football clubs in any country, it would be expected that administrators of football clubs ensure the provision, availability, and utilisation of modern football facilities that contribute to their success (Goenka & Kalra, 2019). As Iversen & Cuskelly (2015) argued that football facilities should have high utilisation to maximise the communal benefit resulting from public investment. However, there can be no proper improvement in football clubs' performance when there is no adequate availability and utilisation of football facilities (Goenka & Kalra, 2019). As the case in Monze district there is unfavourable football facilities utilisation in clubs, which hinder talented athletes' future from representing the nation at a high level. Thus, the unfavourable football facilities utilisation in Monze district is not known. The consequence of unfavourable football facilities utilisation in clubs is of great concern. Therefore this research tries to address this problem in order to establish the facts about what has led to this poor utilization of football clubs in Monze district.

1.4 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this research study was to investigate the utilisation of football facilities in selected clubs of Monze district.

1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research objectives of the study were as:

- (i) To evaluate the standards of football facilities in selected clubs of Monze district.
- (ii) To investigate the utilisation and availability of football facilities in selected clubs of the Monze district.
- (iii) To examine how football facilities are maintained in selected clubs of Monze district.
- (iv) To establish the measures to safeguard the football facilities in the selected clubs of Monze district.

1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research questions of the study:

- (i) What are the standards of football facilities in selected clubs of the Monze district?
- (ii) How is the utilisation of football facilities in selected clubs of the Monze district?
- (iii) How are the football facilities maintained in the selected clubs of the Monze district?
- (iv) What are some of the measures that are put in place to safeguard football facilities in the selected clubs of Monze district?

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study's findings may broaden the people's understanding of the utilisation of football facilities either historically or in the contemporary period. It is envisaged that the research results of the study may be of great value to policymakers in partnership with local communities and other stakeholders in the running of sports as it may enlighten them on the utilisation of football facilities in clubs. This is because football facilities play a vital role in the development of sport in the community. Additionally, it is believed that the results of the study may add value to the already existing literature, make recommendations and give valuable information in the field for further and future academic research because other scholars might build on the knowledge gaps of the current study.

1.8 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study revolved around the Progressive Utilization Theory by Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar (1921-1990).

1.8.1 PROGRESSIVE UTILISATION THEORY

The Progressive Utilization Theory or PROUT is a socio-economic theory first mentioned in 1959 and subsequently fully outlined in 1962 by an Indian philosopher and spiritual guru Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar (1921-1990). Kaufman, & Wolff, (2010) indicated that PROUT is a political ideology that Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar pioneered. Essentially, PROUT is a social system that seeks to overcome the limitations of either capitalism or communism. Kaufman, & Wolff, (2010) supported this view that PROUT guarantee everyone's minimum physical needs and has these requirements continually improving. The author further posits that PROUT accommodates diversity as the fundamental characteristic of existence. Kaufman, &

Wolff, (2010) pointed out that PROUT distributes surplus wealth according to merit. PROUT seeks to ensure the welfare and happiness of all stakeholders who are concerned with football facility development. The significance of the progressive utilization theory in this research lies in its encouragement of Monze football clubs administrators to optimize the use of available natural resources as well as other resources that belong to the football clubs facilities. In the context of this study this theory can encourage the football administrators and players to make use of all available resources either within or outside the community to improve football facilities. Furthermore, this theory also encourages administrators and players in Monze football clubs to use all the available resources either within or outside the organisation to improve football facilities.

1.9 DELIMITATIONS

This study was carried out in the Southern province, particularly the Monze district. As a result, the findings cannot be generalised to other communities. Monze was selected for this study due to poor current performance since the last time one of its football clubs had qualified to play in the FAZ super league for the first time in history.

1.10 LIMITATIONS

The researcher would have loved to cover all Monze district areas but the study was restricted to selected locations in the mentioned district. This was because the Monze district is so vast. Hence, the researcher could not manage to tour the whole community.

1.11 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

- a) **Sports:** is any traditional or modern game where persons take part in fun and competitions.
- b) **Community:** is a group of people involved in sports at any level.
- c) **Football Facilities:** refer to playing grounds, terraces, dressing rooms, wall fences, toilets, and offices. Football Facility also relates to materials or means which football clubs use for better competence and standard.
- d) **Sports Infrastructure-** refers to the playing field, dressing rooms, toilets, and other buildings for the club premises.

- e) **Maintenance:** This means administering and controlling issues of an organisation to achieve a common goal.
- f) **Facility Maintenance** denotes "an integrated process to support and improve the effectiveness of an organisation's primary activities by the maintenance and delivery of agreed support services for the appropriate environment that is needed to achieve its changing objectives." (The Standard EN 15221–1, CEN, 2006). Similarly, the International Facilities Maintenance Association (IFMA, 2009) report defines
- g) **Facility Maintenance** as the integration process involving coordinating and maintaining, and developing all physical, human, and material resources of an organisation to foster improvement in its efficiency and effectiveness of organisational goals and objectives.
- h) **Utilisation** refers to the act of putting football facilities into use.
- i) **Club/s** refers to an association of individuals that share common interest in social interactions activities in form of sport.

1.12. THE OUTLINE OF THE DISSERTATION

The dissertation consists of six chapters. The first chapter looks at the introduction. The researcher gave the main problem that this study intends to address. Also the researcher discussed the purpose, the objectives, and the questions driving the research. Finally, the researcher presented the theoretical and the significance, delimitation, including keywords used in the study was outlined.

In the second chapter, the literature is reviewed and aimed at exploring the poor utilization of football facilities in the selected clubs of Monze district to establish a gap that this study was intending to address. Henceforth, the literature was purposely searched and reviewed based on its relevance to the main themes and the references.

In the third chapter, the methodology that was used to garner data was explained, and it consisted of the following sub-sections; research design, target population, sample size, sampling procedure, data collection instruments, Data quality assurance: trustworthiness, the process for data collection, data analysis, and ethical norms considerations.

In the fourth chapter, the research questions' findings based on several themes that arose from the data were presented. Qualitative data were analyzed thematically. The results of the data collection were discussed in chapter five.

Finally, chapter six was comprised of the conclusion and recommendations of the study and all of which were based on the findings of the study. The study shows the proposed areas for further research in the same field were highlighted.

1.13 SUMMARY

This chapter looked at the introduction, which captured the background of the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions, the purpose and the significance of the study, limitations, and delimitation of the study. The theoretical framework is anchored on Progressive Utilization Theory or PROUT lastly, operational definitions of the study. The literature review was provided in the following chapter below.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 OVERVIEW

This chapter reviews literature relevant to the research topic: "An Investigation on the utilisation of football facilities in selected clubs of Monze district." To have an in-depth understanding of the study, a review of other scholars' views is presented to understand and appreciate the knowledge generated by different researchers in similar investigations. The literature is reviewed using a thematic approach under the sub-headings formed from the objectives: the standards of football facilities, utilisation and availability of football facilities, and maintaining of football facilities.

2.2 STANDARDS OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

Some scholars, such as Hanus *et al.* (2019) measured football facilities' standards to look at the required levels of luminance and illuminance. In this case, Hanus *et al.* (2019) indicated that the specifications showed the need to minimise the light distribution beyond sports facilities which may obstruct the observation of the stars and interfere with living organisms' functioning in the vicinity. African Union (2008) shows that the availability and standard of sporting infrastructure influence general public participation and sports quality. Hence, to facilitate and encourage widespread participation, high standards and safety, and improved performance, attention must be paid to the available sports infrastructure. William & Kirubakar (2019) stipulated that Sports infrastructure accepts a decisive role in achieving excellence in the worldwide field of games and sports. The standard of sports infrastructure in India is not at a palatable measurement for various reasons. The lack of infrastructural offices is one of the noteworthy hindrances in developing sports in India. Chamoto (2009) affirmed that infrastructure and its conditions have a theoretical influence on sporting behaviour. The poor state and distribution of sports infrastructure do not entirely hinder people from participating in sports activities. There is also mass sport participation and higher participation levels from the population with inadequate facilities. Chipande (2017) indicated that the government's privatisation programme on the state-owned corporations that were significant funders of football sports clubs immediately resulted in the dilapidation of sports facilities and significantly restricting access to sporting opportunities.

Pannenberg (2010) show Cameroon as one of Africa's most prominent footballing nations in the world. The football facilities are still categorically below standard with the rest of Africa. For example, the stadium in Bamenda of Cameroon is nothing but only a wall around the gravel ground. Animals like goats walk freely inside the premises, and about six football teams practice every day. Any athlete who makes a sliding tackle is a ticket straight to the hospital. The club owner recently spent a lot of funds on the rehabilitation of the pitch and the stadium. Still, the money was not accounted for because the person who received the money ran away and later arrested. The stadium belongs to the football authorities in the capital Yaoundé. 'Africans play football in the streets,' said Ajax- and Cameroonian player Eyong Enoh in 2010. 'We don't learn about football at the stadium. We play at the back of the house, in the street, at school playgrounds'. Throughout Africa, football facilities at the grassroots level are almost entirely missing. Also, high-top clubs practice empty fields that are not their own and still struggle to get balls, jerseys, and other things due to lack of money or a lack of maintenance.

Nwankwo & Ekechukwu (2017) investigated if inadequate funding and substandard are determinants of risks associated with football league organisation in the South geo-political Zone of Nigeria. The results showed that insufficient funding and substandard were determinants of the dangers related to Nigerian football league organisations. Rismayanthi (2015) contends that sports facilities for mega sporting events such as the Olympics, the Commonwealth Games, and FIFA World Cups have the most substantial impact on the sports infrastructure. Enough sports and training facilities of acceptable worldwide standards have to be made available in all sports. Rismayanthi (2007) commented that adequate sports facilities are the major critical success in establishing the sport in one country. With the quality of good, install, and modern sports facilities, the athlete's establishment can run smoothly in line with the consistency program, that the primary goal of improving the achievement of the athlete can be achieved. Such facilities can be utilised for leisure sporting activities and recreational events such as music concerts, church gatherings, and independence celebrations after an occasion. Harun, Salamudin & Hushin (2013) confirmed that facilities are built according to the game's good international rules in Malaysia. In support, Adams (2009) postulates that legislation requires sport and recreation organisations to uphold their facilities to high acceptable standards. Public liability concerns and requirements for Place of Assembly Licenses need facility managers to keep facilities to specific security and access stages.

Davydova *et al.* (2019) determine that the differences in the level of provision and accessibility of sports infrastructure in the Russian Federation regions are of great concern. Therefore, the introduction of new sports facilities with the modernisation of an existing base donates to the growth in the development rate of physical culture and sports in many communities of Russia. Furthermore, the Russian Federation people's sports infrastructure and physical activity are directly proportional, and the quantity and quality of sports facilities must directly affect the physical movement of the general populace. In this modern era, financial and economic situation, attracting investment is one solution to the difficulties of developing Russia's sports infrastructure. Additionally, Pawar & Kumar (2019) contend that maintenance agreement is vital on a shared sports facility and covers funding, cost-sharing, legal responsibilities, maintenance, staff, use, supervision, and access.

Eime & Harvey *et al.* (2017) examine the geographical association between the provision of sports facilities and participation in sport throughout the Australian state, using objective total enumerations of both, for a group of sports, with adjustment for the effect of socioeconomic status (SES). The people's participation rate is positively associated with facilities' provision, despite complications by SES and region effects. The non-metropolitan region usually had advanced participation rates and better provision of facilities than the metropolitan area. The better provision of sports facilities is generally associated with increased sport participation, but SES and region are also contributing factors.

Chanwa (2011) state that sports infrastructure is not up to the required standard to permit excellent performance in international competitions. Furthermore, Chanwa (2011:38) indicates that, "soccer standards are low because standards of soccer infrastructure are poor". Besides the newly-constructed Heroes and Levy Mwanawasa stadia in Lusaka and Ndola respectively, the rest of its sports infrastructure remains in a pathetic state. Chipande (2016) explores multiple and complex relationships between football (soccer), politics, and the economy in post-colonial Zambia. The finding argues that despite the collapse of sports infrastructure with the local standards of the football leagues in the country, the international experience of talented players who migrated and played professional football in various competitive leagues out of the country led to the bolstering and success of Zambia national football team between 1991 and 1994.

The study by Jacobs (2014) looked at sports equipment and facilities for talent identification and development. The universities in Kenya provided the facilities and equipment accessible but were not enough, below the usual standards, and low quality for training. Evidence shown by studies confirms that inadequate training facilities may harm athletes to drop out of sports (MSYCD, 2016). According to Pannenberg (2010), most community football facilities in the provinces and rural areas were in a poor state and did not meet the required standards. There is need for rehabilitation and construction of sports infrastructure to improve standards of the sport in the country. To enhance sports infrastructure, the Government of Zambia rehabilitated National Sports Development Centre (NASDEC) and constructed the ultra-modern Olympic standard swimming pool at the Olympic Youth Development Centre (OYDC). The government has also rehabilitated the Nkoloma Stadium, which made the country successfully host Zone 6 under 20 Youth Games. According to Nwankwo & Ekechukwu (2017), old football facilities should be rehabilitated and upgraded to reach international standards. Individuals with technical know-how and professionals should supervise new ones to ensure the quality of international specifications. However, the study's sampled countries' situation was not known whether it was similar to what was prevailing, particularly in Monze District. In this study, the researcher assessed whether sports facilities' standards in other countries were similar to that of Zambia and Monze District in particular.

2.3 UTILISATION AND AVAILABILITY OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

The utilisation of sports facilities is the extent of usage of football pitches, assembly grounds, volleyball fields, etc. Much as utilisation is related to availability, Chakraborty *et al.* (2011) in Ugwuanyi (2013) averted that utilisation of sports facilities is a complex phenomenon. According to Horny (2004) (cited by Ugwuanyi, 2013), utilisation has to do with making use of available services at the individual's disposal. Obi (2006, 2013) posits that the utilisation of football facilities where training is concerned constituted a sure way of achieving the learning of football skills the sport.

Pawar & Kumar (2019) assessed the utilisation of sports facilities parameters in sports equipment, sports infrastructure, sports personnel, sports events organisation, and participation in both Government and Private Schools of Delhi. The study focused on comparing Government and Private schools of Delhi in terms of utilising various Sports facilities parameters concerning the frequency of use, Quality, and level of satisfaction of

beneficiaries towards one or other available sports facilities rather than just analysing availability non-availability of available resources. The data were analysed using the Mann-Whitney U test for assessing the difference between the means of Government and Private schools of Delhi. The study revealed significant differences between Government and Private schools of Delhi concerning frequency of use, quality, and level of satisfaction towards selected sports facilities variables. The study further revealed that the impact of sports facilities was dependent on school type. From the study results, it may be concluded that out of all selected sports facilities variables for the study, only the quality of sports events organisation and participation significantly impacted sports promotion. The study compared two unmatching variables from two different classes that would lead to satisfaction of their obvious assumptions. On the contrary the current study focuses on the utilisation of football facilities the three clubs.

The study by Ugwuanyi (2013) indicated that a central factor contributing to the utilisation of sports facilities, equipment, and supplies in Nigerian secondary schools was the lack of maintenance culture of sports facilities, equipment, and collections. For any country to have sports development there must be a political will to invest in sports facilities such as football facilities. Harun, Salamudin & Hushin (2013) asserted that public sports facilities or infrastructure in Malaysia are part of administration built with large allocations of land because of each game discipline's nature and needs. Hallmanna *et al.* (2012) argued that adequate sports infrastructure differs from one sport to another because different sports do not have the same requirements for the given facility. This means that the availability of facilities influences the chosen sport. Land space, for instance, for infrastructure, is also a consideration that challenges municipalities concerning urban planning. Therefore, it is vital to know which kinds of sports infrastructure should be built to increase sport participation. Sports facilities are also built-in each state and district to meet the government's aspiration to promote a healthy lifestyle to the public. Davydova *et al.* (2019) contended that the availability of sports infrastructure enables community members to participate in sports. This implies that once such infrastructure is provided in a community, there would be an increase in the citizens taking part in sports. On the other hand, Goenka & Kalra (2019) confirmed that challenges like land banks' availability and ineffective utilisation of already availability of infrastructure hinder sports development.

Goenka & Kalra (2019) showed that shortage of land for the construction of sports infrastructure in India's urban areas and that there is not much initiative that has been taken to promote sports through specific infrastructure development by the provision of land parcels outside of metropolitan areas.

Chipande (2016) asserted that infrastructure development is one of the core programmes that the government implements. This aims to increase access to current sports infrastructure and equipment at national, provincial, and district levels for enhanced participation in sports, physical fitness activities, and programmes that involve the construction and rehabilitation of sports facilities. Fried & Kastel (2020) contended that each facility constructed is based on any government's commitment and policies to promote the importance of unity through sports activities for the community and to promote a healthy community. Chipande (2009) stated that Copperbelt province's presence made a compelling sporting centre in the colony in the early days, and football became more popular than any other sport. Few locations internationally can boast of lavishly offered sporting facilities at the favourable cost of sportspeople (Sundowner, 1963).

Sitima (2015) looked at the constraints to implementing physical education and sport as compulsory subjects among schools. The finding reveals that shortages of facilities significantly contribute to the failure of P.E. and sports in schools. There is no excuse because the sports policy's main task is to provide sports to all the citizens with the availability of sports facilities in communities that involve a series of physical activities. The success of these activities by sports policy depends mainly upon the availability of adequate facilities in the society. According to Nirav (2012) physical facilities refer to the community's physical infrastructure, including sports buildings and grounds, which are essential for the implementation of sports development. Sports infrastructure provides an open avenue for athletes to be physically active in the form of different activities. The community with access to adequate playgrounds tends to be more physically active than those living in neighbourhoods with inadequate sports facilities. On the other hand, the above assertion is debatable because the youth in areas without facilities are more active due to large spaces, especially in rural paces.

A study carried by Jacobs (2014) on assets and modes of identification and development talent student-athletes in selected sports disciplines in Kenyan Universities showed that

facilities and equipment provided by the universities in Kenya were accessible but not enough, and below the reasonable standards and of low quality for training. Evidence shown by studies confirms that inadequate training facilities may harm athletes to drop out of sports (Bussmann, 1995 in Jacobs, 2014). Furthermore, some study sources showed that a lack of facilities or access to facilities was a restricting factor to sports development (Rodgers, 2005). Therefore, the provision of enough and having quality facilities enhance development. The studies above only focused on the availability and inadequacy of facilities, despising the aspect of how to utilise the football facilities.

Sports infrastructure is the spine of sports for any country. Goenka & Kalra, (2017) looked at the importance of sports in multipurpose and sports infrastructure precisely, nations such as China, Australia, and the United States decisively integrate sports infrastructure into the education sector by providing athletics with facilities to schools, colleges, and universities. This helps these countries to become international sporting powerhouses. China has a National Fitness Program, one of the countries that have an ongoing investment in sports infrastructure since 1995. Australia is focusing on grassroots development by building a community sports infrastructure. India is observing rapid growth in sports infrastructure development in recent years, which will substantially impact sports in the long run. Lindsey, Jeanes & Banda (2016) added that National Independence Stadium was built in Lusaka city to host celebrations of the transition from the colonial administration. Chanwa (2011) contended that the stadium was the government's prioritisation of elite sport and signals its intention that its construction would enable Zambia to host international games. The studies analysed the development of infrastructure without a careful analysis of how the infrastructure was utilised.

Goenka & Kalra (2019) conducted a study on Sports infrastructure: Transforming the Indian sports ecosystem. The finding shows that the challenges for the availability of land banks and ineffective utilisation of existing infrastructure hinder the growth of sports. Sports infrastructure should be considered an integral part of urban planning so that adequate resources are budgeted for development and sustenance. It should be designed to keep a large community in mind, increasing utilisation and ensuring steady income streams. The government's policy support will also profit investment into sports infrastructure through the public-private-partnership (PPP) model. Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development (2015) alludes that, preliminary research on investment in sport in Zambia has led too much

of the sports industry in Zambia to remain untapped despite potential contribution to national Gross Domestic Product. There is no empirical evidence of the sport's contribution to national development. Davydova & Fagina *et al.* (2019) stated that the direction of the state policy in the development of physical culture and mass sports provides opportunities that engage citizens to carry out their livelihoods on the principles of a healthy lifestyle. The study's finding shows that the ratio of sports facilities' availability in the Russian Federation territory is exceptionally heterogeneous. This implies that to modernise the infrastructure, it is essential to achieve regulatory indicators of the provision of sports facilities in all constituent entities of the Russian Federation. However, to reduce and smooth out regional differentiation in terms of sports and physical culture, people can strengthen their physical and intellectual development.

The study concentrates on football facilities development. Ministry of Sport, Youth, and Child Development (2015) revealed that United Nations General Assembly resolution 69/6; the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and Africa Union Agenda 2063 all reaffirm the promotion of the sport. This noteworthy economic sector significantly contributes to national development in areas of infrastructure development. This entails that the infrastructure's quality and beauty inspire the young people to push their physiques to bring out excellence. The quality of conditions for sports infrastructure enhances skills in sportsmen and women. Chamoto (2009) asserted that infrastructure and its conditions have a theoretical influence on sporting behaviour. The study's findings show that poor state and distribution of sports infrastructure do not wholly hinder people from participating in sports activities. The study did not recognise how to utilise the infrastructure to ensure quality for the development of the sport.

Furthermore, the findings show that 72 % of universal sport participation and higher participation levels is from a population with inadequate facilities. Sugiharto & Sulaiman (2019) asserted that the regional government authority towards the sports facilities and infrastructure covers implementation, planning, maintenance, and utilising sports infrastructure in Ternate City. The study's finding shows that the regional government's power towards the sports infrastructure is arranged under the regional regulation of Ternate City. This means that governments, through the local authority, play a vital role in planning in allocates land for sports infrastructure.

The study by Teixeira & Ribeiro (2016) concluded that investment in the number of sports facilities did not increase the number of athletes participating. To this end, the authors discuss the need to consider that there are useless and attractive sports facilities in Portugal. According to Aluko & Adodo (2011), the concept of school sports is currently being used and practiced in schools. William & Kirubakar (2019) contended that there is a need to create a nation's culture through better infrastructure by the government. This means that it will help understand the undiscovered business capability of sports over the fields of promoting, sponsorship, sports maintenance, and sports infrastructure to sports individuals of all age groups, allowing them to improve their skills. In support, these facilities should always be enhanced, and the infrastructure must be expanded and reached out to ambitious athletes in all the principal cities. Besides that, William & Kirubakar (2019) emphasised that the community, legacy, sport, and revenue are the four corner fundamental pillars of sports infrastructure. This shows that sports infrastructure is cardinal for talent development. By doing so, sports infrastructure magnets communities together by giving a gathering place to a wondrous occasion, such as festivities and competitions. The study focused on the improvement of facilities but does not show how to utilise the football facilities.

A study was conducted by Manner & Miller (2014) on the effects of the Brazilian soccer club's infrastructure and player experience on individual player success. The study's findings indicated that despite the model explained a relatively small portion of the full variance, club infrastructure was found to a statistically significant positive correlation with individual player success. This implies that stakeholders can see the value of investing in training facilities, practice football fields, and other types of infrastructure to improve athlete performance. The current study and the literature differ in the approaches to the utilisation of facilities.

Hadzik & Grabara (2014) showed the scope and financing of sports and recreational investments in Poland's selected spa municipalities. Their finding showed that the cities covered in this study declared carrying out investments in recreational and sports infrastructure, especially football pitches. The highest number of investments conducted in Ko³obrzeg was on recreational and sports projects in which investing in cycling routes was more popular. Furthermore, the financing investments in recreational and sports infrastructure show that almost all municipalities declared using funds from their own generated income. Additionally, most of the analysed cities used resources from the European Union and other

financing sources were not that popular. The study focused more on the generation of resources than the utilisation of football facilities.

Dugalić & Krsteska (2015) contended that adequate sports infrastructure is an important government policy promoting sport participation. Moreover, the availability of facilities influences any chosen sport. Space, for example, for football grounds and other sports buildings, challenges municipalities concerning urban planning. Policymakers need to know which sports infrastructure types should be built to increase sport participation. The Ministry of Sports Youth and Child Development (2015) shows that the revised International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport distinguishes that, sport can bring various personal and other benefits such as health, social and economic development, and youth empowerment and reconciliation and peace in society. According to Toriola (2001:10), "The objective of the Department of Sport and Recreation is to provide a conducive environment in which all Tswanas, whether rural or urban, disabled or not can participate in sports either for fun, health, fitness or recreation. This would mean that those who have the potential to excel would be provided with the facilities and environment to reach their potential. It implies that promoting active living behaviours through sports and recreational programmes helps individuals to gain appropriate skills. Harun, Salamudin & Hushin (2013) added that sports infrastructure contributes to the development of global class athletes and provides motivation to the nation's youth. The study conducted by Diejomaoh, Akarah & Tayire (2015) establishing the extent to which sports facilities and equipment are provided for sports at the local government areas of Delta State, Nigeria. The findings indicate that local governments of Delta State provided facilities and equipment for football...and the general playing field to a great extent while the extent of provision of facilities and equipment for the other sports was inadequate. The study did not recognise the utilisation of football facilities that were provided instead it just emphasised on the provision of facilities to the centres.

2.4 MAINTENANCE OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

Schwarz *et al.* (2015:2) posited that facility maintenance is an all-encompassing term referring to the maintenance and care of commercial and non-profit buildings, including but not limited to sports facilities, including heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC); electrical; plumbing; sound and lighting systems; cleaning grounds keeping, and housing keeping; securing; and general operations. According to Schwarz *et al.* (2015:2), "The goal of

Facility maintenance is to organise and supervise the safe and secure maintenance and operation of the facility in a financially and environmentally sound manner." Singh (2006) indicated that sports facilities maintenance's primary role is to create safe, healthy environments for all sporting users. Football sports facilities should provide good opportunities for emotional, cognitive, perceptual, and social growth of all different groups within any given community. It is important to remember that all sports managers, coaches, team leaders, and facility managers of any football club or organisation should understand football sports facilities' essential elements.

Amri *et al.* (2019) observed that public sports facilities maintenance management practice is being managed by the Local Authority (L.A.) and the Stadium Corporation (S.C.) in Malaysia. The study looks at the differences between public sports facilities' maintenance practices based on respondent's and facilities' backgrounds. Their finding reveals that L.A. is more effective than S.C. in maintenance management for community sports facilities. In another development, Rismayanthi (2007) studied sports facilities maintenance in the sports industry. The study's findings show that adequate sports facilities are the main critical success for the establishment of the sport in one country. With the excellent establishment of modern sports facilities, the athlete can run smoothly and attain various skills in a consistent programme, mainly when the sports facility is managed and maintained adequately. The development of sport in Indonesia for ten years has declined. Nearly all of the worldwide sport events have flopped by not reaching their final target. Besides, the Indonesian sports events, which used to be equal to their neighbour countries, now have been left behind. African Union (2008) alludes that specialised officers must well coordinate the maintenance system for the maintenance of sporting facilities in different positions. Additionally, Pawar & Kumar (2019) contended that maintenance agreement is vital on shared sports infrastructure and covers funding, cost-sharing, legal responsibilities, maintenance, staff-use, supervision, and access to the facility. Managing sport facilities in which these activities occur requires many skills and competencies of managers of various sections.

The Study by Dube and Gundani (2018) revealed that managing sports facilities and equipment is negligible at the Kwekwe City council. It further shows no regular inspection and supervision of sports facilities and equipment available at the Kwekwe City council. The city council should abandon the use of old and exhausted equipment. Maintenance and repair

are inappropriate to the extent that the equipment would be possible to re-use; otherwise, leaving such equipment is the best way to follow safety rules. Though there are managers of sports facilities and equipment at the Kwekwe City council, they do not replace or repair damaged sports facilities and equipment. Furthermore, there is no disciplinary committee which is instituted to probe the misuse of sports facilities and equipment at the Kwekwe City council.

Wicker, Hallmann & Breuer (2013) confirmed that when managing individual facilities such as swimming pools, expertise from qualified staff was needed. Hence, individuals in sports clubs participating in different sporting fields may perform to an expected standard because of well-managed sports infrastructure. Nevertheless, Gallardo *et al.* (2009) emphasised that through this study, there is a comparison on the state of sports infrastructures in Spain's regions, using a synthetic indicator. Sports facility planning by the public authorities should be considered one of the key policies to have an indirect influence on the health of the people and reduce their physical inactivity. The finding shows that it should serve not only to detect the vast disparity between different regions, which has come about because of varying investment and maintenance concerning sports infrastructures but also to redirect building planning and sports maintenance policies onto the right pathway. Hall *et al.* (2010) looked at the needs, concerns, and future security maintenance challenges at the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I football events. The findings show that sixty-one percent of the institutions subcontracted their security, fire, and medical personnel. Assessing needs will support athletic departments in planning security concerns and implementing staff training and education. This, in turn, promotes a harmless environment for players, spectators, officials, and local community stakeholders at large. The study focused much on the protection of staff to the neglect of how facilities are utilised.

Harun, Salamudin & Hushin (2013) conducted a study on appraisal of the Sports Facilities Maintenance Practices of Malaysian Stadium Corporations. This affirms that information related to maintenance practices of public sports facilities managed by the Stadium Corporation in Malaysia should be well maintained to be harnessed. Therefore, there should not impede government efforts to encourage community sports and do physical activity due to unsafe and damaged sports facilities. The issue of low maintenance does not only involve sports facilities but is a national problem. Nevertheless, the same issue continues to repeat these days as many incidents involving poor sports facility maintenance have caused the

government to lose millions of funds due to poor maintenance. Effective maintenance of football facilities can make them stand the test of time. The study by Odhiambo (2015) revealed that the maintenance of sports facilities is one of the challenges currently faced in South Africa. It also shows inadequate sports facilities, especially in black communities. This is confirmed by Mchunu (2008:83) when she asserted that "White schools and former white schools have overwhelmingly superior facilities, well-trained educators and coaches as well as good general infrastructure compared to black township schools." This study had a shortfall in that it focused on the white communities in terms of discussing the utilisation of facilities without much on the black community which presents a situation where the black communities is deemed as if there no little facilities who utilisation can be questioned.

Chanwa (2011) postulated that sporting activities and facilities in Zambia were in the match of most African countries. Zambia has not hosted any major continental sporting activities in football due to a lack of adequate and standard football facilities in the country to date. After the Structural Adjustment Programmes and privatisation of State-Owned Enterprises withdrew the sponsorship of sporting activities in Zambia, most sports facilities and clubs were left unattended. Their standards began to decline. This did not spare any sporting activity, including football one of the most popular sports in Zambia. Well-maintained modern sports facilities are significant in that they allow for the adequate implementation of sports programmes and permit full athlete development.

Additionally, Odhiambo (2015) revealed that sports grounds and sports halls lacked proper maintenance and end up in a bad state. The local councils must allocate and control land like football grounds for excellent management maintenance and not demarcate these facilities to businessmen for other purposes. Akinsola *et al.* (2012) evaluated scenarios of facilities maintenance management of sports complexes in Nigeria indicated, among others, the factors affecting performance including funding, organisational structure, ownership types, and security. Chipande (2009) stated that the mines provided the football clubs with good and well-maintained playing pitches which other clubs could not manage. This study did not show how other clubs were managing their facilities instead it just presented a general picture of the damage.

Mwangi (2017) evaluated the extent to which available football resources influence Kenya's premier league football teams' performance. The study's main objective was to determine the

extent to which the available facilities, funding, calibre, and several managerial and technical personnel affect the performance of Kenya Premier League Football teams. The study employed the analytical survey research design targeting the 16 managers and 16 coaches of football clubs in the Kenya Premier League. Stratified random sampling was used to select 8 (50%) of the teams according to type, corporate, or community clubs. The study employed purposive sampling to pick eight managers and eight coaches from the sampled units.

Further, simple random sampling was used to select 221 players as participants representing 50.0% of the total population. Questionnaires designed for the team players and managers/coaches were used for data collection. Data were analysed through descriptive statistics (frequencies and percentages). The relationship between current football resources and performance was determined using Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient, at a 0.05 level of significance. The study established that the primary source of funds for most clubs was corporate sponsors. Most of these funds had a significant ($r_s=0.011$, $p.05$) relationship between available and equipment and the premier league's performance. From these findings, the study recommends that the Premier League clubs manage their sources of funding to avail adequate financial resources to meet their needs. The research also suggests that the Ministry of Sports, Culture, and Arts should establish training programs and facilitate personnel training for football clubs to enhance their performance in the Kenya Premier League. The study focused much on the mobilisation of facilities without showing how properly those facilities should be maintained.

Similarly, Keffa *et al.* (2016) looked at the unsustainable facilities maintenance practices in significant sports stadia in Kenya. The study focused on the systematic analysis of the maintenance of two stadiums: Safaricom Sports Complex and the Nyayo National Stadium while comparing the system with the successful maintenance systems of other facilities. In conformity with the current study, the authors also interview managers and boards in the maintenance of sports and sports fans and players who used sports facilities. The results of the study show that there was the loss of revenue from gate collection, little upgrade of the facilities, poor maintenance of available resources, high levels of resource underuse, high levels of vandalism of stadia, poor security measures, as well as the few employees trained on maintenance of stadia in the industry under review. The study emphasised much on the poor maintenance of facilities as it compared only to two football clubs contrary to this current study which take to investigate these facilities in three clubs.

Okyere., Abieraba & Osman (2019) assessed and evaluated the state of sports facilities and their effects on sports development at the Senior High School (SHS) in the Tano North and South Districts in Brong Ahafo Region, Ghana. The study was guided by the following research questions: What is the current state of sports facilities in the Senior High Schools in Tano North and South districts? How are sports facilities managed in Senior High Schools in the Tano North and South districts? And; what effects do sports facilities have on sports performance? In this study, three Hundred (300) final year students were selected using stratified and simple random sampling techniques from a population of one thousand (1000). A Census study was used to determine all 13 PE teachers in the six SHS chosen for the task. The research design used was the descriptive survey method. The instruments used were interviews, observation, and questionnaires. Data were analysed using chi-square (χ^2) to test the hypotheses and find the relationship between sports facilities availability and sports performance at a significance level of 0.05. The findings revealed that the study fails to accept the hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between sports performance and sports facilities provision. Both teachers and students accepted that there is a significant effect of the availability of sports facilities on sports performance and agreed that existing facilities are not properly maintained. It was revealed that sports facilities in the various schools were not adequate for their PE subject requirement. Other findings are that most of the facilities have paths and passages across them since people use them as routes to their destinations, for celebrations, and other activities. Generally, the study has revealed that sports facilities in the Tano North and South were inadequate and significantly affected sports performance.

2.5 MEASURES OF SAFEGUARDING FOOTBALL FACILITIES

Sports are globally identified as a catalyst for economic development and a separate sector to be administered in various economies (Shilbury *et al.*, 2020). The sector includes sporting events and infrastructure associated with football training facilities. As earlier indicated in recent year's football facilities have been in poor state or conditions. However, it can be acknowledged that the involvement of the community, private sectors such sports organizations, the active implementation of government policies can help in the construction and refurbishment sports facilities which can stimulate the standards of football facilities whether large or small.

As discussed, the organisation of football sports facility within the nation largely determines the state of football sport, therefore there is need to develop football facilities such as infrastructure development, sports participation, community involvement and public- private partnership in developing football facilities. According to Giulianotti *et al.* (2016) football sports facility development can be defined as the primary physical and organizational construction needed to facilitate the rate of football infrastructure development, talent participation, community involvement, public-private partnership. From a functional point of view, sports infrastructure enables community members to participate in sports; it comprises facilities, systems, goods, and services that enable sports and is vital for any team or country to compete in the local and international sporting arena.

To advance this argument, De Bosscher *et al.* (2006) have identified 6 pillars influence the state of sports within a nation and its success in the global sporting arena. This included financial support, participation in sports, talent identification, coaching provision, training facilities, local and international competition among others.

2.6 PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS AND TRAINING FACILITIES

Adequate sports infrastructure is necessary to improve sports participation, which in turn can have a lasting impact on the sporting ecosystem of a country. Sports infrastructure provides people avenues and tools to pursue sports or lead an active life (Aizawa *et al.*, 2018). For instance, the Chinese Government, having realized the vital role of sports infrastructure in improving football facilities, it allocated a significant portion of the China's National Fitness Program budget towards building sport facilities with a focus on rural areas. In the same way providing access to sports infrastructure in in Monze and Zambia in general urban and rural can significantly improve participation by citizens. The focus should be on strengthening the infrastructure at the grass-roots level, as this will enable better talent identification and development. Moreover, according to Misener (2015), this can provide access to a larger community, thus improving the overall public involvement in sports.

On the other hand, the presence of quality training facilities can positively enhances the elite sports system through the provision of proper sport infrastructure. Sports infrastructure in the form of high-performance academies and centers of excellence can provide access to world-class equipment and facilities which can be highly beneficial to footballers and coaches. For

instance, Pawar & Kumar (2019) has argued that the Indian government and the private sector have begun to support the growth of these systems, with many state governments actively investing in the development of training facilities dedicated to foot sports. Therefore, the proper management of football facilities can have a positive effect on both local and international events such as football. Several studies have shown that the organization of international events in a particular country is dependent on the good management of sports facilities such as football stadium. To advance this argument, Misener (2015) justified that to host international events; nations invest significantly in building stadiums and supporting infrastructure. This means the infrastructure legacy can have a lasting impact on football facility development, provided it is properly utilized and embedded within rural- urban planning. According to Bohlmann & Van Heerden (2008) building robust infrastructure helps a nation strengthen its candidature as a host for international events.

2.7 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN THE MENTAINANCE OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

Sports form an important thread in the fabric of the Zambian community. As a country known for its love of football and other sports, Zambia can clearly invest in a stronger sense of community. This means improving or building on the current sports infrastructure can contribute to this relationship both directly and indirectly. According to Karadakis *et al.* (2010) this means better investment in sports infrastructure leads to increased employment in the locality, as more workers are hired to improve or build stadiums, local residences, changing rooms, and other auxiliary structures for hosting a sporting event. Karadakis *et al.* (2010) comments that this improvement in the locality might in turn benefit local stores and businesses on game days as sports fans flock to the area. Misener (2015) has also supported that this idea can also provide better access to community members and facilitates interest in participating in competitive sports, serving as a valuable means to shape future talent in the country. While the focus on sports infrastructure is largely concentrated on large-scale stadiums, it is also worthwhile to consider the utilization and community impact of smaller, mobile facilities. With the development and improvement of stadiums and other sports facilities in an area, it significantly benefits from a boost to tourism and consideration as a venue for mega sporting events, besides encourages a participation in physical activities and sports.

During the off season when there are no games, community residents and students can use the sporting centers for recreational sporting activities such as school events and games. These facilities can also be utilized for music shows and events related to the creative arts another sector that lacks quality infrastructure in Zambia. Other scholars such as Panton (2017) have cited an example of the Emirates Stadium in Holloway, England which has led to ‘stadium-led regeneration’. According to 13 Home to the popular football club Arsenal, the Emirates Stadium was built with the aim of revitalizing one of London’s more neglected areas by utilizing vacant land. With local socioeconomic improvement in mind, Arsenal and the Islington Council put forward a plan for the construction of a new stadium, 3,000 new homes (of which 50% were affordable housing), and a GBP 60 million recycling facility. This development played important roles such community involvement and making good use of the facilities to bring in new development the city.

According to Panton (2017) this aspect of constructing the new stadium also saw public transport lines being extended to reach areas near the stadium and improved access for local residents. Apart from the development of the area, Arsenal also employed nearly 3,000 people on match days at the stadium in addition to the staff working in the stadium during the year. Therefore, we can deduce that community engagement in the maintenance of football facilities such as stadiums can bring about economic development. That is why many new stadiums are built with their tourism potential in mind and are therefore designed to be architecturally impressive. For example The Bird’s Nest Stadium in Beijing is known for its unusual facade, with China reporting more than 30 million visitors since its opening in 2008. These visitors bring income to the region as they spend on travel, food, and lodging in addition to ticket sales for stadium tours (Bohlmann & Van Heerden, 2008).

In conclusion, it can be argued that, community impact and economic impact are two sides of the same coin. Better sports infrastructure and construction of stadiums lead to increased business for local shops in the area, employment, and income for construction workers and skilled labourers, income for hotels and restaurants, and increased revenue for stadiums and teams as updated facilities and expanded capacity bring in more ticket sales. Therefore, the economic costs of health care may also be reduced as more people utilise these facilities and lead a healthier life. The construction or redevelopment of stadiums and sporting facilities opens huge opportunities for revitalising the surrounding local economy.

2.8 RESEARCH GAP

From the studies is observed that reviewed literature in this chapter that the utilisation of football facilities in clubs is a valuable resource that has not received much attention, despite its importance to the athletes and other users in the process of facilities utilisation in the community. This is evident from the literature generated from the studies. It was the purpose of this study to investigate the utilisation of the football facilities in selected clubs of Monze district. As seen in the literature, proper utilisation of football facilities allows the athletes and other users to be exposed or to grasp the intended concepts and acquire desirable and worthwhile skills, values, and knowledge they need to survive in the community. There is no doubt that adequate utilisation of football facilities improves the club performance as evidenced in some of the studies reviewed in the chapter. This study was unlike the other researches that have been studied in this chapter in terms of research focus, context, and methodology approach. While other studies conducted on football facilities assessed and evaluated the state of sports facilities and their effects on sports development at senior high schools. This study focused on utilisation of football facilities at the club level that might be comparable to those reviewed in the literature.

2.9 SUMMARY OF CHAPTER TWO

The chapter presented the relevant related literature of the study. This chapter explained the standard football facilities, the utilisation, availability of football facilities, and football facilities maintenance. Additionally, it examined and critiqued past studies conducted on the utilisation of football facilities, and they were presented as themes from the research objectives. Similarly, review of literature related to the title under study, the research, and the research gap. The following chapter provides the methodology that was used in this study.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 OVERVIEW

The previous chapter demonstrated the gap in understanding the utilisation of football facilities in selected clubs in Monze district. This chapter provided the procedures that were used to gather essential information needed to accomplish the research objectives and methods to analyse data. It commenced with a descriptive research design, involving a qualitative approach followed by a description of the population, and it also provided the sample size together with the sampling procedures. The chapter has also described the data collection procedures and instruments used, including how data were analysed and interpreted. Trustworthiness and ethical considerations were outlined.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design for this study was descriptive and informed by the qualitative method. This design enabled the researcher to collect and analyse qualitative data in this study as it helped the researcher to construct ideas from the responses given by the participants. Kombo & Tromp (2018) state that a descriptive design allows the researcher to collect information by either interviewing or administering a questionnaire to a given sample. Qualitative data was obtained from participants using open-ended questionnaires, observations, and face-to-face interviews. The researcher conducted Focus Group Discussions with the athletes. This method helped the researcher collect data from the source, which was essential for the current study. It provided a rich account concerning the utilisation of football facilities in selected clubs of the Monze district.

3.3 TARGET POPULATION

A population can be described as a group of individuals with at least one thing in common in which samples are taken (Kasonde-Ng'andu, 2013). Target population refers to the population to which a researcher wants to generalise a study's results (Chipindi, 2009). This study's target population consisted of all football coaches, all club football managers, all council planning officers, all club football chairpersons, and all football athletes in the football clubs of Monze district.

3.4 THE STUDY SAMPLE

Bryman (2001) explained that a sample is the segment of the population that is selected for investigation. An ideal sample size population may depend on the nature of the population and the type of data that needs to be collected and analysed. Any researcher needs to come up with a good and manageable sample of the population representation. The study's proposed sample was forty (40) participants, and all of them are tabulated in the table below. Three (3) coaches, three (3) club managers, three (3) chairpersons, one (1) council planning officer, and thirty (30) athletes 10 from each club, were selected. Table 1 is a summary of the proposed samples for this research.

TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF THE SAMPLES

Participants	Proposed samples	Actual samples
Club chairpersons	03	03
Club managers	03	03
Football coaches	03	03
Council planning officer	01	01
Athletes	30	30
Total	40	40

Source: Mukata, 2020

3.5 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Sampling is described as “ a process of selecting a number of individuals or objects from a population such as that the selected group contains elements representative of the characteristics found in the entire group”(Kombo & Tromp 2006:77). Non-probability sampling was employed in this study, where purposive sampling was used to select participants because the information sought was technical: club managers, chairpersons, council planning officers, and coaches. According to Msabila and Nalaila (2013), purposive sampling is a non-probability sampling procedure where the researcher chose the respondents based on their knowledge of the study topic. To be specific, the researcher used the expert

purposive sampling technique was used to select three (3) club chair persons, three (3) managers, three (3) coaches and one (1) council planning officer.

It is a well-known fact that athletes are the direct beneficiaries in the football facilities utilisation in clubs. Trainings and competitions cannot take place without the athletes. The researcher sampled the athletes from the three (3) football clubs because they were considered to have the knowledge on the subject matter under study. The researcher used homogenous sampling to sample ten (10) athletes from each of the three football clubs. Having in mind that there were several kinds of purposive sampling, the researcher particularly employed homogeneous because it aims at picking a small sample with similar traits in order to describe some particular subgroup in depth (Kombo and Tromp, 2018). All together 30 athletes were picked from the three sampled clubs.

3.6 CLUBS

In the selection of clubs in the Monze district, the researcher used purposive sampling. Choosing the clubs was done in line with the league standing on the table at the time of data collection. This is because the researcher considered that every club was using the football facilities and that the study's findings may represent other clubs that were not part of the study sample.

3.7 RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

The researcher used semi-structured interview guide, Focus Group Discussion guide (FGD), phone interview, and unstructured observation to collect direct data from the participants. Also, Open-ended questionnaires were used to generate data for the study.

3.7.1 OPEN INTERVIEW GUIDE

Primary data was collected through open interview guides for the study to capture specific and detailed information from the participants' narrations, suggestions, opinions, views, and comments. Kombo and Tromp (2012:100) stated that "primary data is information gathered directly from participants." In this study, the interviews helped the researcher to collect data comprehensively. Interviews were carried out by the researcher on 40 participants involved in sports (football). The researcher did this to capture data in full, and each interview session

took approximately 30 to 40 minutes. Interviews were recorded using a sound audio-phone recorder to capture specific information that might be misrepresented or omitted during or after the interviews. Notably, note-taking would place so that what might be missed during the interviews was captured. The use of these instruments would make it easy to refer to it when putting the report together.

3.7.2 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR ATHLETES

A focused group discussion is a structured group process used to obtain detailed information about a particular topic. A focused group normally includes 6-12 members who are homogenous in terms of their socio-demographic features with a session lasting between 1½ hours with two hours being the absolute maximum time (Creswell, 2012). Kasonde- Ng'andu (2013) has also added that a focus group discussion usually has 6 to 8 members who have the same traits relevant to the study where members discuss freely and spontaneously the topic. A group facilitator keeps the discussion on track by asking open-ended questions meant to stimulate discussion and also creates a thoughtful, permissive atmosphere, provides ground rules and sets the tone of the discussion (Komp & Tromp, 2018). This technique was used on the athletes to obtain information the topic under study. Specifically, this technique helped to unveil the perceptions of these athletes for an investigation on the utilization of football facilities in selected clubs of Monze district. This approach was necessary because it allowed the collection of data which reflected the attitudes, values and opinions of the participants and created an open and free atmosphere to allow participants to empty their opinions, on the utilization of football facilities. This approach helped the researcher to probe for clarification and solicit greater detail, allowing the collection of more insights on the subject of discussion which was useful in the data analysis stage. The approach also allowed note taking in the likes of head nods, physical excitement, eye contact between participants and other clues that would indicate the level of agreement, interests or otherwise.

The challenge was that it was difficult to meet the participants because COVID-19 as a result they were training around 06 to 07 hours. This was done to avoid being caught the relevant authorities since gathering of any nature were not allowed. However, the researcher was cognisant of the accompanying risks involved in conducting interviews in the amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. In order to protect the lives of the participants as this research was

being conducted during COVID-19 pandemic, all the health safety precautions were observed as provided by the ministry of health . The safety guidelines included the wearing of face masks by all the participants and observing social distancing when conducting interviews and hand sanitizer to ensure that all the participants are sanitized. The researcher had to adhere to these health guidelines though costly.

3.7.3 PHONE INTERVIEW GUIDE

A phone interview was employed to any participants who did not accept face-to-face interviews due to COVID-19 from all the three selected football clubs to get first-hand information on the utilization of football facilities in the chosen clubs of Monze district. The researcher found it easy to communicate with some participants who shunned the face to face interviews due to COVID -19.

3.7.4 OBSERVATION

The researcher used unstructured observation were data information was collected in form of descriptive account Kombo & Tromp, (2018). Sihdu (2014) indicated that the observation method is a more natural way of collecting data information. Additionally, he shows that data that is collected via observation is more real and genuine than data collected by other methods. One of the merits of using observations is that the researcher often gets first-hand information on what exactly is obtaining on the ground; hence the researcher in this current study would be better positioned to fully understand the utilisation of football facilities in selected clubs of Monze district. This data collection method was essential to this study because it enabled the researcher to observe and collect information about the clubs' real football facilities. The observation checklist guided the researcher to see the existing football facilities, and he was able to capture them. The challenge for this type of observation was that the researcher starts looking at other things which was not in line with the study.

3.7.5 OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONNAIRES

Orodho (2005) explained that questionnaires can capture data on people's attitudes, opinions, habits, and other social-oriented concerns. In this study, questionnaires were administered to the following respondents to answer: three (3) coaches, three (3) club managers, one (1) council planning officer, three (3) chairpersons, and thirty (30) athletes. The open ended questionnaire was used to collect data from coaches, managers, council planning officer, and chairpersons. Open-ended questions helped the researcher to gather added facts because

respondents were free to express their views and ideals (Gosh, 1992). All the respondents were asked to comment on football facilities' standards as one of the facilities they use at the club. The respondents were also asked to explain how the available football facilities were utilised in the club's performance. Open-ended questionnaire were used to collect categorised data about the way the respondents presented how football facilities were being maintained.

3.8 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Data collection is gathering detailed information to prove and refute some facts on how a researcher collects information or data and with what instruments (Kasonde-Ng' andu, 2013). Nevertheless, in trying to follow the guide in the data collection procedure, the researcher got ethical clearance from the ethics committee at the University of Zambia. Also, an introductory letter was collected from the University of Zambia (the Assistant Dean Post Graduate in the School of Education) to allow the researcher to proceed with data collection. At the club, level permission was sought verbally to interact with the participants. Having been cleared to go ahead with data collection, the researcher carried out open interviews for the coaches, club managers, chairpersons, and local council planners' officials. Face-to-face open-ended interviews were administered or through mobile phones on different dates. The athlete's focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted in a conducive environment for about 6 to 8 participants with the same traits (Kasonde-Ng' andu, 2013). However, towards collecting data information from the participants, the researcher clearly explained the purpose of the research to them, and an assurance was provided that data collected were strictly for academic purposes. Research data will be irreplaceable, so having a back-up device such as an audio recorder for data management will be essential (Patton, 2002; Maxwell, 2013; Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014).

3.9 DATA ANALYSIS

The study was informed by thematic analysis approach. Thematic analysis was employed to analyse, classify and present the themes or patterns that are related to the data. It shows the data in great details and deals with diverse subjects through interpretations (Braun et al., 2019). In the case of thematic analysis, processed data can be presented and classified by comparing and contrasting (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The researcher listened to the recordings of the interviews repeatedly as soon as data collection started in order to start getting familiar

with the data during the collection process. The researcher also ensured that data transcription started as soon as data collection began in order to be familiar with the data that was collected and allow for possible follow ups in an event that the collected data required clarity (Neuendorf, 2019). Familiarisation and organisation of the data took place so that the data could be easily be recovered. The researcher read and reread the data in order to have a thorough understanding of the data in context. After understanding the data, the researcher categorised it into themes. The procedure of coding, categorising and developing themes was recurrent or repeated for each transcript. The following step, the researcher examined completely the entries with the same codes and merged these categories into patterns by finding the links and connections among categories and to end with data was presented.

3.10 VALIDITY OF THE STUDY

Validity is degrees to which the findings are generated from the analysis of the data information actually represent the phenomenon under the research study (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). To ensure validity, the instruments of the resrarch study were reviewed by the supervisor and course mates so that appropriate questions were included in the open interview guide, phone interview guide, focus group discussion guide, observation guides and open ended questionnaire. Therefore, in this study, validity was safeguarded by making use of the comments from the supervisor.

Furthermore, the researcher sought after permission from the participants to have the interviews recorded during the process of collecting data. Recording of interviews helped the researcher to cross-examine clear and unclear information. This also assisted the researcher to confirm clarity on issues that may not have been talked at the time of the interview but was vibrant to the research findings. The findings were also validated through comparisons of the findings from the interview guides and focus group discussion guide.

3.11 TRUSTWORTHINESS

Elmusharaf (2013:2) describes that “trustworthiness is how the research findings' truthfulness or worthiness can be judged.” Three qualitative paradigms that the researcher used given by Guba and Lincoln (1994) included dependability, confirmability, and transferability to ensure data quality. Similarly, Tappen (2016:153) observed that “... the rigour of a study or its trustworthiness is what persuades others that the findings reported are worth paying attention

to, that they are credible, dependable, confirmable and transferrable to other situations.” The foregoing was accordingly explained.

3.12 DEPENDABILITY

Dependability is simply the stability of research findings over some time. It is also seen as a process that ensures data quality. It involves reliability in that using the same research instruments for measurement can have the same results having to a pre-test or piloting before actual data collection (Guba & Lincoln, 1994). Dependability involved evaluating the research findings, interpretation, and making recommendations of changes in the study such that all are supported by the data as received from participants of the study. The researcher conducted a pilot study to check the interview guide to ensure dependability. The pilot study was tested on the football clubs different from those that participated in the study. This pilot study assisted the researcher to ensure that some irregularities and vague questions were corrected before the open-ended questionnaires and interviews were administered to the sampled participants. This was done to ensure that the instruments measured what they were intended to measure.

3.13 CONFIRMABILITY

Confirmability refers to the process that ensures the researcher’s similar concern to the objectivity in a qualitative approach, which removes bias. Confirmability is simply the degree to which other scholars could confirm the study's research findings as a true reflection of what has been done by others. Throughout data collection, the researcher overlooked any pre-conceived ideas or even individual experiences that influenced what the researcher heard, and this suspension which is called “Bracketing” or “Epoche” by taking the information it came to the participants through verbatim reporting (Guba and Lincoln, 1997). Therefore, the researcher got the information in the original state and transcribed the data from the solid form into more superficial explained categories minus adding or subtracting any information from the participants.

3.14 TRANSFERABILITY

Transferability is a degree that ensures data quality is maintained by providing the extent to which the findings of the study can be applied to different situations (Guba and Lincoln,

1994). Transferability is simply the degree to which qualitative research results can be transferred to other contexts or settings with other participants. This must have the capacity to allow contextualisation compared with other empirical studies having the same information and subsequently coming up with new knowledge.

3.15 CODING OF PARTICIPANTS

For easy identification of participating football clubs, participants and their contributions to the study, codes were assigned to all participants as follows: Chairperson for football club 1 (CFC- 1), Chairperson for football club 2 (CFC- 2) , Chairperson for football club 3 (CFC- 3) Manager for football club 1 (MFC-1), Manager for football club 2 (MFC-2) Manager for football club 3 (MFC-3) Coach Football club 1(CFC- 1) Coach Football club 2(CFC- 2) Coach Football club 3(CFC- 3) Council Planning Officer (CPO) Athletes from Focus Group Discussion (FGD-A 1,2,3), Football Club 1 (FGD-A1),Football Club 2 (FGD-A2), Football Club 3 (FGD-A3).

3.16 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

During the research, it is healthy to consider ethical responsibility, and this study was conducted within the norms of ethical considerations. Information was provided to the participants before starting the research to the effect that the information obtained was to be used for academic purposes only. The researcher considered participants' ethical rights such as; the rights to privacy, voluntary participation, anonymity, and confidentiality. Since this research involved human subjects, it was paramount to obtain consent from the participants. It, therefore, follows that all relevant parties obtain informed consent before data collection. Care was taken not to deceive the participants, but to try and gain their confidence. There was an assurance to the participants not to reveal their identities. In the first place, an application was made to the research ethics committee of the University of Zambia, which granted the clearance. Secondly, all participants were provided with consent to take part in the study.

A consent form was prepared on which all potential participants who were willing to take part in the research appended their signatures as a sign of willingness to participate in the study. The participants were made aware that although their participation was valued, their role was voluntary. Likewise, they were at liberty not to take part if they felt uneasy in the study process (Njoku, 2003). All information that was collected from participants was treated

as sensitive and confidential. Its use was limited to the analysis for this study, and the research report kept participants' identities nameless. Any disclosure of participants' identity was only done after abstaining from permission from them. According to Berg (2009:57), "confidentiality is an active attempt to remove from the research records any elements that might indicate the subjects' identities. In a literal sense, anonymity means that the subjects remain nameless." Lipson (1994) cited in Creswell (2018) has assembled ethical issues: informed consent procedures; deception or covert activities; confidentiality toward participants, sponsors, and colleagues; benefits of research to participants over risks; and participants' requests that go beyond the social norm. As such, the researcher endeavoured to observe the general rule of voluntary participation, anonymity, honest, and no inflicting harm to the participants. As the study was conducted, the researcher was guided by the following research ethics:

- i. **Consent:** The researcher sought consent from participants without exerting undue influence on them. Burns & Grove (2011:125) posited that "voluntary consent means that the prospective subject has decided to take part in a study of his or her own volition without coercion or any undue influence."
- ii. **Voluntary participation:** no participant was forced to participate in the research and that participants were granted the liberty to withdraw from the research at any stage as per their decision. Rubin & Babbie (2009:257) confirmed that "A major tenet of research ethics is that participation must be voluntary. No one should be forced to participate. All participants must be aware that they are participating in a study be informed of all the consequences of the study, and consent to participate in it."
- iii. **Anonymity and confidentiality:** all information gathered during the study was dealt with confidentiality. This was made possible by using pseudonyms names for ethical reasons. Wiles (2013:NP) indicated that "The management of anonymity and confidentiality is closely linked with the management of consent in that participants need to be informed about how anonymity and confidentiality will be managed and what the implications of taking part will be about these issues before consenting to participate."
- iv. **Not deceiving the participants:** participants were enlightened about the aim, purpose, and procedures of the study and were not deceived in any way possible.
- v. **No harm to participants:** the researcher ensured that no physical or psychological harm was inflicted on participants due to the study.

3.17 SUMMARY OF CHAPTER THREE

This chapter has given the research methodology that was used to carry out this study. It has also advanced some reasons for employing a qualitative approach. The study employed a descriptive research design. Sampling technique utilised non-probability sampling was employed in this study where purposive sampling was used to select participants because the information sought was technical. The researcher used research instruments included a semi-structured interview guide, focus group discussion guide (FGD), phone interview, and observations checklist to collect direct data from the participants. A validated structured open-ended questionnaire and were used to generate data for the study.

The data collection procedure was followed. The researcher got ethical clearance from the ethics committee at the University of Zambia. Also, an introductory letter was collected from the University of Zambia (the Assistant Dean Post Graduate in the School of Education) to allow the researcher to proceed with data collection. At the club, level permission was sought verbally to interact with the participants. The chapter has also categorised that the data was analysed thematically.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 OVERVIEW

The previous chapter was the description of the methodology that was used in this study. This chapter gives a presentation of the results of the study. The findings are founded on the data that was generated from the interview schedule guide, focus group discussion guide (FGDG), phone interviews, unstructured observation checklist, and open-ended questionnaire. The information from the research objectives purely directed the study; the findings were guided by the following research objectives.

- i. To evaluate the standards of football facilities in selected clubs of Monze district.
- ii. To investigate the utilisation and availability of football facilities in selected clubs in Monze district.
- iii. To examine how football facilities are maintained in selected clubs of Monze district.
- iv. To establish the measure that has been put in place to safeguard the utilisation of football facilities in the selected clubs of Monze district.

4.2 RESEARCH FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

As revealed in chapter three, the research was informed by a qualitative method. The findings were presented in form of the research objectives and other emerging themes of the study, and utilised to add more details to the data collected. The researcher identified themes in line with the research objectives and frequent patterns in the participants' opinions. Thematic analysis was then used to interpret the research findings. The participants' actual words were used as much as possible in the descriptions, but in some instances, other terms were rephrased. Therefore, it is vital to note that some opinions or ideas brought forward were interrelated and could fall into more than one thematic area.

4.2.1 RESEARCH FINDINGS FROM THE PILOT STUDY

The pilot study was conducted from the selected football clubs of Namwala district in the Southern province of Zambia. An open-ended questionnaire was administered to acquire information on the utilisation of football facilities. This was undertaken to assess the study instruments' reliability and see whether the device measured what was anticipated to be measured.

4.3 STANDARDS OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

Responses from all ten participants which include the team managers, club chairpersons, coaches and the council planning officer indicated that they had a clear understanding of the football facilities standards. The main question was: what are the required standards for football facilities? When participants were asked what the standards needed for football facilities were, the study found that the football pitches for clubs were not properly marked, especially when the touchlines were not visible. It was revealed during interviews that the materials which most football clubs used were not to the required standard. For example, coach 3 from Football club 3 when asked whether football pitches were of the required standard highlighted that:

“Our team was almost transferred to go and play games in Maamba at Kkazeze stadium as a home ground since our ground in Monze failed the test by FAZ. It took Mr. Shatters to sacrifice his school football pitch for Lwengu international. Thus, the club was taken just for people to have the honour and enjoy how super league is. But if it wasn't for Mr. Shatters, Monze Zebras Football Club would have played all their home games in Maamba. He further alluded that the goal post are made of wooden materials that are not recommended for use.”

This narration was seconded by another coach from Football Club 1 who indicated that:

“ the football facilities are not of the required standards, it can be concluded that football facilities' standards are of a low standard.”

Similar concerns were echoed by another coach from Football Club 2 who revealed that football facilities at the club were below standard and required to be improved. There were some suggestions which one of the chairperson from Football Club 1 who brought forward even when they were not asked about them. This was reflected and indicated in the following voice by the chairperson from football club 1 that:

“Our playing field is of poor quality, we need the stakeholders on board. At the moment it's just the owner of the clubs and running a team, or a club is very expensive.”

The study observed that football facilities were dilapidated and very pathetic. The auxiliary facilities which other participants complained about their poor state such as the dressing rooms which they said were in a very deplorable state. This is evidenced in the response

which was given during the Focus Group Discussion (FGD-A1) from football club 1 where athlete 1 pointed out that:

“ We have a dressing room that we tried to renovate, although it is not that of a high standard. So, the football facility is pathetic.”

The researcher learnt from the participants that football clubs needed to put some measures on how they should maintain the infrastructure. Participants further stressed the need for the safety of the players who were victims of the stones which were being thrown on the football pitch. Some participants suggested putting wire fences to protect the players. These findings were confirmed by one athlete from FGD-A2 from football club 1 who contended that:

“What I can say is that the football facility is very bad. They need to put some measures on how they should maintain the infrastructure. Because you can say Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula stadium, for instance, you can see the football facility's condition is very bad. Even the safety of the players is not that good because of the stones on the pitch. To avoid fans going into the stadium. Let us say a player score. The fans run into the stadium which can injure the players. So, they need at least to put a fence to protect the players.”

The researcher established that the poor standards of football facilities were attributed to other stakeholders such as the local council in Monze which is said not to care for the welfare of football clubs in the township. It came to the fore that the local council in Monze prioritised other activities at the expense of football. The researcher further learnt that other sports disciplines were being played at their football facilities like boxing. For instance, one athlete from FGD-A3 for football club 3 lamented that:

“The district's football facilities are far below the standards that we need to be using. Two-three years ago they had pushed in a tractor to plough there, and they wanted to plant a carpet grass, and they just left it there like that. Therefore, it was another year until the New Monze Zebras football club had to come in again and tried to work on it so that they can use it as their pitch. So, everything falls back to the council because they do not take care of the things they are supposed to be taking care of. It's like they have prioritised other things more than youth development.”

Conversely, there was some degree of satisfaction with the standards of football facilities as opposed to other participants who intimated that they needed to be improved. One of the athletes from FGD-A 2 for football club 2 argued that: *“I am satisfied because at least we have the minimum standards of playing fields. Those just need progress development.”*

On contrary, one one of the athletes from FGD-A 1 for football club 1 indicated that:

“The football pitch has many stones that need to be worked on to the required level.”

Ironically, the researcher learnt that football facilities were only maintained once when the football season was starting. It is essential to make sure that these facilities are taken care of regularly to safeguard the athletes' and other users' safety. Additionally, one of the athletes from FGD- A2 for football club 2 was of the view that:

“The pitch we are using is not okay. So, there is a need to maintain them throughout the year because it is not healthy where the pitch is only maintained once when you want to start the season. Once you are off season that is all you leave it forever.”

The study reported that the Football Association of Zambia (FAZ) checked the football facilities and assessed the ground, but they were told that the ground was not fit to be used for the premier league games. FAZ as the mother body for all football clubs which are affiliated with it should not wait for the club to qualify to the super division for them to inspect the standards of the football facilities.

It was learnt by the researcher that some football clubs such as football club 2 were unable to use their football facility to play either their super league or national league games as a result of the poor standards of their football facilities. This finding was confirmed by the revelation from FGD- A2 that:

“ We were moved to Lwengu International school to play our home matches, which shows that we don't have good football facilities at our club. Those are the challenges even if this time we say Monze Zebras football Club has been promoted to play in the national league. Again, it will mean going back to Lwengu International School. That's where we can be playing our matches because the standards are high. We don't have a ground that qualifies to be used when playing in the super league or national league.”

The assertion was backed by FGD-A1 who shared similar concerns to that of FGD -A2 that responded that:

“If you can come just like you are here in Monze. You can take a ride and see how the football facilities are in the district. All the football grounds are in a deplorable state, as you may be aware in 2017/2018 Monze Swallows won the promotion to play in the super league, and FAZ did not approve the playing field we were using due to its bad state.”

Several participants indicated that their football clubs could not meet FAZ requirements on account that the football facility standards left much to be desired. It was learnt that their clubs had to suffer the humiliation of being transferred to other places outside the township. This was illustrated by Team Manager 3 for football club 3 who affirmed that:

“Our team was almost transferred to go and play games in Maamba at Kkazeze stadium as a home ground since our ground in Monze failed the test by FAZ. It took Mr. Shatters to sacrifice his school football pitch for Lwengu international. Thus, where the club was taken just for people to have honour, to enjoy how super league is. But if it wasn't for Mr. shatters, let us say there was no Lwengu. Swallows should have played all their games in Maamba you understand.” The revelations were made during the interviews.

Following this finding, one can deduce that if the trend continues without any meaningful intervention from either the government or other stakeholders these football clubs may not graduate to supper league level or any other related football event even if they were promoted. Most participants indicated that they were uncomfortable with the playing field due to the many stones throughout the pitch. For instance, one of the athletes from FGD-A1 for football club 1 complained of the bad state of the football pitch. He stated the following during one of the focus group discussions.

“We had a Minister of Sports who visited us at Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula Stadium there where he even led the team to the football pitch that will be reconstructed. Unfortunately, the field was just ploughed and nothing happened later on. ”

Similarly one of the athletes indicated that the football ground had not been worked on for a long time to remove the stones and landscaping. Responding to the same question, one of the athletes from FGD-A3 for football club 3 expressed views which stated that:

“ The football pitch direction should run from east to west to avoid sunlight.”

Further, coaches from all the three clubs were concerned with the state of their football facilities. One of the coaches from football club 1 could not hold his views during the interviews who noted that:

“Playing fields are supposed to be ever-green throughout the playing season so that they can act as grass carpet.”

Additionally, one of the team managers from football club 2 revealed that all the playing fields from the selected clubs were desert-like without grass. He lamented during the interviews.

Several participants highlighted that they were saddened by the quality of the goalposts. For example one of the team managers from football club 3 who explained that:

“ the goal posts are made of wood and those metallic ones are small and not painted with white colour.”

He noted the above during one of the interviews.

4.3.1 FOOTBALL PITCHES OF CORRECT DIMENSIONS

Participants were asked whether football pitches were of the correct dimensions and the study results revealed that the football facilities were not of the correct dimensions, it can be safely concluded that football facilities' measurements were not of internationally recommended standards. On the same score, participants were asked what the correct international recommended football dimensions were, and the following were some of their responses:

One of the coaches from football club 1 showed that:

“The correct field dimensions and markings for FIFA in terms of length, the minimum is 90 metres and the maximum is 120 metres while the width is 45 metres minimum and maximum should be 90 metres.”

The other coach for football club 2 commented that:

“The proposed field dimensions and markings for international standards in terms of length, the minimum is 100 metres and the maximum is 110 metres while the width is 64 metres minimum and maximum should be 75 metres.”

All the athletes in a focus group discussion from Football Club 1 revealed that the football grounds were not marked in line with the laws of football. Most of the football pitches were wrongly marked. One of the athletes from FGD-A1 commented that:

“The football pitches should be properly marked where the players, spectators, referee should see white lines and linesmen and coaches alike.”

He reported this during the focus group discussion.

4.3.2 FOOTBALL PITCHES COVERED WITH GREEN GRASS

One of the ways to maintain manage football facilities is through cutting the grass on football grounds. Participants were asked whether football pitches were covered with green grass all the time and the study results found that football facilities were of low standards, therefore, it can be summed up that the football pitches were devoid of green grass. In stressing on the same point, chairperson 3 from Football Club 3 lamented that:

“Our football pitch is in bad condition, you find that throughout the dry season is bare land which causes a lot of injuries to the players.”

4.3.3 INADEQUATE LAND FOR FOOTBALL FACILITIES

When there is inadequate land for sports facilities there can be no development in football facilities. The researcher wanted to find out from participants whether there was enough land for the expansion of football facilities in the district. To solicit this information the researcher asked participants to explain the adequacy or availability of land for the expansion of football facilities in their football clubs. Findings revealed that there was no enough land to build modern football facilities since private farmers owned the surrounding areas. Scarcity of land could not allow the construction of good football facilities. This was evident from the responses that were given by participants such as chairperson 2 from football club 2 who contended that:

“Allocation of the land itself is just too small. You cannot build a stadium because we are supposed to have a big land so that some vehicles can be parking. Now where we are at the stadium the land is too small we cannot expand. And we cannot build a wall fence so that we can have some indoor games because of the land which is too small.”

From the responses that were given by participants, it was clear that the land for the expansion or construction of modern football facilities was a challenge of which even if funds were to be sourced land that was available could not allow for the construction of new sports facilities.

4.3.4 LACK OF GOOD SANITATION

It is expected that in football facilities there should be adequate toilets which enhance the hygiene of the spectators and athletes alike. The other theme that emerged from the participants had to do with the lack of sanitation in the maintenance of football facilities. The researcher learnt that football facilities were unsightly because they were being used as toilets and that some people were fond of throwing garbage in them hence compromising the standards. Also, during the interviews, some participants shared their concerns concerning the state of football facilities. For instance, one of the athletes from FGD 1 for football club 1 explained that:

“I have to say that we have no dressing rooms, no showers, no toilets, no water facility, no wall fence, and gym.”

Responding to the same concern team manager 1 for Football Club 1 shared similar concerns when he said that:

“Our playing grounds are being used as toilets by some people because of not having good security.”

Participants seemed to have been worried about the use of football facilities for public convenience which may bring an outbreak of diseases such as cholera to the users during the rainy season. On the other hand, the team manager 3 for Football Club 3 commented that:

“The football ground is being used as a dumpsite by the surrounding community. You find a lot of broken bottles littered around. Within these dumping sites, children are playing and most of them get injured in the process”

Coach 3 for Football Club 3 re-echoed the point that the manager 2 for Football Club 2 when he lamented that:

“The community surrounding the football facilities should be sensitised through different platforms on the dangers of using such facilities as a dumping site to the users.”

4.4 UTILISATION OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

As highlighted in the chapter's overview, the second objective sought to investigate the utilisation of football facilities in the Monze district's selected clubs. This was done to

determine whether football facilities were utilised as they were planned. This was necessary because the utilisation of football facilities allows athletes and other users to acquire skills and knowledge from various activities.

When it is prudent of football facilities utilisation there can be fruitful results in football clubs as it enhances and stimulates football players' sense of wellbeing and there can be motivation in them. Participants were asked how football facilities were utilized in selected clubs of the Monze district. To solicit this information participant were asked how often they used the football facilities and results of the study revealed that football facilities were used once per week, this could be attributed to the outbreak of COVID 19.

In another version the coaches, club managers, chairpersons from the three clubs, and council planning officer had similar sentiments concerning football facilities' utilisation. It was revealed to the researcher that football facilities were used for various activities such as hosting multiple shows such as agricultural shows; celebrations such as teachers' day, international nurse's day, and AIDS day; worshipping by various church denominations; political Campaigns during the by-election and general elections; hosting boxing matches; hosting different football tournaments and leagues; training people who were learning how to drive vehicles from where Road Transport and Safety Agency took drivers for testing and examinations. For instance, one of the athletes from FGD-A2 from football club 2 indicated that:

“The football facilities at our club are used for various celebrations such as teachers' day, international nurse's day, and AIDS day.”

Similarly, one of the athletes from FGD-A1 for football club shared a similar view when he revealed that:

“Our district has been using football facilities to host various shows such as agricultural shows.”

Further FGD-A3 from Football club 3 commented that:

“Our football facilities in the district have been used for worshipping by various church denominations.”

Furthermore, one of the athletes from FGD-A2 football club 3 indicated that:

“Our football clubs have used football facilities to host different football tournaments and leagues.”

Additionally, FGD 1 from football club 1 highlighted that:

“Our football pitch is being used for hosting boxing matches especially during independence celebrations.”

The study showed that the football facilities were utilised for various activities and were not enough. Various responses from the football clubs confirmed this. In support of the idea, Team Managers from all the three football clubs contended that:

“Our football facilities have been used for Political Campaigns by various political parties whenever they drum up the support of their candidates during the by-election and general elections.”

Also, one of the athletes from FGD 1 for football club 1 stated that:

“At times our football facilities are used to train people who are learning how to drive vehicles, and even RTSA takes drivers for examinations.”

Considering the responses that were shared by participants was clear that football facilities were used for various activities in the district which included church gatherings, political activities, training for drivers, and so on however it must be noted that, the various activities which are done outside the realm of football activities contributed to lowering the standards of football facility in these football clubs.

4.5 OTHER ACTIVITIES IN THE UTILISATION OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

It is generally assumed that there can be improved football clubs' performance when there are adequate availability and prudent utilisation of football facilities. If football clubs are fully equipped with football facilities, there can be full utilisation of the football facilities leading to better results than when there are no adequate sports facilities. Participants were asked to indicate other activities used on football facilities in which indicated political *campaigns, worshipping, celebrations, and any other activities*. It can be concluded that the community was lobbed off because of the people preparing for general elections slated for 12th August 2021.

4.5.1 AVAILABILITY OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

The availability of football facilities plays a crucial role in improving the performance of football players. However, the non-availability and adequacy of sports facilities could mean that there would be no football development in the area. It becomes difficult to separate the performance of football players from the availability and adequacy of football facilities. In this section, the researcher wanted to find out from participants whether the district had enough football facilities or not. To solicit this information the researcher asked participants about the availability of football facilities. The following were the responses when prompted to answer the question regarding the availability and adequacy of football facilities in Monze Township, several participants gave varied responses. The availability of football facilities was assessed in terms of goal posts, toilets, playing fields, dressing rooms, and water sanitation. Most of the participants whom the researcher interviewed indicated that they did not even own their grounds or football pitches. They indicated they solely depended on Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula, and other school football pitches. They further intimated that their football club did not have toilets, dressing rooms, parking areas, wall and wire fences, and so on. Participants were asked whether football facilities were available and adequate in selected clubs of Monze district and the following responses were elicited from them: The study results showed that the football facilities were not adequate in the clubs selected.

In this view Coach 3 for football club 3 had this to say:

“We don't even own the ground or football pitch. We are solely dependent on the same Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula, and other school football pitches.”

Also, FCD-A1 posited that:

“Our football club does not have toilets, dressing rooms, parking areas, wall and wire fences, and so on.”

The clubs should apply to the local authority for the land where they should put up their football pitches and all the required facilities.

4.6. MAINTENANCE OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

Football facilities are expected to meet the needs of football clubs, so they need to be maintained and managed regularly. Participants were asked how football facilities were

managed in the selected clubs of Monze district, and the following were some of the responses from them:

4.7 FREQUENCY OF SLASHING PLAYING FIELDS

Participants were asked how often they slashed the playing fields and the results of the study revealed that football facilities were slashed seasonally and this can be concluded that football facilities were cut occasionally because the green grass only grows during the rainy season. The study indicated that the playing fields were cut seasonally because they only had green grass which was rain-fed. After the rainy season the playing fields became dry and desert-like.

One of the athletes from FGD-A1 for football club 1 stated that:

“The grass in our football pitch is only cut once a year after the rainy season.”

4.8 FREQUENCY OF MARKING PLAYING FIELDS

Marking of playing fields such as football fields serve many purposes. These are not limited to showing where opposing teams should be, determining scoring points and offenses during the games as well as keeping specific spaces out of the limits of spectators and any other unauthorised personnel for their safety. Participants were asked about the frequency of marking their playing fields in which the participants indicated that the playing fields were marked weekly, this was attributed to the football facilities' frequent usage due to the different activities. Findings of the study indicated that the playing field was marked weekly; this was attributed to the football facility's frequent utilisation.

One of the athletes from FGD-A3 for football club 3 evidenced this assertion when he commented that:

“Our football facility is marked once a week whenever there is a game. Marked lines with lime usually fade away quickly because the ground is an open space.”

Also, FGD-A1 from football club 1 had to say:

“The football facility is marked monthly using diesel and only the touch and goal lines one in while.”

4.9 FREQUENCY OF MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF PLAYFIELDS

One of the functions of inspection of football facilities is to keep the committee in charge of managing the football facilities abreast of the emerging new and international trends in the maintenance of sports. The committee is supposed to assess the efficiency of football clubs in the maintenance of sports. Participants were asked how often management maintenance inspected football facilities and the results of the study showed that the football facilities' management maintenance inspection was done *once every three months*. It can be concluded that no regular checks were done due to the lack of major tournaments. The study findings showed that the inspection of football facilities was done *once every three month*.

In responding to how frequent the playfields were inspected, Team Manager 1 for football club 1 highlighted that:

“our football facility is sometimes inspected every three months by the management maintenance team.”

4.9.1 WHETHER FAZ INSPECTS CLUBS

Inspection of football clubs is an important area that can enhance the standards of football facilities. Participants were asked how often FAZ inspected their football facilities and the results of the study showed that football facilities were only inspected when a team was promoted to the super league, there is laxity in the inspection of the football facilities. When asked how often FAZ inspected playfields in the district the chairperson for football club 3 stated that:

“ We only saw the people from FAZ coming to inspect our football facility upon qualifying into the super league for the first time.” This was availed during the interviews.

In support, Team Managers for football clubs 1 and 2 Beenzu affirmed that:

“we have never seen the Football Association of Zambia officials coming to check on our football facilities.”

The grounds should not only be inspected when the club has qualified to super league. The inspection of grounds should be continuous by the Football Association of Zambia.

4.10 A SUMMARY OF WHETHER FOOTBALL FACILITIES ARE PROTECTED

Football facilities are expected to be safe for all users and hence the need for them to be protected. Participants were asked whether football facilities were protected and the results of the study found that football facilities were not protected from vandalism, encroachment, and safety from the local community. This is reflected in the following: Responding to the question as to whether football facilities were protected the council planning officer commented that:

“The football facilities were not protected from vandalism, encroachment by the political cadres and other notable people, and safety from the local community.”

Coach 2 from football club 2 complained that:

“Our football ground has been demarcated into plots by the unknown individual and we have even stopped using the facility in question.”

Additionally the council planning officer openly indicted that:

“Football Club 3 is earmarked for sale for commercial purposes like building a shop complex like Shopping Mall than have that football facility which is not profitable to the council in terms of income generation.”

Participants were asked as to who was responsible for ensuring that football facilities were protected. It came to the attention of the researcher that the people who were involved in the maintenance of football facilities in the clubs were the team managers, club chairperson, and council planning officers, club secretaries, and committee members. The researcher noted that the equipment was stolen especially the goalposts which had a lot of demand for building houses purposes in the neighborhood. It was learnt that the local council provided funds for maintaining the football facilities and offered periodic inspection on the football facilities. Participants indicated that their clubs were able to lobby the business community for funds in the running of their clubs effectively. Apart from taking to task those who tampered with football facilities to the law enforcers, the participants posited that they provided the security services for their football facilities. Further, participants indicated that they employed the services of a caretaker who stayed in one of the dressing rooms to take care of the football facilities without being paid by the club. It was learnt that the council had no money to assist the clubs in their running of day-to-day activities of football clubs. Regrettably, it was noted that apart from playing grounds being used as toilets by some people because of lack of

security, the football ground was used as a dumpsite by the surrounding community. Similarly, it was revealed that the football facility was used as a training centre by driving schools to train drivers which destroyed the sports ground. Of equal importance, participants observed that the football pitch had foot passages from all directions and animals grazed during the rainy season thereby leaving footprints. Even so, it came to the attention of the researcher the surrounding community was fond of throwing garbage on the playing grounds and that the objects dumped injured the players and other people. The researcher learnt that the local council provided funds in maintaining the football facilities and offered periodic inspection on the football facilities.

4.10.1 SECURITY OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

Football playing fields are expected to be generally safe and in good condition devoid of any intrusion from outsiders. During interviews, some of the participants noted that there were some ways in which clubs provided security to the football facilities despite some challenges. Below were the responses from some of the participants. One of the focus group discussions (FGD 3) from football club 3 indicated that:

“Our club had a dressing room, but it has been turned into a residential place for the caretaker who ensures that there is security for our football facilities.”

Many participants lamented that they were uncomfortable with how people dispose of the garbages in public places. From all the three FGDs for the football clubs felt that this was due to several factors. This was stated during one of the focus group discussions.

Further one of the athletes from FGD 2 for football club 2 said that:

“The facility is being used as a dumpsite and answering the call of nature by some residents.”

On the other hand, Chairperson for Football club 3 showed that:

“As a club, we have put a caretaker staying in one of the dressing rooms to take care of the football facilities without being paid by the club.”

The study found that the metallic goal posts and wire fences were being stolen by the people within the community. Chairperson for football club 1 and 3 revealed that:

“Our goalposts are stolen and being sold to the private buyers who are building shops and houses in the community.”

The Council planning officer indicated that:

“the council has no money to assist the clubs in their running of day-to-day activities.”

The team manager 2 for Football club 2 noted that:

“The football facility is being used as a training centre by driving schools to train drivers which results in destroying the ground.”

Coach 1 for Football club 1 indicated that:

“The football pitch has foot passages from all directions and animals graze during rainy season and leave footprints.”

It was found that the management maintenance of the clubs could not discourage the driving schools to be training drivers in the ground, protect the grounds from animals grazing and stop the illegal passages which destroy the grounds.

4.10.2 MEASURES SAFEGUARDING FOOTBALL FACILITIES

In safeguarding the football facilities proper measures should be put in place to mitigate the challenges being faced by the clubs. A question was asked on what were some of the measures that were put in place to safeguard football facilities in the selected clubs of Monze district?

One of the football club chairpersons from football club 3 during the interviews indicated that:

“Football facilities have been in poor state or conditions. However, it can be acknowledged that the involvement of the community, private sectors such sports organizations, the active implementation of government policies can help in the construction and refurbishment sports facilities which can stimulate the standards of football facilities whether large or small.”

The Council Planning officer had this to say that:

“Football clubs should own their facilities and obtain title deeds so that they can protect and put their own measures in safeguarding them without interference from the council operations.”

4.11 DECENTRALIZATION OF SPORTS ADMINISTRATION

In order to safeguard and develop football facilities, there is need to fully and practically decentralize this ministry. In short there should be active organisation authorities or bodies to develop and look after stadiums and fields on behalf of the ministry. Team managers for all the three football clubs highlighted that:

“There is need to put a committee in spear heading in safeguarding the football facilities for the clubs.”

The chairperson 3 for football club 3 had a different view when he indicated that:

“The running of football activities in the district should be independent completely from the national level to avoid a lot of elapses”.

4.12 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

The community should be highly involved and other stakeholders by putting the measures in safeguarding the football facilities. The chairperson for football club 3 during the interviews revealed that:

“The government should lease out the land parcel and in turn have a right to use the sporting facility, in line with their policies and have a share in revenues generated from the sporting events, recreational facilities, leasing of commercial spaces and sale of housing units. When the property is in the private hands people tend to fear in vandalizing the facility.”

The other chairperson for football club 1 commented that:

“It is better for the facilities to be sold to the private individuals and sale shares to the public so that policies are put in place in the running of the facilities.”

On the other hand the Council Planning Officer indicated that:

“For the proper safeguarding of the football facilities private ownership should be encouraged in the communities so that the owner will have a full responsibility in the running of the facilities.”

4.13 ORGANIZED ADMINISTRATION A SOLUTION TO FOOTBALL FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

It is important have an organized administration in any association or football club. The administration is centre pivot in running the affairs of the clubs. Football club 2 FGD-A2 complained and brought forward these revelations that:

“In our club we have unorganized administrations that just imposed themselves and shared the positions which affected the club due to the fact some people don’t recognize it.”

On the contrary the manager for football club 2 during the interviews lamented that:

“We have an organized management for our club which was appointed by the previous executive despite some people failing to recognize it based to their reasons.”

4.14 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In conclusion, as earlier highlighted in the overview of this chapter the findings of the study have been presented in line with the research objectives. The findings presented came from various targeted participants that comprised the club chairpersons, club team managers, club coaches, council planning officers, and athletes involved in football on the utilisation of the football facilities in selected clubs of Monze district, Southern province. The chapter has covered several thematic areas such as the evaluation of the standards of football facilities, an investigation in the utilisation and availability of football facilities, and assessing the maintenance of football facilities in selected clubs of Monze district. Among others, the study results showed that the standards of football facilities were of a low standard, the football pitches were not of correct dimensions (measurements), they were not covered with green grass, the football facilities were not frequently cut, management maintenance inspection was done once every three months, and that football facilities were not adequately protected. In the following chapter findings of this study will be discussed.

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS

5.1 OVERVIEW

The researcher in the previous chapter presented the research findings, on utilization of football facilities in selected clubs in the Monze district. Therefore, in this chapter, the findings of the study will be discussed in light of the research objectives which guided the study, as well as lining them to the theoretical framework which guided the research study and other related literature from chapter two. The results were discussed in line with the findings gotten from the interviews with the club chair persons, team managers, coaches and the council planning officer, and focus group discussions with the athletes. Unstructured observations were also used. The following objectives guided the study. To evaluate the standards of football facilities, to investigate the utilisation of football facilities, to analyse the maintenance of football facilities and establish the measures that has been put in place to safeguard the utilisation of football facilities in the selected clubs of Monze district. The chapter will wrap up with a summary at the end of the discourse.

5.2 THE STANDARDS OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

The unstructured observation to the football facilities by the researcher was necessary to establish the true picture on what was on the football clubs. Based on the research findings, it was observed that all the football facilities were of low standards. This was as a result of FAZ not inspecting the football facilities to ensure they were in compliance with international standards. This finding was related to Boillat (2014) who held that FAZ only inspected football facilities for those clubs which only qualifies into the supper league in Zambia. Football facilities of high quality play an essential role in the development of the sport and athletes. There was sufficient evidence that football facilities used in the clubs were of low quality as indicated in the statement given by the participants that the football facilities were not of the required standards, it can be concluded that football facilities' standards were of a low standard. As supported by Pannenberg (2010) that most community football facilities in the provinces and rural areas were in a poor state and do not meet the required standards. Therefore, need for rehabilitation and construction of football facilities to improve standards of the sport in the country. All football clubs are obliged to have good pitches which promote the participation of athletes. In support Chamoto (2009) asserted that infrastructure and its conditions have a theoretical influence on sporting behaviour. In the context of this study this

theory can encourage the football administrators and players to make use of all available resources either within or outside the community to improve football facilities in Monze district.

The Zambian government through the Ministry of Sport, Youth, and Child Development is committed to providing and maintaining football facilities that were more relevant to the needs of the athletes and society. This is to ensure the provision of football facilities to the athletes and other users with a vision to produce good athletes (National Sports Policy, 2012). One of the participants' Coach 3 from football club 3 stated that his team was almost transferred to go and play games in Maamba at Kkazeze stadium as a home ground since the ground in Monze did not meet the standard recommended by FAZ. It took Mr. Shatters to sacrifice his school football pitch for Lwengu International School. Thus, the club was taken just for people to have the honour and enjoy watching super league games. He further alluded that the goal post were made of wooden materials that were not recommended for use by FAZ and other international football governing bodies.

Several participants were not happy because the football facilities were of poor quality to be used for matches at any level. Since there are substandard football facilities in these clubs, the sport and athletes' development may be compromised in those communities. It is of common knowledge that good football facilities contribute to the good performance of the athletes and the club in general. A football pitch is known to be a training centre for athletes. Apart from the acquisition of values, attitudes, and skills, athletes were also expected to explore and develop their talents in football. Football pitches are one of the facilities which help to develop talent in the young ones. However, one of the athletes from FGD-A1 for football club 1 commented that: the football facilities' standards in the selected clubs were not properly marked where white lines would be seen by the players, spectators, referees, linesmen, and coaches. This finding is in line with Chipande (2017) indicated that this could have been attributed to the government's privatisation programme on the state-owned corporations that were significant funders of football sports clubs immediately resulted in the dilapidation of sports facilities and significantly restricting access to sporting opportunities.

The researcher viewed that as one of the sources of confusion among the athletes and other officials as it brought wrong decisions by football officials when handling the football matches. One of the coaches lamented that the playing fields were not ever-green throughout

the playing season so that they could act as grass carpet. It is of common knowledge that a playing field with proper grass carpet improves athletes' skills and act in reducing injuries to the athletes and other users.

The researcher also found that there were still clubs using goal posts made out of wood in this modern error. It came to the fore that goal posts were made out of wood instead of metallic and were not painted white colour for easy visibility by players. This can be deduced that some clubs did not know the requirements of the standard of football facilities as guided by the FAZ.

5.2.1 FOOTBALL PITCHES OF CORRECT DIMENSIONS

The study also found that the playing field's measurement was below the required criteria which were 60 metres by 95 metres. These findings were not in line with FIFA, 2007 in Gerdson (2008) the adult-sized football pitch was defined in 1897; 100 to 130 metres 50 to 100 metres for domestic matches; 110 to 120 metres by 70 to 80 metres for international matches. Some participants revealed that the football grounds were not marked in line with the laws of football. Most of the football pitches were wrongly marked. The clubs needed to have the same standards of playing fields to maintain quality and FAZ to monitor the development of the sport. The general picture on the standards of football facilities in clubs is that there are of low quality. On contrary the Chairperson 3 for football club 3 during interview commented that their football facility was generally up to the required standards. However, observations confirmed that the same pattern of sub-standards of playing fields and other facilities in the clubs are almost the same.

5.2.2 FOOTBALL PITCHES COVERED WITH GREEN GRASS

One of the ways to maintain manage football facilities is through cutting the grass on football grounds. Both coaches and athletes revealed that, the playing fields were desert like without grass which affected the athletes during trainings and competitions. This was more prominent from athletes who were usually involved in playing football on the same facilities of the clubs. Athletes expressed that mostly the bare land caused a lot of bruises on the bodies which could make them not to play some games due to the injuries from the same facilities. The study findings are in line with the finding of Pannenberg (2010) in Cameroon which indicated that the football facilities were still categorically below standard with the rest of

Africa and is nothing only a wall around the gravel ground. Participants were asked whether football pitches were covered with green grass all the time and the study results found that football facilities were of low standards, therefore, it can be summed up that the football pitches were devoid of green grass. In stressing on the same point, chairperson 3 from Football Club 3 lamented that: *“Our football pitch is in bad condition, you find that throughout the dry season is bare land which causes a lot of injuries to the players.”*

5.3 UTILISATION AND AVAILABILITY OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

5.3.1 UTILISATION OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

In line with the research objective number two (2), from the study findings it was indicated that the football facilities were utilised for various activities like celebrations such as teachers’ day, international nurse’s day, and AIDS day. This is due to the fact that the football clubs do not own the facilities. The finding is in line with Horny (2004) cited by Ugwuanyi, (2013), utilisation has to do with making use of available services at the individual's disposal. This means that these football facilities were open to any group of individuals in the selected clubs of Monze district. The findings were confirmed by coaches, chairpersons, managers, and the athletes who confessed that football facilities were utilised for many activities all the three clubs. These activities, which are not football-related, disturbed the training sessions and competitions for the clubs. For example, an agriculture commercial shows people dig and put up different structures in the playing fields. As a result, after the shows, many potholes would remain and broken wood poles, which causes a threat to the users. One of the coaches also revealed: that our district has been using football facilities to host various shows, such as agricultural shows. Further one of the club chairpersons shared the same view concerning the utilization of football facilities. He observed that some football clubs shared the playing fields since they are not adequate.

The issue of sharing the same football facilities by more than one club leads not to the proper caring and use of the facilities. The reason being that the majority of the people have I don’t care type of attitude. This finding was in line with Rismayanthi (2015) who contended that in an urban setup enough sports and training facilities of acceptable worldwide standards have to be made available in all sports. Such facilities can be utilised for leisure sporting activities and recreational events such as music concerts, church gatherings, and independence celebrations after an occasion. It was observed that football facilities were being used in so

many ways by the people within the community and from other communities of Monze. The utilisation of sports facilities is the extent of usage of football pitches, assembly grounds, volleyball fields, etc. Much as utilisation is related to availability, Chakraborty *et al.* (2011) in Ugwuanyi (2013), aver that utilisation of sports facilities is a complex phenomenon. According to Horny (2004) in Ugwuanyi (2013), utilization has to do with making use of available services that are at the disposal of an individual. The Progressive Utilisation theory by Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar (1921-1990) by Kaufman, & Wolff, (2010) used in this study indicated the importance of proper utilisation of football facilities for different community activities. The theory implied that, the more the football facilities for various activities, the more the athletes and other users acquire worthwhile and desirable skills, knowledge, and values needed for life.

As the objective sought to investigate the utilisation and availability of football facilities for different football clubs' activities, the theory by Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar was in line with the findings of this study regarding the football facilities that were utilised for different activities. The findings highlighted that the utilization of football facilities in the clubs contained various activities in the clubs of Monze district. It is argued that by Progressive Utilization theory would be optimisation in the utilisation of natural industrial and human resources, premised on cooperative coordination on a wide basis, ranging not only from local communities. Also to the larger extent regions and nations, including between the people of diverse geographical areas (Gista, 2004). The significance of the progressive utilisation theory in this research lies in its encouragement of the community to optimise the use of available natural resources as well as other resources that belong to agencies in the community where the football facilities are located. This theory besides encourages administrators and players to use all available resources either within or outside the community to improve the utilisation of football facilities. Kaufman & Wolff, (2010) viewed that use the playing field to advocate for political movements and social justice on the football facilities of clubs in Monze district.

Participants were asked whether football facilities were available and adequate in selected football clubs of Monze district. Based on the research findings revealed that there were inadequate of football facilities from the three selected clubs. This could have been attributed due to lack of space for expansion due to lack of proper urban planning by the council. This finding is supported by Hallmanna *et al.* (2012) argued that land space, for instance, for

infrastructure, is also a consideration that challenges municipalities concerning urban planning. This was evidenced by most of the participants whom the researcher interviewed indicated that they did not even own their grounds or football pitches. They indicated they solely depended on Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula, and other school football pitches. They further intimated that their football club did not have toilets, dressing rooms, parking areas, wall and wire fences, and so on. In this view Coach 3 for football club 3 had this to say: *“We don't even own ground or football pitch. We are solely dependent on the same Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula, and other school football pitches.”* Further, the study results showed that the shortage of facilities and sport-related equipment during the training session was common (Chamoto, 2009). The poor state and distribution of sports infrastructure do not entirely hinder people from participating in sports activities. There is also mass sport participation and higher participation levels from the population with inadequate facilities. This finding revealed that the utilization of football facilities had a lot of activities taking place which affected teams or clubs to fully use the football facilities. This was observed from the coaches from the three football clubs of Monze district who complained about other activities taking place in their playing fields disturbing the training sessions. This scenario was worrisome because it suggested that most of the time athletes were supposed to be training but could not (Chakraborty *et al.*, 2011). Team managers for football club 2 and 3 complained of not using the football facilities adequately due to various activities failing to have proper pieces of training.

Athletes from FGD-A2 and A3 for football club 2 and 3 seemed to have agreed with the team managers by stating that they could not use the football facilities fully so that they could acquire skills and knowledge. Therefore, it can be seen from the concerns attributed by the participants that the utilization of football facilities consisted of different activities. This was in line with Rismayanthi (2007) in the study titled Sports Facilities Management in the Sport Industry showed that the utilization of football facilities covered many activities. It is indicated in this study that some participants discoursed that football facilities were provided and properly utilised but not adequate for the development and improvement of sports. The results of the study agree with the findings by Kim (1995) that availability and utilization of facilities is the key component for sports development. On the contrary, the findings of the research carried by Matheson & Baade (2004) exposed that non-availability and improper use of football facilities created hindrance in the way of sports. The researcher disagreed with the above assertion because even if football facilities of good quality were available and used

well provided the communities don't value the importance of such facilities can remain a white elephant.

5.3.2 AVAILABILITY OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

Participants were asked whether football facilities were available and adequate in selected clubs of Monze district. The findings of the study showed that the football facilities were not adequate in the clubs that were selected. Based from the finding of the study it implied that there was a shortage of football facilities in the clubs selected. This was revealed by the participants who indicated that they solely depended on Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula, and other school football pitches in Monze district. This finding was in line with the findings of Sitima (2015) revealed that shortages of facilities significantly contribute to the failure of P.E. and sports in schools. The athletes from the three football clubs complained further that they did not have toilets, dressing rooms, parking areas, wall and wire fences, and so on. Khan (2017) noted that lack of availability of required football facilities adversely affects the performance of the athletes. In football, a lot of athletes in Monze district football clubs had lost their performance due to the non-availability of football facilities. The findings of Chamoto 2009 contradicted with the finding of Khan 2017 who showed show that poor state and distribution of sports infrastructure do not wholly hinder people from participating in sports activities. In order for athletes to acquire and excel in football they need more availability of football facilities to increase training skills, knowledge and performance.

The study also revealed that football grounds were being sold and the trend had continued for residential and commercial entities. From the finding of the study one of the council planning officers reported that some of the football pitches should be sold since they are located in the central business area. Furthermore, said that they need put up big commercial entities like Shopping malls in such areas instead of football facilities since they were not profit-making to the council. For example, what was supposed to be a parking area was turned into illegal shops and bus stops by the political cadres. The local councils must allocate and control land like football grounds for excellent maintenance and not demarcate these facilities to businessmen for other purposes. Nevertheless, what were still delaying the process of selling some football facilities such as Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula were the local people who strongly objected to the sale of the said property because of the name it bore as one of the freedom fighters? The study results indicated that the available parking space around the football pitches was not enough in comparison to the requirement of the viewership. The

findings were confirmed by coaches, chairpersons, and athletes who alluded that the football facilities were not enough. During the focus group discussion with the athletes, some athletes came out in open by saying that we share the football facilities with other teams during training and competitions. According to Manaye (2018:9), “Parking is an essential component in every car trip especially in the urban area context and plays a major role in the transport system since all vehicles require a parking location when they are not being used.” Roşca (2010) indicated that the city's local authorities should invest in creating a good public transport infrastructure so that the fans can use the public transport to come to the stadium and, by doing so, not use their cars. The finding of this study agrees with that of Dugalić and Belgrade (2013) whose study was based on the Challenges of Sports Facilities and Projects Management Maintenance in the XXI Century as they observe that lack of adequate parking space for passenger vehicles and even buses that transport sports teams were a common feature in Serbia.

Notwithstanding, participants for the same club highlighted that they shared one football pitches. It was concluded by the researcher that football facilities were very limited in football clubs in Monze district. One of the team managers stated that football facilities in the district were not adequate and that only available one needed to be improved with another stakeholders' help. It came to the fore that running a team or a club was very expensive. The researcher learnt that they did not own a football pitch but solely depended on the Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula stadium and other institutional football pitches. Diejomaoh, Akarah & Tayire (2015) conducted a study on the availability of facilities and equipment for Sports Administration at the Local Government Areas of Delta State, Nigeria. The results showed that Local Government Areas of Delta State provided facilities for soccer, athletics, basketball, volleyball general playgrounds to a high extent. The study further showed that the provision of equipment for soccer, basketball, volleyball, and table tennis was also high. However, apart from the sports listed above, facilities and equipment for the other sports in the study were very low. From the study findings, it could be inferred that the extent of provision of facilities and equipment by Local Governments in Delta State is low. Reddy (2005:108) confirmed that “The availability of infrastructure for various sports in selected states showed that only 29% of the coaches had expressed their satisfaction towards the availability of infrastructure.” Additionally, the inadequacy of football facilities was as a result of some clubs could only train twice a week.

5.4 MAINTENANCE OF FOOTBALL FACILITIES

In terms of managing the football facilities, it was found that the football facilities were not properly managed to ensure compliance with international football standards. This finding was in line with Odhiambo (2015) who revealed that sports grounds and sports halls lack proper maintenance and end up in a bad state. From the findings it was seen that football facilities were not managed and neglected by the football clubs. This was revealed from the responses participants who indicated that management maintenance of football facilities were not regularly done and the results of the study showed that the football facilities' management maintenance inspection was done *once every three months*. It can be concluded that no regular checks were done due to the lack of major tournaments in Monze district. One of the coaches highlighted that FAZ only came to inspect football facilities when a team from division one qualified to participate in the Super League. According to Schwarz *et al.* (2015:2), “The goal of facility maintenance is to organize and supervise the safe and secure maintenance and operation of the facility in a financially and environmentally sound manner.” Also, Singh (2006) indicated that sports facilities' management maintenance's major role is to create safe, healthy environments for all sporting users. Football facilities should provide good opportunities for emotional, cognitive, perceptual, and social growth of all different groups within any given community. It is important to remember that all sports managers, coaches, team leaders, and facility managers of any football club or organisation should understand football facilities' basic elements. This would mean that each club needed to prioritise the proper maintenance of the football facilities to improve athletes' performances.

It was also revealed in the study that people were encroaching on the football pitches by putting up buildings near or around them. From the findings, there was no control from the local authority on the illegal land allocation on the football facilities by the cadres in Monze district. The council planning officer showed ignorance on the allocation of plots on football facilities in Monze district. But the FGD 2 and 3 accused the local authority of being behind the illegality. It was indicated that the football pitches were surrounded by legal and illegal structures like shops and dwelling places. Paradoxically, the council that was supposed to be the key custodian of football pitches was at the forefront of leasing this land to the community. Even so, it was observed by the researcher that football facilities are regard as bare land without any importance the community. Focus group discussion from the athletes

contended that most football facilities were found that people demarcated the football facilities into plots for their private use and with cattle grazing especially during the rainy season. This implied that football pitches were being destroyed by people and animals left footprints. In the negative sense, particularly by municipalities and residents living in the areas, it has been indicated by Van Dam (2000:137) that “the issues of form, function, and location of football stadiums were increasingly questioned concerning the problems that these stadiums generated.”

The findings of the study indicated that football pitches were characterised by a lack of water so much that they looked like deserts without grass. Water is crucially important not only for grass growth, which acts as a natural carpet for players and match officials but also for bathing purposes and washing of various paraphernalia of football. Therefore, the researcher concluded that the football facilities in the area under review lacked green grass carpet throughout the year due to lack of water. Literature from this study of chapter two pointed out that the water supply to most of the football facilities is a challenge. Also the findings were confirmed by the club chairpersons and coaches who affirmed that water was lacking on the facilities. During focus group discussions with the athletes, some athletes expressed that the water was a challenge as they took their own water during training and competition sessions due to lack of water. Chadwick and Hamil (2010:229) posit that “While the impact of water restrictions has been profound on most football teams ... The future of those sports that cannot conduct their competitions is in jeopardy as the sports development pathway is obstructed due to lack of water available for the facilities.”

The findings of the study indicated that the football club employed people guarding football facilities. One of the team managers noted that the maintenance team inspected the playing fields once and had to put the caretakers for the facilities. It also came out strongly from the chairperson and focus group discussion for football club 3 indicating that the caretaker was only given accommodation as a payment for taking care of the facilities. Schwarz *et al.* (2015:2) postulate that “Facility maintenance is an all-encompassing term referring to the maintenance and care of commercial and non-profit buildings, including but not limited to sports facilities, including heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC); electrical; plumbing; sound and lighting systems; cleaning grounds keeping, and housing keeping; securing; and general operations.”

The research revealed that the local council provided some funds in maintaining the football facilities and offered periodic inspection on the football facilities. On the contrary, one of the chairpersons revealed that the clubs were not receiving any assistance in terms of finances from the local authority towards the maintenance of the facilities. This finding was in line with Dube and Gundani (2018) who demonstrated that managing sports facilities and equipment is negligible at the Kwekwe City council. It was also confirmed by all FGD from the clubs by revealing that the football facilities in Monze district are not being taken care. Mostly athletes mobilises themselves to maintain the facilities. It further showed no regular inspection and supervision of sports facilities and equipment available at the Kwekwe City council. Therefore, they suggested that the city council should abandon the use of old and exhausted equipment, maintenance and repair are inappropriate to the extent that the equipment would be possible to re-use; otherwise, leaving such equipment is the best way to follow safety rules. Though there are managers of sports facilities and equipment at the Kwekwe City council, they do not replace or repair damaged sports facilities and equipment. Furthermore, there is no disciplinary committee which is instituted to probe the misuse of sports facilities and equipment at the Kwekwe City council.

Sports facilities which are provided in the selected football clubs are found with poor maintenance. In that case, it can be safely concluded that it has a more severe impact on the financial state and hurts community development and social change of the area concerned. Generally speaking, poor maintenance does not only involve sports facilities in communities under study, but it has a bearing on the nation. Bray (2006) viewed that successful maintenance of football facilities should be done step by step approach with the primary objective in priorities of the club. This is brought to the fore that decisions to be taken all activities are done in order of importance. This can be deduced to the fact that any club needed to prioritise the maintenance of football facilities by developing plans both in the short-term and in the long-term. This means that it would assist to manage the clubs and help administrators organising activities for the benefit of the club.

5.4 MEASURES OF SAFEGUARDING FOOTBALL FACILITIES

5.4.1 DECENTRALIZATION OF SPORTS ADMINISTRATION

According to Smith (2014) policy support Institutional framework, increased capital investments and successful large-scale hosting of events can boost the development of football sport in Zambia. However, this can only be done if there is proper management of football facilities.

The Ministry of Youth, Sports and Child Development has been established by the Government of the republic of Zambia to create infrastructure, achieve excellence in national and international sporting events, and build capacity for broad-based sports. But this organization or ministry has never been very active to initiate and implement football policies that are beneficial to the maintenance and development of football facilities in Monze district. Therefore, to maintain and develop football facilities, there was need to fully and practically decentralize this ministry. In short there should be active organisation authorities or bodies to develop and look after stadiums and fields on behalf of the ministry. On the other hand, sports being largely a state subject, the bulk of the infrastructure are under the purview of state governments. As a result, states fund the development of sports and related infrastructure according to their priorities. A comprehensive and uniform approach towards the development of sporting infrastructure across the country was lacking. While the government had launched initiatives such as introducing physical education as a subject in primary and secondary curriculum, many schools lack the requisite infrastructure for the successful implementation of these initiatives.

In line with the above impacts, William & Kirubakar (2019)) has argued that many Indian smart cities have identified potential opportunities and are coming up with world-class sporting infrastructure facilities. In a related matter has given an example of the Odisha state government which recently announced the establishment of ‘Kalinga International Sports City’ in Bhubaneswar, which is also being developed as a smart city. There are also plans of developing four world-class satellite stadiums for hosting international sporting events in Cuttack, Sambalpur, Berhampur, and Rourkela. Moreover, integrated sports complexes will also be established in other major cities of the state. This means that such initiatives can also be applied in our football management here in Zambia. A special purpose vehicle (SPV) can

also be formed for the construction of a world-class multi-sport residential Smart Sport City in the Monze town. In the same vein for sports infrastructure development, the government should undertake initiatives like a grant scheme with funding for infrastructure creation and setting up of synthetic turfs and surfaces, also government to allocate some money to the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Child Development to promote football sport facilities at the grass-roots level of the clubs.

Private sector participation in sports infrastructure development is very important. The private sector is a key stakeholder in the Indian sporting ecosystem. In particular, for sports infrastructure development, private entities contribute towards areas such as development and maintenance of sports facilities and talent development. Significant investments are required for various purposes such as redevelopment and maintenance of existing sports infrastructure, establishment of new stadiums and training centers, and setting up of sports universities. The government should explore and encourage investments through the public private partnership initiate in order to develop training and high-performance centers across the country and to build modern sporting infrastructure suitable for the future.

For example, in India's Sports Revitalization Action Plan, emphasis has been laid by NITI Aayog on encouraging private sector participation in the development of sporting infrastructure. Modern forms of PPP like Refurbish, Operate, Maintain and Transfer (ROMT), along with traditional forms like Renovate, Modernize and Operate (RMO) and Build, Operate Transfer (BOT) facilitate the participation of the private sector in the development, maintenance and operation of multi-purpose sporting facilities. These forms also enable adequate risk sharing amongst the involved stakeholders and ensure mitigation by parties who have expertise in it. William & Kirubakar (2019) further argued that several conglomerates fund large-scale, holistic sport programs were released to support talent development as part of their corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. Conglomerates have been investing in the establishment of academies and training centers for a wide range of sports disciplines, including hockey, football, tennis and athletics. High-performance training centers have been established in various parts of the country with facilities such as international coaches, nutritionists, and mental and physical trainers. This is the more reason why there is need for governments embark on schemes to support the development of sports academies by the private sector to identify sporting talent in the country, and an increase in

the share of sports investment from CSR budgets by the private sector will be a positive step in this direction.

5.4.2 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

In accordance with the concept of PPP-based Sports policy, the development of new sports infrastructure on the outskirts of a city. This means government leasing out the facility to the private sector entity for a period of ninety-nine years. The private sector entity will in turn develop the facility, maintain and operate it, and then hand it back to the government on expiry of the lease. The salient features of this model are as follows: It will house state-of-the-art sports facilities (stadiums, training facilities, academies), educational institutions, residential complexes, commercial spaces, manufacturing zones for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) operating in the sports industry, restaurants, and other recreational facilities.

The government should lease out the land parcel and in turn have a right to use the sporting facility, and have a share in revenues generated from the sporting events, recreational facilities, leasing of commercial spaces and sale of housing units. The private entity will be incentivized in terms of fast approvals on project development through single window clearances, tax relaxations, sale/lease of commercial spaces and housing units, and revenues generated through recreational facilities.

The community benefits from the availability of world-class sporting facilities and educational institutions, and improved connectivity. The benefits to the government, community and private entity be similar to those of the Greenfield model, with the additional benefits of available land to the government and lower expenditure on developing the facility for the private entity. In addition to the above SSZ models, optimum utilization of existing sports facilities can be supported by adopting the following approaches. On the other hand, there are government-owned college and university grounds, community centres, sporting facilities and grounds owned by urban local bodies, grounds owned by Resident Welfare Associations, and facilities owned by private entities. These facilities are largely neglected and ignored in terms of utilisation and maintenance. Also, a majority of the Indian sports infrastructure facilities are mainly used for hosting international, national, state-, and district-level games and competitions only. As a result, the occupancy rates of the facilities remain

low and they are financially dependent on the regulatory authorities for operations and maintenance.

5.4.3 ORGANIZED ADMINISTRATION A SOLUTION TO FOOTBALL FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

It is well known fact there is no clear hierarchical arrangement and coordination of the roles of government sports agents and those of the national sports federations and organizations. The various national sports federations and organizations tend to operate independently from the government agents that are in charge of sports but only appear to work together in times of need, and for convenience. Further the schools organize inter-school sports around the country. It is through this competition that a lot of new talents are revealed. However, during such competitions, the only thing that sports council executives do is to get there and read long scripts at the opening and closing ceremonies.

The athletes at the end of the competition go back to their regions and villages to wait for another year or two for another regional's event. What should happen next after the inter-schools? How many school athletes are recruited to join regional teams? Is the hierarchy functional so that regional level athletes are refined and recruited to join teams? Goenka & Kalra, (2019). Further, the sports industry face is keeping up with the pace of technological advancements. Many fans connect with their favourite teams through social media, which puts pressure on teams to constantly keep updating their Facebook timelines and Twitter feeds. Likewise, venues must also keep up with the pace. Not having wifi can be a major turn off for fans who want to stay connected throughout the game. Thus, if teams are not proactive with social media and do not have the capability of enticing fans with modern technology, fans will simply not follow them nor go to games in person.

If technology wasn't difficult enough, the sports industry is faced with the challenge of finding game day experiences that simply cannot be experienced at home. Furthermore, the world is constantly changing. Thus, the sports industry is faced with the challenge of trying to predict the next trend, the next big idea that will capture their audience. Coupling this challenge with that of technology, it's clear that some sports teams and venues always be at odds. For example, a venue might just catch up with the current times only to find out that something new has come into play. While the future is nearly impossible to predict, it might

be worthwhile for the sports industry to study trends and attempt to predict what will be popular in the future (Goenka & Kalra, 2019). The following are some of possible solution to the challenges that sport administrators face in Zambia. There is urgent to professionalize the management of sports in the country. A requirement for professional training in sports management and or related fields as criteria for appointment or election into management positions should emphasize and enforced. Such an undertaking is squarely in the hands of the relevant government authorities that are responsible for policy formulation and implementation (Pawar & Kumar, 2019).

The National Sports Council should come to a realisation that athletes don't drop from the skies; instead it takes years of training and dedication to develop an athlete. For this reason, they need to work in close contact with the all sport administrators. The National Sports Council should be staunch participant at all football clubs' competitions to scout for these talents. Also, the Sports Council should develop training programs for these athletes and follow up with their educational and sports goals, (Hanus *et al.*, 2019)). For instance, we all witnessed good athletes from the Caribbean Islands during the Olympics, but what we do not know is that most of these athletes develop their talents while on educational scholarships in Canada, USA, England, Germany and other countries abroad. We can do so too if we do not have adequate facilities at the moment.

In the developed countries, like the USA, The Education Department oversees all inter-school sports when talents are unearthed. The organization works close with regional, as well football local coaches, who follow up with the athletes with good counselling services, equipment and other pertinent training materials. Athletes are advised on future competitions, training events etc. We do not have a clear view for sports development in the country. Should Zambian Sports, in part, be school-based? If yes, then we have not done much in that aspect. Schools can produce talents if sports development is targeted, in part, to schools, colleges and universities Sugden, (2010).

Looking at the greed creeping in sports administration, there is urgent need to reform constitutions that there are term limits, starting with the National Olympic Committee to the NSCZ and the Football Association of Zambia, to avoid having executive committees for life No single individual should be allowed to go beyond two terms whether he or she claims to have connections locally or internationally, Sugden, (2010). The national sports council

should develop a new system in appointing national association members. Selection of officials and sports stake holders should include educated sports personnel, former athletes and not business men. Also, in selecting committee members, a fraction of members should be from these departments as well as previous athletes who will be there not for monetary gains but for the love of their country and sports. Also, since they have studied about the fields, such as ethics of sports, they will perform better than the laymen that we have on the committees, (Ugwuanyi, 2013). It's about time that the sports council creates world class gyms for our players. We need work out equipment for cardio development, such as tread mills and free weights for muscle and power development. Also, there is the need for top level coaches to train our athletes. They should promote more coaching courses and also sponsor our coaches to training programs around the world to improve our quality of coaching.

Also, the Zambia education service should introduce their sports clinics in the various regions. Also, there was need to revise the physical education curriculum in our schools. The Government should institute all kinds of incentives for companies that sponsor athletes and competitions. These incentives can be in the form of tax breaks. Also, the government should allocate money for such competitions like national sports festivals that should be organized periodically. In order for sports organizations to address various issues affecting sports and changing situations and perceptions, it is imperative for them to regularly review their constitutions that govern their operations. However, the duration of time over which the organizations' constitutions should be in force is hardly spelt out or specified. As such, some national sports federations and organizations tend to use outdated constitutions that are out of touch with prevailing circumstance.

5.5 SUMMARY

This chapter sought to discuss the findings of the study based on the research objectives. From the presentation of results on the investigating of the utilization of football facilities in selected clubs of Monze district. The study showed that the standards of football facilities were of low quality. Playing fields were not ever-green throughout the playing season to act as grass carpet, and it came to the fore that goalposts were made out of wood instead of metallic and were not painted white. The study also found that the playing field's measurement was below the required standards, 60 metres by 95 metres. The utilisation of football facilities, the findings indicated that the football facilities were utilised for various activities like celebrations such as teachers' day, international nurse's day, and AIDS day. This theory implies that the more the football facilities for various activities, the more the athletes and other users acquire worthwhile and desirable skills, knowledge, and values needed for life.

In terms of managing the football facilities, it was found that the football facilities were not adequately addressed to ensure compliance with international football standards. Football facilities should provide good opportunities for emotional, cognitive, perceptual, and social growth of all different groups within any given community. It is important to remember that all sports managers, coaches, team leaders, and facility managers of any football club or organisation should understand football facilities' essential elements. The following chapter seeks to give the summary, conclusion, and recommendation of the study.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 OVERVIEW

This study was to investigate the utilisation of football facilities in selected clubs of the Monze district. The previous chapter presented the discussion of the findings of the study in line with the research objectives. The objectives of the study were: to evaluate the standards of football facilities; investigate the utilisation and availability of football facilities and to examine how football facilities are maintained in selected clubs of Monze District. Furthermore, the recommendations and suggestions for future research in this study are also provided.

6.2 CONCLUSION

The study's research title was to investigate on the utilisation of football facilities in selected clubs of Monze district. The study found that the standards of football facilities were of low quality. Playing fields were not ever-green throughout the playing season to act as grass carpet, and it came to the fore that goal posts were made out of wood instead of metallic and were not painted white. The study also found that the playing field's measurement was below the required standards, 60 metres by 95metres. The study found that football facilities were utilised for various activities like celebrations such as teachers' day, international nurse's day, and AIDS day. Our football facilities have been used for Political Campaigns by various political parties whenever they dram up the support of their candidates during the by-election and general elections. The study results indicated that there were no sufficient football facilities in the three selected clubs. However, it was revealed that football grounds were being sold and the trend had continued for residential and commercial entities. The local council also indicated that some of the pitches should be sold since they were located in the central business area. What was supposed to be parking area was turned into illegal shops and bus stops by the political cadres. The study results indicated that the available parking space around the football pitches was not enough in comparison to the requirement of the viewership. In terms of maintaining the football facilities, it was revealed that the football facilities were not properly maintained. To ensure compliance with international football standards, FAZ only came to inspect football facilities when a team from division one qualified to participate in the Super League.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were made based on the research findings:

- a) Due to inadequate and substandard of football facilities in clubs. There is need to provide adequate and standard football facilities for all football clubs in each district by the government.
- b) Football facilities were utilised for various activities. There is need for the football club maintenance to optimise the utilisation of the district's football facilities.
- c) Football facilities were not adequately managed to ensure compliance with international football standards. There is need for the Ministry of Local Government to work hand in hand with the Ministry of Sports, Youth and Child Development to manage football facilities. There is an urgent need for all football administrators should be held responsible for the lack of maintenance of sports facilities, equipment, and supplies where necessary.
- d) Lack of regular and periodic inspection for football facilities. There is need for the Ministry of Sports, Youth, and Child Development to liaise with FAZ so that regular and periodic inspections of football facilities can be carried out to ensure that they are to the expected standards.
- e) Lack of decentralisation of FAZ to run football in provinces. There is an urgent need for the Ministry of Sports, Youth, and Child Development to decentralise FAZ to spearhead the development of football facilities in each province.
- f) There is great need for the Government, business community, and other interested parties to provide whatever assistance they can in the district's furtherance of football facilities.
- g) Lack of title deeds. There is urgent need for football clubs to have title deeds so that instances of encroachment or competition for land can come to an end.

6.4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

There is need to establish a relationship that exists between football facilities utilisation and economic development. The research was conducted in Monze district; there is a need to undertake a study in other districts of other provinces.

REFERENCES

- Abawari, Y.A. (2013). Investigating Factors that Affect the Development of Football in South Nation Nationalities and Peoples Region: With Particular Reference to Kaffa Zone. Master Thesis, Addis Ababa University
- Adams, D. (2009). A social inclusion strategy for Tasmania. Department of Premier and Cabinet.
- Aizawa, K., Wu, J., Inoue, Y., & Sato, M. (2018). Long-term impact of the Tokyo 1964 Olympic Games on sport participation: A cohort analysis. *Sport Management Review*, 21(1), 86-97.
- African Union (2008). The Policy Framework for the Sustainable Development of Sport in Africa. Accra, Ghana.
- Akinsola, O. E., Fapohunda, J. A., Ogunsanmi, O. E., & Fatokun, A. O. (2012). Evaluation of the scenarios of facilities maintenance management of sports complexes in southwest Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 5(4), 99.
- Altheide, D. L., & Johnson, J. M. (1994). Criteria for Assessing Interpretive Validity in Qualitative Research. In N. K. Denzin & Y. S. Lincoln (Eds.). *Handbook of Qualitative Research*, pp. 485-499. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.
- Aluko, K., & Adodo, S. M. (2011). A conceptual analysis of school sports development in Nigeria. *African Research Review*, 5(5), 394-403.
- Amdemariam, H. (2015). *Challenges in Organizing Football Clubs: The Case of Kirkos Sub City Addis Ababa*, Master Thesis, University of Addis Ababa
- Amri, H. F. H., Wahab, S. A., Salamuddin, N., & Harun, M. T. (2016, November). An Overview of Local Authority and Stadium Corporation Sports Facility Maintenance Management Practices in Malaysia. In *International Colloquium on Sport Science, Exercise, Engineering and Technology* (pp. 101-108). Springer, Singapore
- Araújo, F. P., Miller, K. C., & Manner, C. K. (2014). The Effect of Brazilian Soccer Club Infrastructure and Player Experience on Individual Player Success. *Journal of Physical Education and Sports Management*, 1(1), 93-99.
- Athanasopoulou, P., Skourtis, G., Zafeiropoulou, G., Siomkos, G., & Assiouras, I. (2012). Investigating the importance of sports facilities & staff for football fans. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, 2(1), 1-7.

- Attride-Stirling, J. (2001). Thematic networks: An analytic tool for qualitative research. *Qualitative Research*, 1(3), 385-405.
- Banda, D. (2017). Sport for development and global public health issues: a case study of National Sports Associations. *AIMS public health*, 4(3), 240.
- Beenackers, M.A., Kamphuis, C.B.M., Burdorf, A., Mackenbach, J.P. & van Lenthe, F.J. (2011). Sports participation, perceived neighborhood safety, and individual cognitions: how do they interact. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, 8(76). Retrieved from <http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/8/1/76>.
- Berg, B.L. (2009). *Qualitative research methods*. Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Bergsgard, N. A., Houlihan, B., Mangset, P., Nødland, S. I., & Rommetvedt, H. (2009). *Sport policy*. Routledge.
- Bergsgard, N.A., Houlihan, B., Mangset, P., Nodland, S.I., & Rommetvedt, H. (2007). *Sport policy. A comparative analysis of stability and change*. Oxford: Butterworth
- Bharti, R. (2018). *Study of Sports facilities and Sports Excellence in Colleges Affiliated to Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University*, Ph.D. Thesis, Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University.
- Bogatec, N & Vidau, Z. (2020). *A Community of the Heart of Europe: Slovans in Italy and the Challenge of the Third Millennium*. New York: Cambridge Scholars Publishing. Heinemann.
- Bohlmann, H. R., & Van Heerden, J. H. (2008). Predicting the economic impact of the 2010 FIFA World Cup on South Africa. *International Journal of sport management and marketing*, 3(4), 383-396.
- Boillat, C., Poli, R., & Rodrigues, D. (2014). *Governance models across football associations and leagues*. Editions CIES.
- Braun, V., Clarke, V., Hayfield, N., & Terry, G. (2019). Thematic analysis. *Handbook of research methods in health social sciences*, 843-860.
- Braun, V. & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3(2), 77-101.
- Bronfenbrenner, U. & Morris, P.A. (2006). The bioecological model of human development. In R.M. Lerner & W. Damon (Eds.), *Handbook of child psychology (6th ed.): Vol.1, Theoretical models of human development* (pp. 793–828). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- Bryman, A. (2004). *Social Research Methods*. New York: Oxford Press.

- Bryman, A. (2001). *Social Research Methods*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Burns, A & Babbie, E.R. (2011). *Understanding Nursing Research- eBook: Building an Evidence-Based Practice*. 5th Edition. Saunders.
- CEN (2006) – Facility Management - Part 1: Terms and definitions. EN 15221-1. Brussels: Comité Européen de Normalisation.
- Chadwick, S and Hamil, S. (2010). *Managing Football: An International Perspective*. New York: Elsevier
- Chipande, D.H. (2016). *The Structural Adjustment of football in Zambia: Politics, Decline, and Dispersal, 1991-1994*. *International journal history of sports*. The University of Zambia.
- Chipande, D.H. (2009). *Introduction and Development of Competitive Football in Zambia (1930-1969)*. Master thesis. Norwegian School of Sport Science.
- Chipindi, F. M. (2009). The quality-quantity trade-off: implications of expanded enrolments at two of Zambia's public universities. *Unpublished master's dissertation*. University of Zambia (UNZA), Zambia.
- Christiansen, M. L. (NY). *Vandalism Control Management for Parks and Recreational Areas*. Venture Publishing, Inc.
- Clarke, P.B. (2006). *New Religions in Global Perspectives: A Study of Religious Change in the Modern world*. London: Routledge
- Creswell, J.W & Creswell, J.D. (2018). *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approach Fifth Edition*. London: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Creswell, J.W. (2007). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches*. Second Edition. London: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Criage, E. (1998). *Routledge Encyclopedia of philosophy. Sociology of knowledge to Zoroastrianism*, Routledge (Taylor & Francis) ISBN04516916x
- Dam, F. van (2000). *Refurbishment, redevelopment, or relocation? The changing form and location of football stadiums in the Netherlands*. *Area*, 32(2), 133-143.
- Davydova, E. V., Fagina, S. S., Vashlyeva, I. V., & Volovik, T. V. (2019). Research on The Development of Sports Infrastructure in Russia. *Revista Espacios*, 40(30).
- De Bosscher, V., De Knop, P., Van Bottenburg, M., & Shibli, S. (2006). A conceptual framework for analysing sports policy factors leading to international sporting success. *European sport management quarterly*, 6(2), 185-215.

- Diejomaoh, S.O.E., Akarah, E & Tayire, F.O. (2015). Availability of Facilities and Equipment for Sports Administration at the Local Government Areas of Delta State, Nigeria, *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies MC SER Publishing, Rome-Italy Vol 4 No 2 July 2015*
- Draft, R. L. (2008). *New Era of Management*. Manson, OH: Thomson South-Western.
- Dube, A & Gundani, D.P.M. (2018). Assessing Management Practices of Sports Facilities and Equipment by the Municipality Council, *International Journal of Science and Healthcare Research Vol.3; Issue: 2; April-June 2018*
- Dugalić, S., & Krsteska, A. (2011). Challenges of sports facilities and project management in the XXI century. *SCIENCE & PRACTICE*, 59.
- Eime, R. M., Harvey, J., Charity, M. J., Casey, M., Westerbeek, H., & Payne, W. R. (2017). The relationship of sport participation in the provision of sports facilities and socioeconomic status: a geographical analysis. *Australian and New Zealand journal of public health*, 41(3), 248-255.
- Elmusharaf, K. (2013). Introduction to qualitative research: Training course in sexual and reproductive health research. *Geneva. University of Medical Science and Technology*.
- Franck, E. P. (2014). Financial fair play in European club football-what is it all about? *The University of Zurich, Department of Business Administration, UZH Business Working Paper*, (328).
- Fried, G., & Kastel, M. (2020). *Managing sport facilities*. Human Kinetics Publishers.
- Gallardo, L., Burillo, P., García-Tascón, M., & Salinero, J. J. (2009). The ranking of the regions with regard to their sports facilities to improve their planning in sport: The case of Spain. *Social Indicators Research*, 94(2), 297-317.
- Gallardo Frías, L., Figueroa Garavagno, C., & Toledo Jofré, M. I. Centro De Arte: Motor De Transformación De La Metrópolis Contemporánea. Caso Cerrillos, Santiago de Chile.
- Garner, B.A. (2004). *Black's Law Dictionary*. Eighth Edition. Thomson: West
- Ghista, D. N. (2004). Social-economic democracy and the world government. *world scientific Journal. Pp (38) ISBN98/2385096*.
- Giulianotti, R., Hognestad, H., & Spaaij, R. (2016). Sport for development and peace: Power, politics, and patronage. *Journal of Global Sport Management*, 1(3-4), 129-141.

- Goenka, B. K., & Kalra, R. (2019). Sports infrastructure: Transforming the Indian sports ecosystem.
- Hall, S., Marciani, L., Cooper, W. E., & Phillips, J. (2010). Needs, concerns, and future challenges in security management of NCAA Division I football events: An intercollegiate facility management perspective. *Journal of Venue and Event Management*, 1(2), 1-16.
- Hallmann, K., Wicker, P., Breuer, C., & Schönherr, L. (2012). Understanding the importance of sports infrastructure for participation in different sports—findings from multi-level modeling. *European sport management quarterly*, 12(5), 525-544.
- Harun, M, T., Salamudin, N & Hushin, H.F (2013) Appraisal of the Sports Facilities Maintenance Management Practices of Malaysian Stadium Corporations.
- Hanus, R., Mazur, D & Kreischer, C. (2019). *Methods and Techniques of Signal Processing in Physical Measurements*. Springer: Switzerland AG
- Hefferman, T.M. (2000). *A Student's Guide to Studying Psychology*. Sussex: Psychology Press Ltd
- Heinemann, K. (2005). Sport and the welfare state in Europe. *European Journal of Sport Science*, 5(4), 181188.
- Hadzik, A., & Grabara, M. (2014). Investments in recreational and sports infrastructure as a basis for the development of sports tourism on the example of spa municipalities. *Polish journal of sport and tourism*, 21(2), 97-101.
- Inayatullah, S.T. (ed). (2009). *Global Transformation and World Futures: Knowledge, Economy, and Society. Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems. Volume 2. Oxford: EOLSS Publishers Co. Ltd*
- Iversen, E. B., & Cuskelly, G. (2015). Effects of different policy approach on sports facility utilisation strategies. *Sport Management Review*, 18(4), 529-541.
- Kasonde, S. N. (2013). *Writing a Research Proposal in Educational Research*. Lusaka, Zambia. The University of Zambia Press (UNZA Press).
- Karadakis, K., Kaplanidou, K., & Karlis, G. (2010). Event leveraging of mega sport events: a SWOT analysis approach. *International Journal of Event and Festival Management*.
- Kaufman, P., & Wolff, E. A. (2010). Playing and protesting: Sport as a vehicle for social change. *Journal of sport and social issues*, 34(2), 154-175

- Keffa N. Ng'Ang'A & Sharleen K.A.B.B.I.S.Auma, (2016). *A Case Study of The Unsustainable Facilities Management Practices In Major Sports Stadia In Kenya; The Case Study Of Safaricom Sports Complex And Nyayo National Stadium In Nairobi City County*. AfRES afres2016_130, African Real Estate Society (AfRES).
- Kerlinger, F.N. (1969). Research in Education. In R. Ebel, V. Noll, & R. Bauer (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Education* (4th ed., pp.1127-1134). New York: Macmillan.
- Kim D, Kim SY (1995) QUESC: An instrument for assessing the service quality of sports centers in Korea. *Journal of sport management* 9(2): 208-220
- Kombo, D. K., & Tromp, D. L. (2018). Proposal and thesis writing: An introduction. *Nairobi: Pauline's Publications Africa*, 5, 814-30.
- Kool, R. (2016). Football stadiums and urban development. Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen.
- Kraaykamp, G., Oldenkamp, M., & Breedveld, K. (2013). Starting a sport in the Netherlands: A life-course analysis of the effects of individual, parental and partner characteristics. *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 48(2), 153-170.
- Kumar, R. (2014). *Research Methodology: A step-by-step guide for beginners*. (4th ed). Sage: London, UK.
- Landa, K. (2017). *Football Shirt Sponsorship & Firm Value: An Event Study*. Master Thesis, Handelshøyskolen ved HiOA
- Lago, U., Simmons, R., Szymanski, S. (2006). *The Financial Crisis in European Football*, *Journal of Sports Economics*, 7, p. 3-12
- Manaye, M. (2018). *Analyzing and Optimization of Car Parking Space for Addis Ababa City Case of Addis Ketema sub-city*. Master Thesis, Addis Ababa University.
- Manzoor Khan, Alamgir Khan and Salahuddin Khan (2017). Allocation & Utilization of Sports Amenities. *Res Inves Sports Med*. 1(1). RISM.000503.
- Matheson VA, Baade RA (2004) Mega- sporting events in developing nations: playing the way to prosperity? *South African Journal of Economics* 72(5): 1085-1096.
- Mchunu, S.T. A. (2008). *Reasons for Nonparticipation in Sport by Black Learners at Secondary School Level*. Master Thesis, University of South Africa
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook* (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Misener, L. (2015). Leveraging parasport events for community participation: Development of a theoretical framework. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 15(1), 132-153.

- MSYCD. (2012). National Sports Policy. Lusaka. Government Complex Printers.
- MSYCD. (2017). The Business of Sports in Zambia. Director of Sport and Child Development presentation to the British Chamber of Commerce. www.britishchamberzambia.org
- Mugenda, O. M. & Mugenda, A. G. (1999). Research methods: Quantitative and Qualitative approaches. Nairobi: Acts Press
- Mwangi, P.R. (2011). Evaluation of Available Football Resources and their Influence on Performance of Kenya Football Premier League Teams, Master Thesis, Kenyatta University
- Neuendorf, K. A. (2019). 18 Content analysis and thematic analysis. *Advanced Research Methods for Applied Psychology*, 211
- Nirav, J. (2012). *Physical Education*. Gothenburg's: Free Press.
- Nwankwo, G. O. (2017). Inadequate Funding and Substandard Facilities as Determinants of Risks Associated with Football Leagues in South-South Geo-Political Zone of Nigeria; Implications for Sports Counselling. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol, 5(1)*.
- Obi, C.M. (2006). Availability and utilization of instructional material for teaching and learning Agricultural Science in Secondary Schools in Okigwe Education zone of Imo state. Unpublished\ M.ED. Thesis Department of Vocational Teachers Education, University of Nigeria Nsukka.
- Odhiambo, D.A. (2015). The hosting of major Sports Events in Developing Countries: What can Kenya learn from South Africa? Ph.D. Thesis, University of Central Lancashire
- Okyere. T., Abieraba, R.S.K & Osman, A. (2019). An Assessment of Sports Facilities in Senior High Schools and their Effects on Sports Development in the Tano North And South Districts Of Ghana, *British Journal of Education Vol.7, No.2, pp.121-139, February 2019*
- Orodho, A.J., & Kombo, D.K. (2002). *Research methods*. Nairobi: Kenyatta University.
- Orodho, A. J. (2003). Essentials of educational and social science research methods. *Nairobi: Masola Publishers, 54, 71-82*.
- Pannenburg, A. (2010). Football in Africa. Amsterdam: Helga Van Kampen and Edwin Van Timmeren, programme sport & Development, NCDO, Amsterdam.
- Panton, M. (2017). *How do stakeholders influence stadium-led regeneration?* (Doctoral dissertation, Birkbeck, University of London).

- Pawar, S.S & Kumar, A. (2019). Utilization of Sports Facilities in Government and Private Schools of Delhi: A Comparative Analysis, *International Journal of Physical Education and Sports Sciences Vol. 14, Issue No. 2, April-2019, ISSN 2231-3745*
- Goenka & Kalra. (March 2019). Sports infrastructure: Transforming the Indian sports ecosystem.
- Reddy, P.A, (2005). *Sports Promotion in India*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
- Rismayanthi, C. (2007). Sports Facilities Management in the Sport Industry. *The Development of Sport Industry: Promoting Marketing Strategy*, 86.
- Roşca V. (2010). Sustainable Development of a City by using a Football Club, Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest, Piata Romana
- Rubin and Babbie (2009). *Essential Research Methods for Social Work*. 2nd Edition. Cengage Learning
- Schoop, F.B. (2016). *Football Sponsorship Market: Danish perspective*. Master's Thesis, ISCTE Business School
- Schwarz, E.C., Westerbeck, H., Lui, D., Emery, P & Turner, P. (2016). *Managing Sports Facilities and Major Events*. Second Edition. London: Routledge
- Schwarz, E.C., Westerbeck, H & Liu, D. (2017). *Managing Sports Facilities and Major Events*. Second Edition. London: Routledge
- Schwarz, E.C., Hall, S. A & Shibili, S. (2015). *Sports Facility Operations Management: A Global Perspective*. Second Edition. London: Routledge.
- Shilbury, D., Phillips, P., Karg, A., & Rowe, K. (2020). *Sport management in Australia: An organisational overview*. Routledge.
- Sidhu, K. M. (2006). *The methodology of Research in Education*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
- Siedentop, D. L., Hastie, P., & Van der Mars, H. (2019). *Complete guide to sport education*. Human Kinetics.
- Siegfried, J. & Zimbalist, A. (2002). A note on the local economic impact of sports expenditures, *Journal of Sports Economics*, 3 (4): 361–366.
- Singh, P (2006). Facilities, Equipment, and Supplies (online) at www.sanaa.org.za/researchfirstpage.pdf
- Smith, A. (2014). Leveraging sport mega-events: new model or convenient justification. *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events*, 6(1), 15-30.

- Sitima, M. Constraints to Implementation of Physical Education and Sport as A Compulsory Subject Among Selected Primary Schools in Mansa District of Luapula Province.
- Soen, D. (Ed.). (2013). *New Trends in Urban Planning: Studies in Housing, Urban Design and Planning*. Elsevier.
- Stokols, D. (1992). Establishing and maintaining healthy environments: toward a social ecology of health promotion. *American psychologist*, 47(1), 6.
- Sugden, J. (2010). Critical left-realism and sport interventions in divided societies. *International review for the sociology of sport*, 45(3), 258-272.
- Sundowner. (1963.01). *Sports on the Copperbelt*. Horizon Chingola.
- Tappen, R. M. (2016). *Advanced nursing research: From theory to practice*. Jones & Bartlett Publishers.
- The Mast Newspaper (2019). Football is a tool for economic development. Lusaka, Zambia.
- Thomas, R. K. (2019) How a Quality Football Pitch Impacts the Quality, Skills, and Technique of Footballers in Jamaica. Missouri Baptist University.
- Ugwuanyi, J.I. (2013). Availability, Adequacy, and Utilization of Physical Education Teaching Resources in Secondary Schools in Enugu State, Master Thesis, University of Nigeria
- Wekesa, J, Bukhala, P and Nguka, G. (2017). International Journal of Educational Policy Research and Review Vol.4 (9), pp. 210-216.<https://www.journalissues.org/IJEPRR/>
<https://doi.org/10.15739/IJEPRR.17.023>
- Wesaala, B. (2015). *Infrastructure to support football development – Infrastrategy*. Nairobi, Kenya.29534
- Wiles, R. (2013). *What are Qualitative Research Ethics?* London: Bloomsbury.
- Wicker, P., Hallmann, K., & Breuer, C. (2013). Analysing the impact of sports infrastructure on sport participation using geo-coded data: Evidence from multi-level models. *Sport management review*, 16(1), 54-67.
- William, R. R., & Kirubakar, S, G. (2019). Sports Infrastructure in India.
- Yiping, F. Name: Joseph Chamoto Country: Zambia.
- Zivdar Z & Zivdar B. (2014). Assessment of sports safety in Azad universities of Isfahan. *International Journal of Sport Studies*. Vol., 4 (9), 1165-1168. Available online at <http://www.ijssjournal.com>

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Time Plan

The research will be conducted over ten months from June 2019 up to November 2020. The schedule of activities will be as follows:

ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DETAILS	DURATION	DATES
Proposal Writing	Reading, reviewing related literature, and developing a draft proposal	Eight Weeks	June/July 2019
Submission and correction of proposal	Making corrections to the proposal	Four Weeks	August 2019
Proposal Presentation	Presentation of proposal approval	As Guided	August 2019
Corrections to the proposal	Making corrections to the proposal	One Month	September 2019
Data collection	Field & data collection	One Month	January/February 2020
Data analysis and processing	Presentation of, analysis, and presentation of data	One Month	March 2020
Report preparing	Report writing, typing, and editing with the help of the supervisor	One Month	April 2020
Presentation of findings	Presentation of the research findings	As Guided	May 2020
Corrections	Making corrections to the report as guided	Two Weeks	June 2020
Final Dissertation	Compilation of the research final dissertation	One Month	July to August 2020
Dissertation defense	Defending of research findings	As Guided	September to November 2020

Appendix B: Research Budget Proposal

S/N	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE (ZMK)	TOTAL COST (ZMK)
01	STATIONARY			
	Ream of plain papers	04	65	260,00
	Blue pens	1pkt	45	45,00
	Highlighters	02	20	40,00
	Notebooks	02	25	50,00
02	REPORT PROCESSING			
	Typing proposal and report		40	400,00
	Printing copies of the proposal		40	200,00
	Binding copies of proposal and report			100,00
	Poster	01	250	250,00
03	Research costs			
	Communication (talk time/internet)		500	500,00
	Transport		500	10,000,00
	Lodging per night		200	8,000,00
	Food		150	6,000,00
04	Ethical clearance	01	500	500,00
	Editing	01	600	600,00
05	Research assistant	01	2,000	2000,00
	Miscellaneous			1500,00
06	TOTAL			29,945,00

Appendix C: Consent form for Coaches, team managers, club chairpersons council planning officer and athletes

The University of Zambia

School of Education

Department of Primary Education

DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH AND POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

Research Title: An **investigation on the utilisation of football facilities in selected clubs in Monze, district.**

Sex:

Club:

Date:

Start Time:

Dear Respondent,

I am HAMUSOOGWA MWEEMBA FAIR, a postgraduate student at the University of Zambia pursuing a master's degree in Physical Education and Sport. As part of my school work, I am currently researching an investigation of the utilisation of football facilities in selected clubs of Monze district.

I am now requesting your assistance and support in answering the questions in this interview. I wish to assure you that the information is strictly for academic purposes and will be confidential and shall have no reference to you as participants as you are not requested to indicate your name anywhere.

Your responses will be used just for academic reasons; feel free to remind the researcher of any question you may not be comfortable with. Please note that your taking part in this research is purely voluntary. Therefore, I request you to kindly take part in this discussion with your consciousness and answer every question as honestly as possible.

Appendix D: Open-ended questionnaire Guide for Coaches, Managers, Chairpersons, and Council planning officer

Please put a tick (✓) or fill in the required information in the spaces provided

1. Does your football club have a standard pitch?

a. Yes []

b. No []

2. Football facilities are of required standards

a. Strongly agree []

b. Agree []

c. Disagree []

d. Strongly disagree []

2. What are the required standards for football facilities?

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. How do you describe the standards of football facilities in your club?

.....
.....
.....
.....

4. What are the standards of football facilities at your club?

.....
.....
.....
.....

5. Are football facilities (pitches) of the correct dimensions?

a. Yes []

b. No []

6. What are the football pitch dimensions?

.....
.....
.....

.....
7.Are football pitches covered with green grass all the time?

a. Yes []

b. No []

8. Explain the adequacy or availability of football facilities in your club?

.....
.....
.....
.....

9. How is the football facilities used in your club?

.....
.....
.....

10.Indicate other activities in the utilization of football facilities in your clubs?

a. Worshipping []

b. Celebration []

c. Campaigns []

d. Any other []

11. How is the football facilities managed in your club?

.....
.....
.....

12. How often are playing fields slashed?

a. Seasonally []

b. Monthly []

b. Once every three months []

d. Not at all []

13. How often are playing fields marked?

a. Weekly []

b. Monthly []

c. Once every three months []

d. Not at all []

14. Are the football facilities protected at your clubs?

a. Yes []

b. No

15. Who is responsible for ensuring that football facilities are protected?

.....
.....

16. How do they (those mentioned in question 16) ensure that football facilities are protected?

.....
.....
.....

17. How often does the maintenance team inspect the football facilities at your club?

a. Weekly

c. Monthly

3. Every three months

4. Once a year

18. How often does FAZ inspect football facilities at your club?

a. Once a year

b. When the team has been promoted to a super league

c. Not at all

Thank you for your participation!

Appendix E: Consent form for Club Managers Chairperson, Coaches, Council Planning officer and Athletes

The University of Zambia

School of Education

Department of Primary Education

DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH AND POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

Research Title: An investigation on of the utilisation of football facilities in selected clubs of Monze, district.

Sex:

Club:

Date:

Start Time:

Dear Respondent,

I am HAMUSOOGWA MWEEMBA FAIR, a postgraduate student at the University of Zambia pursuing a degree in Master of Education in Physical Education and Sport. As part of my school work, I am currently researching the investigation of utilization of football facilities in selected clubs of Monze.

I am now requesting your assistance and support in answering the questions in this interview. I wish to assure you that the information is strictly for study purposes and will be confidential and shall have no reference to you as participants as you are not requested to indicate your name anywhere.

Your responses will be used just for academic reasons; feel free to remind the researcher of any question you may not be comfortable with. Please note that your taking part in this research is purely voluntary. Therefore, I request you to kindly take part in this discussion with your consciousness and answer every question as honestly as possible.

Appendix F: Interview Guide for Club Managers, Chairperson, Coaches and Council Planning officer.

1. What do you have to say about the standards of football facilities in your club?
2. Apart from playing football, what activities are being done in the football facilities?
3. How available or adequate are football facilities in your club?
4. How is the football facilities managed in your clubs?
5. How do football facilities affect you in the running of football in the district?
6. What is your comment on the maintenance of football facilities in your club or district?
7. What do think can be done to maintain the already existing football facilities?
8. Give some views on how football facilities are being utilised?

Thank you for your participation