

IDENTIFICATION OF STRATEGIES FOR CURBING HOOLIGANISM IN SECONDARY
SCHOOLS SPORTS IN DELTA SOUTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT OF DELTA STATE

OSEH, Joseph Awhorete
PG/16/17/242359
B.ED (UNIPORT), 1996

A Dissertation Presented to the Post Graduate School in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Award of Master Degree (M.Ed) in Sports Management,
Delta State University, Abraka.

JULY, 2019

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation is an original research carried out by **OSEH, Joseph Awhorete** in the Department of Human Kinetics and Health Education, Faculty of Education, Delta State University, Abraka.

Oseh, Joseph Awhorete
(Student)

Date

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research was submitted and carried out by OSEH, Awhorete Joseph in the Department of Human Kinetics and Health Education, Faculty of Education, Delta State University, Abraka.

Dr. E.O. Akarah
Supervisor

Date

Dr. (Mrs.) Ujiro Igbudu
Head of Department

Date

DEDICATION

This dissertation is wholeheartedly dedicated to Almighty God my creator and to as many that wish me well in life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to first and foremost express my deep gratitude to the Almighty God for His unlimited mercies, protection, inspiration and sustenance throughout this phase of my study. My profound gratitude goes to my supervisor Dr. E.O. Akarah who guided me throughout the work with his wealth of experience and deep sense of commitment. The completion of this research would have been difficult without the encouragement, guidance and fatherly role given to me by Professor. L.O. Eboh.

The researcher also expresses his appreciation to the Head of Department, Dr. (Mrs.) Ujiro Igbudu and other lecturers-Professor S.D. Nwajei, Professor A.E. Nwachukwu, Dr. O.E. Nabofa, Dr. J.O. Ogbe, Dr. S.O.E Diejomaoh, Dr. P.S Onohwosafe, Mr. C.E. Singer and Mr. E.E Edenedo.

I also register my sincere appreciation to my dearly beloved wife Mrs. Oseh Roseline and my very good friends Comr. Akwoleno Samuel and Mr. Izere Godwin, I owe endless thanks to them for being there always for me. Thanks for your quiet prayers and support during my study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	I
DECLARATION	II
CERTIFICATION	III
DEDICATION	IV
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	V
ABSTRACT	VI
CHAPTER ONE – INTRODUCTION	
Background to the study	1
Statement of the problem	5
Research questions	5
Purpose of the study	6
Significance of the study	7
Scope and delimitation of the study	8
Limitation of study	8
Operational Definition of Terms	9
CHAPTER TWO – REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
Theoretical framework of the study	10
Concept of hooliganism	11
Concept of sports and sports development	13
Indices of Sports development	16
Causes of hooliganism in sports	17
Inter-school rivalry and sports hooliganism	23
Poor organization/administration and crises in sports	24
Poor officiating and sports hooliganism	25
Alcohol/drug consumption and sports hooliganism	26
Inadequate funding and sports hooliganism	28
Design of sports facilities and sports hooliganism	29
Political influence and sports hooliganism	32
Police measures to counter hooliganism	33
Crowd control measures to curb hooliganism in sports	34
Preventive measures to curb hooliganism in secondary schools sports events	35
Appraisal of the reviewed literature	38

CHAPTER THREE-RESEARCH METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Research Design	40
Population of the Study	41
Sample and Sampling Technique	42
Research Instrument	42
Validity of the Instrument	43
Reliability of the Instrument	43
Method of Data Collection	43
Method of Data Analysis	44

CHAPTER FOUR – PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Analysis of demographic variables	45
Presentation of results according to research questions	45
Findings	60
Discussion of results	60

CHAPTER FIVE – SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary	64
Conclusion	66
Recommendations	66
Contributions to knowledge	68
Suggestions for further studies	68
REFERENCES	69
APPENDIXES	74

ABSTRACT-

This dissertation is on identification of strategies for curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State. The purpose of this study was to identify the strategies against hooliganism in secondary schools sports. Descriptive research design of ex-post facto was used to study a target population of 2832 that consisted of all principals, P.E teachers, Gamesmasters/mistresses and teachers in the eight Local Government Area of Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State. Simple random sampling technique was used to select all the 240 respondents in the district as respondents. The instrument used was a self-constructed questionnaire. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequency counts, percentages, mean and standard deviation to answer the research questions and the scores of the initial and the later were computed using the Pearsons Product Moment Correlation Coefficient that established the reliability index at 0.89. The review emphasized that good officiating official, architectural design of sports facilities, ban on the sales of alcohol and drugs, adequate sports funding are strategies for curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State. Based on the findings, recommendations were focused on tested and certified officials, adequate sports funding, good media reports, education of the masses, ban on the sales and consumption of alcohol/drug in and around sports venue, provision of planned security, proper screening of players before entering the field of play as strategies for curbing hooliganism in sports.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

Secondary school is one of the levels of schooling in Nigeria made up of students who are predominantly in their early adolescent years between the ages 10-16 years. It is a place where young and talented athletes are scouted for and groomed up. It is also a place where new and potential talents are discovered most especially during inter-house sports competition and other sports events. Musa (2013) noted that secondary school age bracket constitute the critical period of acquisition and mastery of sports skills. This is a unique and fascinating period of human development. Therefore, a secondary school sport is seen as a promising setting to encourage adolescents to begin and maintain a physically active lifestyle. Sport is a vital and dependable weapon for all kinds of battles; it is today's greater marketing instrument for political mass mobilization and for direct governance and anchorage for national and international unity. Sports is popular all over the world because of the diverse purpose they serve (Okenla, 2001).

Ademola (2012) stated that sports is a mirror of the society and it provides a touch stone for understanding how people live, work, think and play as well as serving as a barometer of a nation's progress and civilization. Morakinyo (2009) observed that sports as a social phenomenon has grown from its humble beginning of being an entertainment and recreation to become a visible and prominent business phenomenon that could no longer be ignored in the social, political and economic environment of the nation. Salami (2009) regarded school sports as a component of the entire curriculum in which all the students should participate. The relevance and importance of school sports to national development has made sports development an aspect to the attainment of the goals of sports in the society.

In those days, over two decades ago, sports in secondary schools was very healthy, interesting and free of dangerous violence. It was full of fun, entertainment and enjoyment (Onifade, 2011). It has a lot of benefits attached to it which include: bringing students together (unification), for a common cause, promoting school pride, creating role model, forcing commitment to rules and regulations, promoting social control and school value (Awosike 2003). For this reason, over the years, attention has been focused on the development of sports in our society most especially in schools. Collins (2005) defined school sports development as a process whereby effective opportunities, process, system and structure are set up to enable and encourage people in all particular groups and areas to take part in sport for recreation or to improve their performance to whatever level they desire. There is sport development where there is increase in the number of students participation in sports (unification), increase in infrastructure, facilities and equipment and great interest in sport personnels such as coaches, physical education teachers, referees, team officials, sports organizers and sports administrators.

The Federal Republic of Nigeria Sports Development Policy (2009) defined school sports development as a process of continuous improvement of the school sports structure, institution and programmes in order to create a societal condition conducive to physical fitness for all and for effective functioning and self-actualization of one pupils or students. Schechtime (2005) claimed that development must involve a movement from the old to the new and better ways of doing things in sports.

In spite of the role of sports in our contemporary society, overt behaviour by spectators/hooligans such as running onto the field, pulling down soccer goal posts, running away with ball, attempting to struggle with the opponent/players attempting to jump at an opponent, fighting and similar activities still give clue of what can lead to sports hooliganism (Momodu, 2009).

Anugwele (2012) added that sports hooliganism is sometimes caused by spectators who are mostly kinsmen. They aggressively rush into the playground in attempt to express dissatisfaction over poor officiating. In most cases as was earlier opined by Dunning (2000) communal crisis is generated which also can lead to serious injuries being sustained by contestants or spectators. The apparent explanation is that some people around the competition venue do become emotionally activated during certain types of sporting events and tend to become more aggressive in their overt behaviours during and after the game.

Eridunmin (2009) noted that hooliganism and violence remain crucial social issues in modern sports because sports are activities designed to create tension, violent ambition, and aggression rather than relieving or discharging it so that sports will be a patriarchal phenomenon in the society and not conflict between each other.

Recent literature have shown that sports hooliganism or violence is a serious problem observed in view of the numerous cases of sports riot and public disturbances among secondary schools (Debendotte, 2008, Oke, 2010). The concern was predicated upon the observation that while the standard of performance has improved tremendously, the level of sportsmanship has declined considerably due to the high ranking of sports hooliganism which has brought disrepute to the game of football especially in secondary schools in Delta State.

There are issues of harmful effects that are directly associated with sports which have caused lots of damage to sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State. Among these according to Bayo (2011) are winning syndrome, poor early planning and preparation, poor officiating, reward, politics, vengeance, fanaticism, breaking of the rules and regulations, partial officiating and others. In the words of Yole (2008) the issue of sports hooliganism is observable from the way media reports, label indiscipline in sports/sports violence on daily basis.

Some of the causes of sports hooliganism according to Yole (2008) were also experienced during the competition organized for secondary schools during inter-house sports activities. Wrong impressions were thus given to the organizers, athletes and officials with the notion that the referees officiated with bias. Idolor (2003) gave example of the football match played during the knockout stage between Emo-Eni Grammar School, Ellu and Iuelogbo Grammar School, Owhelogbo on 28th August, 2000 where the match was disrupted as the hooligans entered the field and took the ball away on allegations that the referee had the plan to send them out of the competition as demonstrated through the awarded penalty kick against Iuelogbo Grammar School, Owhelogbo at the start of such a crucial match. Following which officials and players were threatened by the hooligans and fanatics. Anyanwu (2006), stated that the yardstick for measuring how well a competitor performs in a game is his win and lose rate. Yole (2008) also cited that case of Chioma Ajunwa who was promoted from the rank of Inspector to Assistant Superintendent of Police for winning a gold medal for Nigeria during the Atlanta Olympic Games in the United State of America. Asagba (2001), saw hooliganism in sports as tragic and attributed sickness to the win at all cost philosophy. Ojeme (2000) similarly revealed that the Ghanaian Head of State Jerry Rawlings warned Ghanaian national team, the Black Stars not to return home if they failed to capture the Africa cup of nation in Libya in “1982”.

Adbal (2009) identified the winning syndrome as a major problem that deprived youths the pleasure to participate in sports because the issue of sportsmanship seems to be something of the past. Ademola (2012) stated that hooliganism though not a cherished development in sport is as old as sport itself. It is generated from negative aggressive tendencies capable of making the victim to exhibit abnormal behaviour especially during tournament. According to Adisa (2009) hooliganism has reduce sports to a different phase and colour which makes it uninteresting and unless proper orientation and adequate security is employed, it will be very

difficult to make sports lively as in other part of the country. It would be expedient that stakeholders – teachers, coaches, organizing secretaries, team officials, referees and sports administrators make every possible effort to demand acceptable social behaviour from participants including athletes during contests.

Statement of the Problem

There have been a lot of hooliganistic problems in Delta State especially in secondary schools sports which according to Idama (2011) have left people wondering about what the causes are. He also added that in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State, secondary schools sports have been recording high rates of vandalism as a result of violence perpetuated from hooliganism. These act of hooliganism cause alarm in the development of sports in the state secondary schools sports. Partial officiating, unqualified officiating officials, non-challant attitude of players and spectators, poor organization and execution of rules and regulations of the game by officials and organizers are the major causes of hooliganism in secondary school sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State which often times manifest in such overt behaviours such as running onto the field, pulling down soccer goal posts, running away with the ball, attempting to struggle with opponents, attempting to jump at an opponent, throwing of chairs and tables, fighting that lead to destruction of properties, injuries and even death (Duru, 2001). These issues and causes of hooliganism and violent behaviour in secondary schools sports need some drastic measures. The question that is pertinent therefore is: what are the likely strategies of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?

Research Questions

The following research questions were generated to guide the study.

1. What are the common features of hooliganism in sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?

2. Will proper officiating be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?
3. Will good architectural design of sport facility be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports in secondary school in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?
4. Will the ban on the sales of alcohol and drug around the sport arena be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?
5. Will adequate sports funding be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?
6. What are the indices of sports development in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?
7. To what extent has sports hooliganism affected the development of sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study was to identify the various strategies of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools in order to develop sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State. Specifically, the study intends to:

1. Assess the role of proper officiating be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.
2. Determine the extent to which good architectural design of sport facility be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.
3. Determine the extent to which the ban on the sales of alcohol and drug around the sports venue be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

4. Find out the extent to which adequate sports funding be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in secondary school sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.
5. Assess the extent to which causes of hooliganism has affected the development of sports in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

Significance of the Study

The findings of this study would be significant to secondary schools sports organizers, sports administrators, officials, spectators, enthusiasts, coaches, trainers, physical educators and all stakeholders in the sports industry in Delta South Senatorial District and beyond as it would proffer strategies for curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports. It would also be significant to Ministry of Education, Post Primary Education Board as well as secondary school principals as it would create awareness on causes of hooliganism in secondary schools sports and the possible strategies of curbing it.

The findings would also assist in creating educational awareness on the negative effects of the sale of alcohol and other drugs around sports venues. It will also help to expose the facts that misjudgment by ignorant spectators lead to abnormal behaviours, protests or crisis during sporting events.

The study has shown how proper/careful records of achievement, use of security, ban on alcohol and drug intake before and after competition can help to restrain hooliganism in secondary schools sports particularly in Delta South Senatorial District in Delta State.

It will help to modify people's behaviour towards sports competitions by creating good knowledge, on how best to curb hooliganism in sports because it is not the result of the competition that matters but participation and spirit of sportsmanship. Furthermore, the study added to knowledge especially when it is based on the various strategies of curbing sports hooliganism in sports management in general and to schools and societies in particular.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The study was carried out to identify strategies of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools for sports development in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State. This study was therefore delimited to twenty-four (24) selected secondary schools from the eight (8) Local Government Area in Delta South Senatorial District in Delta State.

The study was delimited to the use of questionnaire which was administered on secondary schools principals, vice principals, teachers, as well as gamesmasters/mistresses, deemed to be the respondents for the study.

The study was also delimited to such variables as; causes of hooliganism on sports development, officiating, design of sports facilities, ban on sale of alcohol and drugs around the sports facility and inadequate funding.

It was delimited to the use of frequency counts, percentage, means and standard deviation as a statistical technique to answer the research questions.

Limitation of study

In the process of carrying out this study, some constraints were observed by the researcher. These include among others, in some of the schools, getting information was difficult as the authorized persons were not readily available while some teachers found were reluctant to supply the accurate information about their schools.

Operational Definition of Terms

- **Crowd control:** Ability to limit the number of a large interest group of people gathered together.
- **Development:** To improve in what is already existing.
- **Secondary school:** Refers to a second level of education where children go to be educated.
- **Sports hooliganism:** Refers to destruction of school properties and disturbance during school sports/events.
- **Sportsmanship:** This means fair play or ability to accept defeat and winning during competition.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviewed related literature under the following sub-headings:

- Theoretical framework of the study
- Concept of hooliganism
- Concept of sports and sports development
- Indices of sports development
- Causes of hooliganism in sports
- Inter-school rivalry and sport hooliganism
- Poor organization/administration and crisis in sports
- Poor officiating and sports hooliganism
- Alcohol/drugs sale/consumption and sports hooliganism
- Inadequate funding and sports hooliganism
- Design of sport facilities and hooliganism
- Political influence and sports hooliganism
- Police measures to counter hooliganism
- Crowd control measure to curb hooliganism in sports.
- Preventive measures to curb hooliganism to secondary schools sports events
- Appraisal of the reviewed literature

Theoretical Framework of the Study

The theoretical framework for this study was adopted from Ajzen's (1991) theory "from intention to actions." It is a Planned Behaviour Theory abbreviated (TPB). The theory was developed from the theory of reasoned action which was proposed by Fishbein and Ajzen (1980).

The planned behaviour theory was proposed by Ajzen (1985) to improve on theory of reasoned action by including perceived behaviour control. It is a theory explaining human behaviour that links belief and behaviour. The theory states that attitude towards behaviour, subjective norms and perceived behavioural control, together shape an individual's behavioural intention. This theory was also applied to the studies of the relations among beliefs, attitudes and behavioural intentions.

The theory suggests that people are much more likely to intend to enact certain behaviours when they feel that they can enact them successfully. Increased perceived behavioural control is a mix of two dimension-self efficacy and controllability. Self efficacy refers to the level of difficulty that is required to perform the behaviour or one's belief in his/her own ability to succeed in performing the behaviour. Controllability refers to the outside factors and one's belief that he/she personally has control over the performance of the behaviour. These behavioural attributes can no doubt precipitate hooliganism when unchecked.

The researcher shall be taking a look at how these behavioural action can be used in curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District in Delta State.

Concept of Hooliganism

The word "hooligan" or "hooliganism" originates from English and its etymology has been interpreted in different ways. Two interpretations seem to be most reliable. According to the first version, based on police report 1898 in England, the word "hooligan" was linked to the name of a criminal from the notorious three-member gang hooligan – Hoodlum – Larkin (Lieberman, 2005). Under the second version, the word stems from the name of an Irish immigrant family living in London and terrorizing the East End. This street gang was called "Hooley". Under this assumption, the word "hooligan" consists of two words "hooley" and

“gang”. In any case, hooliganism is the behaviour implying the use of violence, as the origin of the word explicitly shows. The term is generally accepted and describes the destructive behaviour of individuals and groups of people who do not abide by social norms and laws, and who vandalise their environment. In colloquial speech, the term “hooligan” may be attached to a rascal or a violent person, and does not necessarily connote violence at a sports event. In this regard, hooliganism is understood both in a wider meaning connotes improper behaviour, usually related to a street style which implies violence. In the narrow sense, hooliganism is violent behaviour of sports fans i.e. extreme fans, which coincides with a sports event, most often football matches (Doric, 2012, Eboh 2007) notes that football hooligans include younger supporters who are fanatic. Kokovic (2000) believes that hooliganism is a reckless, useless, aimless action accompanied with the general contempt for individuals or the entire society.

The three groups of persons identified to be involved in hooliganism are the players, officials and allies. The players are the principal actors in the game who entertain and pull the crowd. Officials are the administrative technocrats of the game while the allies are the essential associates whose functions are based on alliance of compatibility or mere likeness. They are also referred to as spectators (Okwon, 2007). Critical observation of the configuration of match according to Onwuteaka (2008) reveals that five distinct groups of persons are interested in seeing a football match successfully conducted. These groups of persons are actively involved in the success of the game and they play different significant role expectations, the groups are the match organizers, the team officials, the team itself (comprising the players only), the spectators and the referees. The word hooliganism and hooligan is associated with violence in sports particularly from 1970s in United Kingdom with the game of football. According to Chukendu (2009) the term is used to mean willful and malicious destruction of the properties of others.

Dunning (2008) defined the term hooliganism as “one of a gang of disorderly persons making disturbances in the streets or other public places”. According to Oxford English Dictionary the noun form of the word “hooligan” is hooliganism.

Adeyoju (2002) described hooliganism in sports as disturbances of all descriptions caused by a disorderly gang. From the definition given above, it follows that any behaviour by individuals or group of persons during or after sporting activities which is capable of causing damages to properties and disruption of peace is seen as hooliganism. It can also be considered as an act of causing disturbances and riot by both players and spectators in sport which resulted to the damage of facilities and equipment and also loss of life. On the other hand hooliganism should be conceived as spectators on large or small size which cause or threaten to cause physical harm or other. The hooligans destroy properties, terrorize officials and opponents, stopping of games in a fiasco and occasionally causing death. The above definitions give speculation that hooliganism is an act that disrupts.

Gladue (1999) opined on NTA Network service that hooliganism is one single problem that affect the development of sports in the world.

Concept of Sports and Sports Development

Hornby (2001) defined sports as outdoor or indoor games, competition or activities carried on by rules and needing bodily effort and skill. Onifade (2011) views sports as an institutionalized competitive activity that involved vigorous physical exertion or the use of relatively complete physical skills by individuals. Collins (2005) noted that through sports participation, student gain many qualities for effective citizenry. Sports have become globally acknowledged as a potential tool for national and economic development. Adisa (2009) stated that sports is a mirror of the society and that game provide a touch stone for understanding how

people live, work, think and play as well as serving as a barometer of a nation's progress and civilization.

Sports has become an important aspect of Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State so much that the interest in the popularity of sports have affected the political, social, economic and educational fabrics of the state. Sports is a vital and dependable weapon for all kinds of battle, it is today's greater marketing instrument for political mass mobilization and for direct governance and anchorage for national and international unity. Awosika (2000) describes sports as a unifying factor in Nigeria and view it as an essential ingredient for nation building. Nations of the world therefore endeavour to utilize the potentials in sports to enhance the attainment of their respective development activities.

The secondary schools is one of the level of schooling in Nigeria made up of students who are predominantly in their early adolescent years between the ages 10-16years. Musa (2013) noted that secondary school age bracket constitute the critical period for acquisition and mastery of sports skill. This is a unique and fascinating period in human development. Therefore, a secondary school sport is seen as a promising setting to encourage adolescents to begin and maintain a physically active lifestyle.

Nixon and Jewett (1980) adopted Coakley's definition of school sports as an institutionalized competitive activity that involves vigorous physical exertion or the use of relative complex physical skills by individual whose participation is motivated by a combination of intrinsic satisfaction associated with the activity itself and external rewards earned through participation. Morakinyo and Aluko (2010) posited that school sports aimed at the development of sports skills among others by focusing on mass participation, full exploitation and exploration of individual skills and optimum collective performance. Yazid (2006) also added that school sports is an extra curricular activity that is engaged in by students in an organized atmosphere with defined rules and regulations.

Duru (2001) as cited by Lawal (2004) defined development as a stage of growth that is characterized by advancement, numerical increase and increase in size. Sport development in Nigeria has witnessed a lot of metamorphosis from the colonial pre-independence to independence eras Morakinyo and Aluko (2010). Sports development is the process by which the sports administrator harmonizes the various divisions in the sports system trying to accomplish the established goals of the sports system (Omoregie and Jimer, 2004). It is a process of breaking down activities of sports into smaller units and co-ordinating centers arrange in a way as to foster integration (Ikhioya, 2001). Collins (2005) defined school sports development as a process whereby effective opportunities, processes, system and structure are set up to enable and encourage people in all particular groups and areas to take part in sport for recreation or to improve their performance to whatever level they desire.

The Federal Republic of Nigeria Sport Development Policy (2000) defined sports development as the process of continuous improvement of the sports structure, institutions and programme in order to create societal condition conducive to physical fitness for all and ensure self-actualization. Toward this end, the policy identifies the main components of sport development to include international sport, indigenous sports, management of sports facilities and equipment, institutional sports, sports federation associations and clubs as well as grassroot sports.

Sports development according to Yazid (2006) refers to the gradual increase, attainment and advancement of sports from low level strata to a higher level with due cognizance and consideration of the indices.

Indices of Sports Development

It is a common knowledge today that the attainment of world class status in sports has a strong reflection of development objectives of a country. These successes have direct bearing with the indices of sports development which includes: sports facilities and equipment, sport funding, sports personnel, sports policy, mass participation, sport management and sport programme.

- **Sport facilities:** One major requirement for a sound programme of physical activity in schools is adequate provision of sports facilities and equipment. Responsibility for the provision of the facilities shall be shared by government, individuals and private organizations. Recent studies and experimentation have yielded new trends in design for the construction of sports facilities and equipment. Although basic concepts, such as that of having teaching stations remain the same, current innovation in design are producing teaching stations that are more functional and less expensive. Adedeji (2000) pointed out that there must be sufficient motivation in the form of attractiveness of facilities in sports and games. He further stated that the facilities and equipment in this country are simply not good enough and are hindrance to physical education and sports development.
- **Sport funding:** Funds are undoubtedly the backbone upon which school sports success may be determined. The administration, procuring of infrastructure and their maintenance are dependent on available funds (Olajide, 2005). A well structure and articulated programme of sports activity may be marred by lack of finance (Morankiyo, 2010). Sports programmes that have witnessed crisis are usually traced to lack of adequate fund (Igbanugo, 2006). Bucher (1979) stated that as recruitment and training of personnel, purchase of equipment, construction of standard facilities, transportation and care of athletes all require large sum of money. According to Dike (2008), funding

of sports development is the process of raising money or capital for any kind of expenditure and it includes sources of funds and management of funds.

- **Sports policy:** Sports policy is the guidelines and blueprint or action plan for the development and management of sports (Federal Republic of Nigeria Sports, 2002). Bucher and Krotee (2002) pointed out that efficient management of sports requires the establishment of sound policies, if it is to achieve its goal. The objectives of sports development policy of any nation is to provide the nation with the opportunity of measuring its sports against those of other nations of the world. According to Morakinyo and Aluko (2009) the Federal Government of Nigeria in 1986 released a National Sports Policy which had the objectives of awakening the sports consciousness of the citizens and ensuring mass participation in sports for the physical, mental and moral growth and development of people.
- **Sport personnel:** Sport personnel includes: coaches, sports managers, stadium managers, organizing secretaries among others. The role of sports personnel in sports development cannot be overemphasized. In view of this, Adedoja (2005) postulated that the provision of qualified physical educators is very essential to make the whole sports programme more realistic. Abeku (2000) argued that a major hindrance to the development of sports at any level was that of personnel. To this effect, all secondary schools should have sufficient number of physical educators and sport coaches. Government at all levels and various school authorities should ensure that professionals are employed to handle the organization of games and sports.

Causes of hooliganism in sport

There is abundant literature on sports hooliganism and the causes are not far-fetched. Anyanwu (2006) identified winning syndrome or Desire to win at all cost as one of the major causes of sports hooliganism. The philosophy of taking part and failing to win is no more

relevant. Sports which was formally meant for good performance, not emphasizing winning as the ultimate reason for participation has been abandoned for the “do or die affair”. Since the society needs nothing short of victory, the participants come out to remove every obstacles on their way to victory. According to Anyanwu (2006) the yard-stick for measuring how well a competition performs in a game is his “win or loss rate”.

The society now assesses team on how many victories recorded not how well they have played. For example, Manchester United of England who won the European Champion League, challenge cup and Premier League for 2008 season, generated the highest fans in the world today with the “slogan of man-u-for live” because everybody needs a winning club not minding the causes of their winning be it cheating, violence, or even politicizing the matches in order to effect victory. The players walk lonely, dread rejected, suffer emotional disturbance at the end of the game by their association and their school because of failure. So if they need acceptance, honour, recognition and satisfaction, they need to win always. With these torments, an athlete/player and every social being will do everything possible to redeem this image and establish a high status through success. The main concern here is to re-disport our emphasis from wining to participation because it is the quest for winning that gives rise to the use of foul plays to beat an opponent hence it has become one of the causes of sports hooliganism or violent behaviour among students in secondary schools.

Idolor (2003) cited an example where a handsome reward of five hundred thousand naira (N500,000) and a brand new saloon Peugeot car each was promised and given to Enyimba football club players for winning a match. Abdul (2000) also cited the case of Chioma Ajunwa who was promoted from the rank of Inspector to Assistant Superintendent of Police for winning a gold medal for Nigeria during the Atlanta Olympic Games in the United States of America. Idama (2011) saw hooliganism in sports as tragic and attributed the sickness to the win at-all-cost philosophy, that winning is not everything and it is the only thing for both teams and

individuals in the team. Okenla (2001) opined that the real problem with football players arises from human matters is money matter, pride and vanity, common sense and application of lie itself. Yole (2008), writing on the serious effects of sports hooliganism cited the attack on Rangers football club of Enugu in Benghazi Libya and also the players of Senegal football club of Senegal in 1978 when Rangers beat them a lone goal of which many footballers lost their lives. The main concern here is to redirect our emphasis from winning to participation because it is the quest for winning that gives crises to the use of foul plays to beat opponents hence it has become one of the hooliganistic behaviours among students in secondary schools.

The role of the mass media (both electronic and print media) in Nigerian sports should be the objective reporting of sports news in words that should not provoke aggression among players, fans and the entire public (Anyanwu 2006). The mass media is also an instrument for educating the masses on issues pertaining to sports in order to promote public law and order. The mass media should be an essential organ for the propagation of ideals and philosophy of sports such as promotion of good sportsmanship, democratic living, unity, fair play, obeying the rules of the game and above all reduction of sports hooliganism in all sports activities.

Contrary to the above noble ideals, which the media should aim at achieving, we find some of the media people drifting to the negative side. According to Duru (2001), some football commentators take sides during commentaries exaggerate hostile acts against their teams thereby preparing grounds for hostility during return matches. Reporting in the Times International (2009), a sports analyst said that many commentaries over the radio were responsible for sports hooliganism. He cited the incident in which the Ethiopian fans attack the Nigeria Flying Eagles during the Coca-Cola world cup competition in 1985 at Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.

The mass media sometimes use war symbolism designed to attract wide readership such as “kill” “crush”, “decimate” e.t.c. According to Anyanwu (2006) reporters figurative

expressions of sports scenes often generate athletes and fans emotion of hostility, which often end in violent behaviour in sports. These are not moderate words to describe sports events as they generate false information from which hostility erupts among players, fans and the entire public. Idolor (2003), captioned the match between N.E.P.A. football club and Sharks as N.E.P.A. and Sharks clash in Port-Harcourt as if it was a war. Yole (2008) said that the mass media is loaded with inciting comments and invariably is inclined to awaken unrealistic expectations among the sports public.

According to Anyanwu (2006), while some sports reporters try to present facts accurately and objectively, other sports enthusiasts or fans of some team presents sports that are coloured with unrealistic biases of events that took place during sports competition. Anyanwu (2006) concluded by saying that sports news and events should be reported objectively by media men and women to reduce incidents of sports hooliganism.

Television has contributed in making people use their leisure time more profitably. According to Awake correspondents (2009), television has contributed to the popularity of sports and has added to sports hooliganism. Often, the television camera lingers on violent plays rather than episodes judged mild, repeating it again and again by means of instant replays thus, the television may inadvertently magnify the effects of sports hooliganism among players, fans and lovers of sports. According to McCarthy (2009), the past decades of Nigeria history has been a preoccupation with violence, viewers enjoying hooliganistic acts in the movies and television. The television shows many times how the major events of the match were played, such as off-side, penalty, shootouts, free kicks, scoring of goals and the general tend to the match.

On the whole, the radio, television, the prints (newspaper, magazine) and other periodic that publish sports news have contributed immensely to the positive development of sports as

well as negatively. Adeyoju (2002), put it clearly that many of the violence in sports have been by writers who are either too sensational or ignorant of the laws of the game.

The use of mercenaries often brings about sports violence and hooliganistic behaviour during competition. Anyanwu (2012), found out that attacking the sports officials such as the referees, umpires and linesmen always lead to hooliganistic behaviour in sports. Rushing into the field of play in protest by sports fans and spectators also lead to sports hooliganism. He went further to state that making use of hired mercenaries (players) to avoid losing a match always lead to hooliganism in sports. He further revealed that hired players in most cases plays out of the rules where they were trying to play to win the match so that they will be paid their money without hesitation. Meanwhile, in “2015” there was a similar case of this nature when the coach of Community Secondary School, Abodo hired a player to play for them for constituency inter-secondary schools competition semi-finals. This person was not residing in the village and the whole arrangement was made through phone. The person in question has never trained with school team for once. The regular player for that position out of annoyance for his displacement refused to even show up that day. During the match the mercenary was playing a rough and violent game. As a result he was awarded a red card which kept him out of the game. As a result of this, the school lost the match and the students were really mad with the coach for not feeding in their regular player. Chikendu (2009), stated that injuring of opponents intentionally during play and playing in such a manner as to intimidate the opposing teams, threatening as well as pushing leads to sports hooliganism. However, he concluded that hasty preparation of hired athletes for competitions by coaches or games masters/mistresses and poor selection of players for competitions lead to sports hooliganism. Hiring of players (mercenaries), late arrival of school teams, chanting of slogans aimed at psyching bottles, abusing sports officials and opponents, throwing of stones and bottles, abusing sports officials and opponents lead to hooliganism in sports activities.

On the basis of his findings, he recommended that gamesmasters/mistresses, and coaches are expected to inculcate good spirit of sportsmanship in their athletes in order to avoid this ugly development during and after sporting activities. He further recommended that local, state and federal government should help to minimize the incidence of hooliganism in sports at all times. Idolor (2003) also carried out a research on violence in sports – associated factors and effect on the development of secondary school sports in Ebonyi State and found out among other things that winning at all cost and poor attitude of the participants in competitive sports give rise of foul play. The referees also practically contributed to hooliganism in school sports competitions in Ishielu/Ezza North constituency. Such incidents lead to inflicting injuries and loss of personal properties and lives. Such sports hooliganism demoralizes students enthusiasm in the local government and the entire constituency. As a result of this, many parents had shown their unwillingness in allowing their children to represent their schools in sports competitions within the constituency and even beyond, especially those illiterate parents who do not know the importance of sports to humanity and society.

Adequate securing of players, officials and spectators should be ensured during inter-collegiate, interscholastic and interschool sports competitions. In order to avoid sports hooliganistic behaviour, the organizers of any encounter should provide adequate security at all levels, be it local, state, national and international sports competitions to safeguard lives and properties. Adedoja (2005), emphasized that it is of importance to have a security plan, well worked out with the local police authorities during any sporting competitions. All the police should be aware of this plan and any special phases of it, by this, I mean providing immediate police cover in case of any injury requiring an ambulance coming into the field and most importantly in the event of a person being apprehended for various reasons within the confines of the field.

Inter-School Rivalry and Sports Hooliganism

Ellis (2006) saw the central idea behind the Olympic Games movement as the use of sports for the promotion of peace, engendering greater level of good will and international understanding among countries of the world. At the secondary schools level, he saw competitive sports as a potential educational medium through which optimum physical, mental, emotional, social and moral development of participants can be fostered. Hellstedt and Werser (2008) stated that physical activities give participants opportunity to make decisions, work co-operatively and assume responsibilities. Also to be well discipline to function within the group and to become leaders. Therefore, to have good sport competitions among secondary schools in Delta State and Delta South Senatorial District in particular have been geared towards these noble objectives.

On the contrary, many school sports in Delta State and in Delta South Senatorial District in particular have been disrupted by sports hooliganism arising from unhealthy rivalry between schools. A secondary school in a competition may begin to bear grudges against their opponents, which may lead to hatred, threats, violence and enmity. The unhealthy relationship between schools due to enmity arising from previous encounters which sometimes leads to future clashes in retaliation for the earlier defeat of one of the schools abound.

The Education Management Board, Ebonyi State (2010), reported that in June 15, 2008 violence broke out between Abodo Secondary School, Afedo and Nnodo boys secondary school Izzi after the secondary schools competition in which many players and spectators were injured and traffic held still for several hours until late in the evening. The incident attracted law enforcement agents who struggle very hard to bring the situation under control. The incident was attributed to an age long unhealthy rivalry which existed between the two schools as a result of the schools sporting encounter in the previous years in which both schools battled for greater superiority in the finals.

Poor Organization/Administration and Crises in Sports

In Complete Football Magazine (2007) Keir reported that without sound independent direction from the top what hope is there to further improve in sports. Davis (2006) lamented that the actions of police and organizers at Liver pool could be as a bye-product of years of hooliganism”. It was indicated that mal-administration has brought about unexpected poor performance to Nigeria teams in Seoul Olympics of 1988. To support the above assertion, Dare (2008) said that “Government passed a vote of no confidence on National Olympic Committee (N.O.C) due to inefficient and poor organization of sports.

Emotoshi (2007) stated that professional and administrative problems appear to multiply when inter-scholastic and inter-collegiate athletic programmes are organized. He added that the critical issues facing the programme are purely administrative pressure or permissiveness regarding “big time” athletics. To reduce hooliganism in sports competitions Woods (1976) on his revised edition (2009) concluded that for effective management of sports there should be proper organization and administration of sports by authorities concerned in terms of:

1. preparation and planning for school sports
2. Administrative sanctions for heads of school where hooliganism occurred
3. Accurate reporting of schools sports events by the officials/media
4. Making sure that rules and regulations are followed
5. Legal prosecution of offenders.

Poor Officiating and Sports Hooliganism

The roles of sports officials according to Anyanwu (2006) are so crucial that they can help to disrupt sport competition. On some occasions, spectators’ hostile behaviour are provoked by some officials who show bias in their judgement thereby raising the tension of the

spectators and players. In this case, the players and spectators direct their attention towards the standard of officiating rather than the game itself. The referee partiality often generates bitter and negative reactions among the players and spectators alike. There are instances when fans or spectators may not understand rules and as a result antagonize the officials. That was why Anyanwu (2006) also noted that justice must not only be done by match officials but must be seen to have been done. An outstanding instance to this effect was recorded in constituency inter-secondary schools football competition in Isoko South local government Area in 2008. According to report from the Ministry of Education Oleh (2008) during the competition, there was a match between Comprehensive secondary school Iyede and Adams memorial secondary school Araya. In this match, Adams memorial secondary school was already down by a lone goal when the modern two-step rule was applied on their goal keeper. The players and the fans of the school went wild and with signs of imminent hooliganistic act on the field, the match was stopped for good.

The officials should enforce the rules without fear or favour taking some special care about some sensitive aspects of the match to avoid hooliganistic behaviour by players, fans and the public. Such crucial aspects of the game like suspension of outstanding players, disallowing equalizer and the use of red cards should be judiciously applied. At this point Anugwele (2006) still pointed out that incessant suspension of outstanding players of a team without sufficient warning, awarding penalties towards the end of the match and allowing a goal that is not supposed to be allowed causes sports violence. Anugwele (2006), also noted that many times, aggressive and hostile behaviours are provoked by some officials acting in such a way that the attention of spectators and player is directed towards the standard of officiating rather than the game itself.

McCarthy (2009) opined that most sports have rules adequate to control participants but occasionally the officials leave something to be defined. Momodu (2009) believes that

sports hooliganism is sometimes caused by wrong referees decision towards penalty or disallowing a goal at a crucial point in the game when the decision virtually ensures defeat. He therefore, advised that referees should be consistent and just in their ruling especially when the incident is ambiguous.

Alcoholic/Drug Consumption and Sports Hooliganism

Alcohol and drugs consumption is often a focal point of sporting events leading heavily to the sale and advertisement of alcohol and drugs within and around sports facilities such as stadiums and playground. Adeyoju (2002) lamented that drug abuse in schools especially in sporting arenas is remarkably becoming a complex problem. Ergogenic aid in this regard is seen as any work producing aid that can be ingested. A vast majority of school coaches or organizers have had little or nothing like training to prepare them for dealing with players under the influence of drugs or alcohol. It was advocated that decision regarding drug use are made by isolated individuals with or no co-ordination of purposeful design.

Ellis (2006) explained that high school drug culture remain as problem in schools in many large cities. He added that some of these emergency programmes rather than discouraging the use of drugs resulted in aroused curiosity on the part of many children to participate in their local drug gang. Apart from the need to provide an atmosphere for fair play in sports, Ellis (2006) also stated that performance – enhancing drugs are very harmful physiologically to the health of young athletes/players.

Alcohol related problems such as assault and drinking before, during and after competition are common problems associated with hooliganism in sports. In relation to the Heysel stadium disaster, one study according to Okwon (1997) claimed that irregular sale of alcohol and drugs had led to hooliganism around sports facilities. According to Taylor (2007) a solution has been attempted to combat the issue of intoxication by increasing the price of alcohol at the playground so that people cannot afford to buy with ridiculous amounts. He

added that even though there is not much to be done to stop people drinking excessive amount before the game, the sale of alcohol around the sports facility should be banned.

Alcohol consumption which encourages the action of hooligans is associated with the gravest criminal offences committed by juveniles within the legal system in most parts of the world. Early alcohol consumption is a predictor (signal) of later criminal and aggressive behaviour (Mouthapa, et al, 2010). It has often been said that young people who make abundant use of alcohol are more likely to start committing grave violent offences than the young from the control group who did not use alcohol or used it in limited quantities. Limiting alcohol consumption at football events is one of the best strategies to limit football hooliganism. Though you can never bar alcohol consumption altogether, having strict rules for allowing intoxicated fans to enter the grounds as well as limiting the serving of alcohol at the event is a great way to start. In 2016, the French government even urged all of the host cities to ban the sale of alcohol in areas sensitive to hooliganism. Plus the city of Lens that held the Wales and England match prohibited drinking on its streets 24 hours in advance of the kick-off.

Early manifestations of violence are a solid predictor of later alcohol consumption and further escalation of violence. This connection is particularly visible in the period from 15 to 19 years of age, and persists at a later age. On the other hand, research findings show that early aggression (e.g group fights, violence against teachers, use of cold weapons and firearms) represent a solid predictor of excessive alcohol consumption at a later age, just as early alcohol consumption is a predictor of violent behaviour at a later age (Maldonado and Molina, 2011).

People who tend towards excessive alcohol consumption have been found to identify with juvenile hooligan gangs in two ways.

- a. One type of adolescents socially participate in juvenile delinquent gang that they identify with and

- b. The other type of adolescents are not actual members of a gang, but only identify with it on a psychological level, regardless of the extent to which they are actually involved with that group (Moutappa, 2010).

Inadequate Funding and Sports Hooliganism

Sports development in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District in Delta State has been stifled by several administrative hurdles over the years. The decline in this area has been illustrated by dilapidated facilities, infrastructure, poor performance of Nigerian athletes in various sporting events and the total neglect of a number of sports through which the youth could have been empowered. Ekanem (2002), opined that sports programmes have always been made to suffer as a result of lack of funds or poor financial management. Basic sports facilities are still lacking. The few available are out of use due to lack of proper or timely maintenance and due to lack of funds. He went further to stress that, our star athletes drift to foreign lands in searching of greener pasture because there is no modern and scientific training facilities here in Nigeria. Funds are the basic foundation on which other requirements for sport development are laid. A sport programme cannot succeed without adequate funding. Generally speaking, availability of funds plays a major role in construction, procurement and maintenance of facilities and equipment.

Taylor (2007) stated that good sports programme can only function for full effectiveness when they are supported with sufficient facilities and equipment in good condition. Scarcity of a well design sporting facilities constitute a big cog in the wheel of successful administration of sports. The provision of adequate facilities and equipment are as important as providing adequate incentive for the athletes (Kienka, 2009).

Onifade (2011) painted a grim picture of unfair and inadequate funding of sports activities across states with schools serving the highest proportion. He added that public

schools funding in far too many states including Delta remains unfair, irrational and unconnected to the resources students must have to succeed most especially in sports.

Chikendu (2009) lamented that inadequate funding has also affected the ability of the players to meet the demand to improve sports in Nigeria. He further stated that the secondary schools sports has suffered from inadequate funding in the last few years, which is generally reflected in poor provision of sports facilities and equipment for improved welfare leading to strikes by hooligans.

Withholding of players entitlements and embezzlement contribute immensely to the causes of sports hooliganism precisely among secondary schools (Onifade, 2011). Muhammed (2013) in his caption “falcons refuse deceit again” condemned the attitude of Nigeria sports officials for their egocentric nature and refusal to pay the falcons and refusal to pay their bonuses and allowances. Sports facilities has been in terrible state of disrepair due to the inability to manage the bulk responsibility that they place on government.

Design of Sports Facility and Sports Hooliganism

In sports having the right design of sports facilities and equipment is an integral part of sports development. Facilities and equipment occupy a very important place in all the ramification of sports administration. According to Ojeme (2000), many researcher works on facilities, equipment, personnel and maintenance show that these areas are deficient and that sports management in the state and the country at large cannot function adequately. Adamu (2002) stated that, facilities and adequate provision of equipment have been identified as the major problem leading to hooliganism in sports. Awoma (2005) opined that provision/design of sports facilities is as important as providing adequate incentive for the athletes. Good sports programme can only function at full effectiveness when they are supported with sufficient facilities in good condition. It is noted that most of our athletes lack exposure to modern sophisticated infrastructures and facilities for sporting events. Dankadai (2001) stated that

many of our grounds have disappeared and most schools have no sporting facilities as it was before. According to him also, most facilities in many places all over Nigeria are in the state of decay due to neglect. Taylor (2007), stated that good sports programme can only function for full effectiveness when they are supported with sufficient facilities in good condition.

Each sports facility has its specifications and characteristics which differentiate it from other facilities. For instance, if spectators are located close to the playing ground, the probability of violence is higher. It is assumed that violence is more probable with smaller physical distance between spectators and participants in the sports event. Furthermore, violence is more probable at sports events with a very high degree of noise or in the part of the spectator area which is closer to the public address system. Research has revealed that aggression among people increases at places with an extremely high degree of noise (Milojevic and Jankovic, 2012). The same research shows that a higher degree of noise may encourage spectators to cheer more loudly and misbehave. Besides, the probability of violence diminished in facilities with numbered seats while increasing in facilities with only standing places. Empty space without seats may provoke the occurrence of violence.

If violence continuously erupts in a particular facility, its negative reputation may instigate new violence i.e attract other hooligans seeking conflict for the sake of obtaining media attention, or may even encourage improper behaviour among average spectators. It is therefore no wonder that some sports facilities are exposed to more violence than other such facilities if unresolved, milder form of violence in each facility may create a negative reputation of a facility or the impression that violence is tolerated or expected in such facility (Simonovic, 2006).

Hooliganism at a stadium may erupt also due to warm weather. It is well known that there is a mutual link between increased temperature and aggression, both of supporters and participants in a sport event. The higher the temperature in a sports facility, the higher the

probability of violence. In cold weather, supporters may consume more alcoholic beverages to “warm up”, which also increases the probability of aggressive behaviour. In addition, the location of the facility must also be taken into account when planning a sports event. There are differences between events organized in the city or the outskirts or generally outside of an inhabited place as different problems related to organization, including public transportation, protection of facilities (embassies, banks, shops, petrol station) may be jeopardized by hooligan violence, e.t.c (Milojevic and Jankovic, 2012).

The vision 2010 committee revealed that some of the problems affecting sports development in Nigeria and Delta State inclusive are poor administration of the sports facility, frequent changes in the machinery, provision and maintenance of the sports facilities and administrative structure of the sports facility as well as in the leadership and membership of the governing bodies. In the sport industry today according to Eboh (2007) facilities such as stadium are one of the major consideration and determinant of sports development. He also stated that such facilities will provide a forum for people to participate in both recreation and competitive sports which of course can bring development to sport.

Literature, (Omuruan and Eboh, 2015) have stated that a well-designed sport facility consist of all sport fields, building and equipment available. They confirmed that inadequacy of proper design of sports facilities in Nigeria had led to poor development of sports which of course can lead to hooliganism in sports.

Political Influence and Sports Hooliganism

Politics plays a vital role in causing sports hooliganism. Ellis (2006), cited how the influence of politics in sports affected the United States Economy, diplomacy and exposed further the terror of the apartheid system and what it does to humanity. According to Okwon (2007) in one of his articles captioned “sports and politics”, when Nigeria was to host the African Cup of Nations which later shifted to another country, Nigeria had almost concluded

to disassociates herself from other countries of the world in terms of sports because of money wasted in the preparation to host the African Cup of Nations in Enugu Nigeria.

According to Alaku (2006), in an article captioned, “politics’ threaten good will games” reported that the multi-sports events involving both super powers since the 1986 Montréal Olympics which got underway at the weekend, was marred by national politics that kept the United States Boozing team away and apparently led to the banning of Israel’s athletes.

Ellis (2006), in lecture on the influence of politics and sports hooliganism presented to the meeting of non-governmental sports organization confederation of sports, said that in the 1936 Olympic Games, the Germans in other to demonstrate superiority over the regulations of the game to ensure that they won.

It proceeded to 1976 Montreal Olympics where there was a mass boycott to African nations from the games because of New Zealand’s sporting links with apartheid South Africa.

Emotoshi (2007) emphasized on the bias of officials of NEPA football team of Lagos who were leading Ebonyi Angels with two goals to one at the second half of the match. According to him, the referee awarded a penalty during the extra time of two minutes, which resulted in the equalizer of the match, the referee disclosed that they were instructed that on no condition should Ebonyi Angels loose their home match.

In Melbourne in the 1965 Olympics, Communist China withdrew from the competition when the Nationalist Peoples Republic of China was asked to remove China from its name. In the same competition, the Arabs refused to compete against Israel, Britain and France because of the invasion of these states. Similarly, some European countries refused to compete against Russia because of the latter’s invasion of Hungary.

Police measures to counter hooliganism

Police organization in different countries counter hooliganism at sports events in different ways. At the very beginning, police forces used to resort to repressive measures

(traditional model), but once they concluded that these measures did not yield adequate results, but even incited violence in some situations, they began to apply proactive measures. Naturally, repressive measures have not been nor will ever be fully excluded from use, but have been completed by proactive measures in the fields where no results were yielded or results were very poor (Kokovic, 2000).

Since hooliganism appeared, the police have been applying the traditional method of tackling this phenomenon, aiming to contain violence at sports events by repressive measures and force. This is why police forces were regularly criticized by the public. Some police organizations, particularly in South and Eastern Europe, including Latin America, had a reputation of indiscriminate use of violence against supporters (Sheitima, 2005). Policing was often interpreted as mere police reaction to a sudden problem. However, repressive measures often produced a counter – effect as violence cannot be curbed by suppression, but on the contrary, incited.

Application of the traditional model by police forces showed a number of deficiencies: the lack of communication, incoherent activities, the wish to empower own capacity, repeating activity in a chain, prejudices nurtured by professionals, exclusion or non-inclusion of others in preventing, the lack of readiness to participate in project in the long run and in a comprehensive way, e.t.c (Mouthapa, 2010).

As the matter of fact, police forces based their strategy of tackling violence at sports events on the so-called bank “effect”, manifested in the wish of the government and its authorities to apply such legal norms and dramatic police operations (in a sports facility and its surroundings on the event day) in order to achieve such an echo in the public which would make citizens believe that government authorities have achieved significant results in combating crime, in a concrete, visible and effective manner (Maldonado, 2011).

Securing sports events and preventing violence at these events is not a simple task. The deployment of police forces will be successful if based on thorough understanding of local circumstances and the terrain, including acute awareness of supporters' intentions, the strength and composition of fan groups, and forces that will join or support them in the case of escalation of violence from hooligans (Davis, 2006). The degree of violence that may manifest from hooligans at sports events are manifold and depend on numerous factors. When planning to secure a sport events, police units must take into account all relevant factors.

Understanding of factors which contribute to the escalation of violence will help in the analysis of problems, in determining the effectiveness of measures, recognizing the key points of intervention, and finally, in selecting adequate responses to violence that is perpetuated from hooligans (Ogbemudia, 2001).

Crowd control in curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports

The major focus on curbing hooliganism in secondary school sports is the control of crowd. Crowd control is a public security practice where large crowds are managed to prevent the outbreak of crowd crushes, fights involving drunk and disorderly people or riot (Wikipedia).

The issue of sports hooliganism in schools has been complex where there is uncontrollable crowd. Crowd control at competition venue is increasingly important in the light of dissent riot and disturbance that now characterized soccer, hockey, hand ball, basketball, volleyball, boxing e.t.c at both local, national and international scene (Ekpe, 2001). The nature of the seriousness of the problems in crowd control has in recent time become more drastic and bizarre as it is occurring in an increasing frequency. This social malady may not be easy to be completely eliminated but attempt has already been made to recommend some impurity measures to drastically reduce its presence during school sports especially at the secondary school level.

Adedoja (2005) suggested that the measures that can be used to control crowd in any system is the use of human resources which include planned security such as the police, boys scouts and other humanitarian bodies such as WAI brigade, Man O' War and at times stadium officers. In sports, such officers like ushers; clerk of the course, referee e.t.c could be used. Kienka (2009), also supported that hooliganism in sports can be curbed through the use of mass media reports. This includes radio set, announcers set, television and news prints. He also added that barricading or the use of fence can help to control crowd in sports competition.

Preventive Measures to Curb Hooliganism in Secondary Schools Sports Events

Virtually, every individual who is directly involve in sports participation, organization and spectatorship must bear the consequence of whatever happens on the play fields. In spite of the reported causes of hooliganism; sports will continue to be strong weapon for unity among nations building. In order not to destroy the aesthetic values of sports, all the concept of winning at all cost must be de-emphasized.

Bans: Having an overbearing punishment for hooliganism that is made against any sports fans will better allow people to understand the seriousness of this issue. During the Manchester City Champion League against CSKA Mosco in 2014. Fans were banned as a punishment for hooliganism, racist, chanting and a series of offences. The stadium was empty for this match and the fans were shaker with reality. A way to put the issue into perspective, banning fans from stadiums will allow them to understand the size of the violence (Chikendu, 2005).

Segregation: Separating home fans from away fan is a great place to start to try and avoid hooliganism. This way, opposing fans will hopefully not be able to irritator, threaten or cause violence between each other. Separating the two teams into different stands will help avoid violence altogether and to take thing further, there can even be separated entrances and exists. (Kienka, 2009).

Adedoja (2005) stated that hooliganism can be minimized or reduced in competitive sports by taking positive measures such as:

- **Good officiating:** Matches, game or event should be handled by competent, qualified and natural official. Officiating officials should keep abreast of the latest development in sport they are holding.
- **Minimize the tangible rewards:** Sport competition should devoid of great reward and prize such as cost and properties. Emphasis should be placed on certificates, medals and trophies. Such reduction in tangible rewards will minimize and cut throat competition and may eliminate the philosophy of must win at all cost.
- **Educate the fans:** Hooliganism in sports are sometimes sported off by ignorance and partial knowledge of rules and regulations in certain sports. There is need to educate the fans and supporters through mass media, talk and conference of sport organizers, promoters and administrators.
- **Improve Facilities For Sports:** In sporting events, there should be separate stand for rivalry supporters, club or spectators. Such arrangement will check away contact if firing hurriedly charged atmosphere. Effort should be made to eliminate crowded and suffocation condition that are proving to stress and violence.
- **Inculcating The Spirit Of Sportsmanship:** Schools and institutions should indicate the spirit of sportsmanship by rewarding good performance for greater victory. Good sportsmanship and woman of the year should not be based on number of goals, medals and the like but good behaviour exhibited throughout the season.
- **Good Media Reporting And Coverage:** Mass media should play a positive role by resisting sectionalism and concentration coverage of sporting activities. Media should not continue to portray sport as war symbols nor over evaluated victory. Media should

help to expose abuse in sports. It is part of the media to educate the public on rules and techniques of various sports.

- **Increasing Gate Fees:** In sports like soccer, hockey, basketball and the like that are the prone to violence, their amount of gate fees should be raised to price out certain category of fans thereby reducing the size of crowd. The smaller crowd the lesser the possibility of violence.
- **Provision Of Adequate Security:** Security men should be available at all competition venues to man strategic position so as to ensure the safety of spectators, competitors and officials. Other security is the demarcation between the spectators and competitors so as to reduce and remove easy contact or interaction that can lead to hooliganism.
- **Good Organization:** There should be adequate contest for participants in term of accommodation, feeding and participation. Conducive atmosphere will remove unnecessary stress on the competitors.
- **Ban On Sales Of Alcohol And Drugs:** The sale of alcohol and drugs either in sporting arena or its environment should be totally discouraged or banned. Apart from the fact that alcohol can easily promote violence, the empty bottle content can serve as really implement for use in violence case. Measures can be taken to ban the sale or consumption of strong drinks or drugs at sports arena.

Appraisal of the Reviewed Literature

The literature reviewed in this study advanced a theoretical framework of curbing hooliganism in secondary school sports as a panacea for sports development. This theory is hinged on Icek Ajzen theory on planned behaviour which was proposed to improve on the theory of reasoned action by including perceived behavioural control. This theory explained human behaviour that links belief and behaviour. It states that attitude toward behaviour,

subjective norms and perceived behavioural control, together shape an individual's behavioural intention and behaviour.

Predicated on this, the researcher reviewed some relevant literature. Areas reviewed were concept of hooliganism, sport and sport development, inter-school rivalry and sports hooliganism, poor organization/administration and crisis in sports, poor officiating and sports hooliganism, alcohol/drug sale and consumption and sports hooliganism, inadequate funding and sports hooliganism, political influence and sports hooliganism, features of hooliganism in sports, indices of sports development and finally methods of curbing hooliganism in secondary school sports.

The literature has demonstrated that where there is high rate of hooliganism in sports development is disrupted.

From the literature reviewed, it is certain that hooliganism in sports has been in most of the competitive sports in schools, but the effort to eradicate it proved abortive. The actual way to finally put an end to this ugly situation could not be established from the literature.

Evidence from the literature reviewed clearly shown that many scholars have discussed on hooliganism in sports but not much available information is in the area of curbing it in the secondary school sports in Delta South Senatorial District in Delta State. It is in this gap which inspired this study to be filled. Hence, this study tries to identify the causes of hooliganism and to find out the likely strategies of curbing hooliganism by putting ban on the sale/consumption of alcohol and drugs in and around competition venue, provision of planned security, provision of appropriate structure among others to meet the development of secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District in Delta State.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHOD AND PROCEDURES

This chapter dealt with the research method and procedures adopted in conducting this study. The chapter was discussed under the following subheadings:

- Research design
- Population of the study
- Sample and sampling technique
- Research instrument

- Validity of the instrument
- Reliability of the instrument
- Method of data collection
- Method of data analysis

Research design

The descriptive survey research design of ex-post facto type was adopted for this study. The ex-post facto type of descriptive survey research design is a design used for assessing or ascertaining the relationship between one variable and another. In ex-post facto study, the researcher does not have the ability or opportunity to vary or manipulate the dependent variables. This inability to manipulate the dependent variables stems from the fact that the variables are inherently non-manipulative or because their manifestation has already occurred (Peretomode & Ibeh, 1998).

Population of the study

The target population of this study is 2,832 comprised of all principals, vice principals, and teachers in all public secondary schools from the eight (8) Local Government Areas of Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

Records made available by Post Primary Education Board (PPEB) Asaba (2018) shows that there are one hundred and eighteen (118) public secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

Sample and sampling technique

The sample size for this study was two hundred and forty (240) comprising one hundred and two (102) males and one hundred and thirty-eight (138) female teachers from twenty-four selected sampled schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

The study adopted the simple random sampling technique involving the use of balloting system which was applied in selecting participants in stages. The first stage involves the names of all the public secondary schools in each of the separate Local Government Areas written in pieces of papers and put in a bowl where three schools were selected from each Local Government Area giving a total of twenty-four (24) schools selected in the second stage. In each of the sampled schools, the names of each of the teachers were written in a slip of paper and all the slips of papers were put in a bag. The slips were then thoroughly mixed up in the bag; thereafter he closed his eyes and dip his hand to pick out a slip. The name on the slip was then recorded until he has picked names of ten teachers which then constitute the number of respondents selected from that school. In all thirty (30) respondents was selected randomly from each of the eight (8) Local Government Area making a total of two hundred and forty (240) respondents for the study.

The schools selected are Akugbene Grammar School, Akugbene; Esama Grammar School, Esama; Kpakama Grammar School, Kpakama, (Bomadi Local Government Area); Ayakoromo Grammar School, Ayakoromo; Obotebe Grammar School, Obotebe; Odimodi Grammar School, Odimodi (Burutu Local Government Area); Alaka Grammar School, Ozoro; Iluelogbo Grammar School, Owhelogbo; Ovrode Grammar School, Ovrode (Isoko North Local Government Area); Emore Grammar School, Oleh; Uzere Grammar School, Uzere; Emede Grammar School, Emede (Isoko South Local Government Area); Abari Grammar School, Abari; Agoloma Grammar School, Agoloma; Odorubu College, Odoru (Patani Local Government Area); Ogidigben Grammar School, Ogidigben; Omateye College, Ajagbodudu, Erejuwa Grammar School, Ode-Itsekiri (Warri North Local Government Area); Essi College,

Warri; Yonwuren Secondary School, Ugbuwangue, (Warri South Local Government Area); Isaba Grammar School, Isaba; Ubeji Secondary School, Ubeji; Alegbo Secondary School, Effurun (Warri South West Local Government Area).

Research instrument

The instrument used for collecting data was a self-structured questionnaire tagged “identification and ways of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools for sports development in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State”. The instrument made up of two sections A and B. Section “A” comprising of four (4) items sought information on demographic variables such as sex, age, marital status and position. Section “B” comprised of thirty-two (32) items that sought to elicit information on the possible strategies of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports. The instrument contained thirty-two (32) items. The items in section B were rated on the 4 point likert-type format.

Response to each items in section ‘B’ weighted on four point scoring scale of SA (Strongly Agree) = 4, A (Agree) = 3, D (Disagree) = 2, SD (Strongly Disagree) = 1,

Validity of the instrument

The content and face validity of the instrument was ascertained by the researcher’s supervisor and two other experts in the field of sports management in the Department of Human Kinetics and Health Education, Delta State University, Abraka. The research questions alongside the purpose of study was given to the experts so as to ascertain the suitability of the language as well as the appropriateness of the items.

Reliability of the instrument

To establish the reliability of the instrument, the test-retest method was used. The instrument was administered to a sample of thirty (30) volunteered respondents who were principals, physical education teachers and gamesmasters/mistresses in other schools that are outside the sampled schools. The respondents were not involved in the study area but shared similar characteristics with the respondents in the target population. The respondents were requested to respond to the items in the validated instrument. After an interval of two weeks, the same instruments were administered to the same respondents. The Pearson's Product – Moment – Correlation Coefficient was used to ascertain the reliability index at 0.89

Method of data collection

Copies of the questionnaire were administered to the respondents during working hours with the help of three trained research assistants. The instrument was administered in three sampled schools in each of the eight (8) Local Government Areas of Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State within a period of six weeks. The researcher and his assistants visited and administered the instrument to each of the respondents and retrieved same on the spot to ensure maximum returns.

Method of data analysis

The descriptive statistics of frequency counts, percentage, means and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions. An average mean cut-off of 2.50 was considered as the criterion score benchmark for judgment. A cut-off of 2.50 and above was considered acceptable while that of below 2.50 was unacceptable with respect to the research questions.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

This chapter presents the analysis of data collected and discussion of the result. The results of the data were presented in the tables as follows:

Demographic data

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to sex.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	102	42.5%
Female	138	57.5%
Total	240	100%

Table 1 shows the distribution of respondents according to sex. Out of 240 respondents, 102 which represent 42.5% were males while 138 respondents representing 57.5% were females.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to age.

Age Range	Frequency	Percentage
Above 60years	15	6.30%
41-59	85	35.80%
21-40	115	47.70%
Below 20	25	10.30%
	240	100%

Table 2 shows the distribution of respondents according to age rang. Out of 240 respondents 15 which represent 6.30% were above 60years, 55 representing 35.80% were between 41 to 59 years, 115 representing 47.90% were between 21 to 40 years and 25 which represent 10.30% were below 20years.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to marital status.

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	168	70%
Single	72	30%
	240	100%

Table 3 above indicates the frequency distribution and percentages of respondents according to marital status. The analysis showed that 168 which represent 70% were married while 72 representing 30% were single.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to position.

Position	Frequency	Percentage
Principals	20	8.3%
Vice Principals	25	10.4%
Teachers	144	60%
Gamesmasters/mistresses	51	21.2%
	240	100%

Table 4 show the frequency and percentages of respondents by position. Item analysis showed that 20 (53%) of the respondents were principals, 25 (10.4%) vice—principals, 144(60%) represent teachers while 51 (21.2%) were gamesmasters/mistresses.

Research question one: What are the common features of hooliganism in sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?

Table 5: Features of hooliganism in sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

S/N	Key indicators to the features of hooliganism in sports	Level of agreement with key indicators to the features of hooliganism in sports							Decision
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	
A		$f(\%) \times 4$	$f(\%) \times 3$	$f(\%) \times 2$	$f(\%) \times 1$				

3	The use of abusive comments from one athlete to another is seen as hooliganism in sports	120 (50.0%)	65 (27.10%)	25 (10.40%)	30 (12.50%)	240	3.15	1.04	Strongly Agree
4	The state where spectators enter into the playing area to disrupt sports events is regarded as hooliganism	105 (43.80%)	80 (33.30%)	35 (14.60%)	20 (8.30%)	240	3.13	0.96	Strongly Agree
5	The use of battle equipment to either maim participants / spectators / fans could be regarded as hooliganism.	95 (39.60%)	75 (31.20%)	40 (16.70%)	30 (12.50%)	240	2.98	1.03	Strongly Agree
6	Hooliganism in sports is when thugs beat up officials during a sports events	88 (36.70%)	78 (32.50%)	40 (16.70%)	34 (14.10%)	240	2.92	1.05	Strongly Agree
7	All forms of threat, shouting and smoking during sports competition is said to be part of the features of hooliganism in sports	110 (45.80%)	90 (37.50%)	18 (7.50%)	22 (9.20%)	240	3.20	0.93	Strongly Agree
	Grand mean Grand %	104 (43.30%)	78 (32.50%)	31 (12.90%)	27 (11.30%)	240	3.08	1.00	Strongly Agree

Table 5 shows that the frequency of the responses on the features of hooliganism in sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State had a grand mean of 3.08 and standard deviation of 1.00. The grand mean value of 3.08 is higher than the criterion mean cut-off mark of 2.50. This indicates that the use of abusive comments, the state where spectators enter onto the playing area to disrupt sports events, use of battle equipment, thugs beating up officials and other forms of threat, shouting and smoking are found to be features of sports development in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State. Research question number one which stated that “what are the features of hooliganism in sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State? Was answered with high responses of strongly agreed. As a result of this, research question one is therefore retained.

Research question 2: Will proper officiating be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

Table 6: The role of officiating officials in curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports.

S/N	Key indicators to the role of officiating officials in curbing hooliganism in secondary schools in Delta State Senatorial District of Delta State	Level of agreement with key indicators to the role of officiating officials in curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports							Decision
B		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	

8	Availability of officials is necessary in the organization of secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	125 (52.10%)	70 (29.2%)	25 (10.40%)	20 (8.30%)	240	3.28	0.95	Strongly Agree
9	Presence of good and committed officiating officials helps in reducing hooliganism in secondary school sports.	98 (40.80%)	86 (35.80%)	40 (16.70%)	16 (6.70%)	240	3.11	0.91	Strongly Agree
10	Impartial recording by officiating officials help to curb hooliganism in secondary schools sports.	115 (47.90%)	85 (35.40%)	25 (10.40%)	15 (6.30%)	240	3.25	0.88	Strongly Agree
11	Enforcement of the rules and regulations for effective sports programme help to reduce hooliganism in secondary schools sports.	136 (56.70%)	72 (30.00%)	20 (8.30%)	12 (5.00%)	240	3.38	0.84	Strongly Agree
	Grand mean	118 (49.10%)	78 (32.50%)	28 (11.70%)	16 (6.7%)	240	3.26	0.90	Strongly Agree

Table 6 shows the perceived role of officiating officials in curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State had a grand mean of 3.26 and standard deviation of 0.90. This grand mean value of 3.26 is much higher than the criterion mean cut off mark of 2.50. This suggest that the role of officiating officials in curbing hooliganism in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State such as availability of officials is necessary, the presence of good and committed officiating officials helps in reducing hooliganism, impartial recording and enforcement of the rules and regulations are key indicators for the role of officiating officials in curbing hooliganism in secondary school sports in the area under study.

Research question 3: Will good architectural design of sports facility be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?

Table 7: Architectural design of sports facility as a strategy of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports.

S/N	Key indicators to the architectural design of sports facility as a strategy of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State	Level of agreement with key indicators to the design of sports facility as a strategy of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports.	Decision
-----	--	---	----------

C		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	
12	A well fortified playing pitch that is visible to spectators can help to curb secondary schools sports hooliganism in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	89 (37.10%)	68 (28.30%)	48 (20.00%)	35 (14.60%)	240	2.88	1.07	Strongly Agree
13	Adequate structure in secondary schools can help to reduce unauthorized entrance into sports venue which can help to reduce hooliganism in sports.	105 (43.70%)	96 (40.00%)	21 (8.80%)	18 (7.50%)	240	3.20	0.89	Strongly Agree
14	A well structured and designed secondary schools playing facilities help to curb hooliganism in sports.	113 (47.10%)	86 (35.80%)	26 (10.80%)	15 (6.30%)	240	3.24	0.88	Strongly Agree
15	The design of a building that creates proper visibility to security personnel is an architectural strategy that can help to reduce hooliganism in sports.	97 (40.40%)	90 (37.50%)	33 (13.80%)	20 (8.30%)	240	3.10	0.93	Strongly Agree
	Grand mean	101 (42.10%)	85 (35.40%)	32 (13.30%)	22 (9.20%)	240	3.12	0.94	Strongly Agree

Table 7 shows the frequency responses on good architectural design of sports facility as a way of curbing hooliganism in sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State had a grand mean of 3.12 and standard deviation of 0.94. This grand mean value of 3.12 is much higher than the criterion cut off mark of 2.50. This suggest that a well fortified playing pitch that is visible to spectators, security personnel, adequate structure and a well designed playing facilities, are key indicators for a good architectural designed sports facility strategies for curbing hooliganism in secondary school sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State. Research question three which stated that “will good architectural design of sports facility as a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?” was answered effectively high comparing the percentage scores of both strongly agreed and disagreed responses. It is very clear that the strongly agreed responses are higher. Therefore, research question three should be retained.

Research question 4: Will the ban on the sales of alcohol and drugs around the sport arena be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?

Table 8: Ban on sales of alcohol and drugs as a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

S/N	Key indicators to which the ban on sales of alcohol and drugs be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State	Level of agreement with key indicators to which the sales of alcohol and drugs be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports.	Decision
-----	---	--	----------

		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	
16	The prevalence of drug abuse in secondary schools promotes hooliganism in sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State	93 (38.80%)	87 (36.30%)	32 (13.30%)	28 (11.60%)	240	3.02	0.99	Strongly Agree
17	The abuse of drugs promote violent conduct and hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	114 (47.50%)	84 (35.99%)	22 (9.20%)	20 (8.30%)	240	3.22	0.92	Strongly Agree
18	The ban of drugs and alcohol consumption before and during sports competition will help to curb hooliganism in secondary schools sports.	98 (40.80%)	75 (31.30%)	35 (14.60%)	32 (13.30%)	240	3.00	1.04	Strongly Agree
19	Ban on sales of alcohol and drugs around the sports venue before and during the competition is necessary to curb hooliganism in secondary schools sports.	103 (42.90%)	91 (37.90%)	30 (12.50%)	16 (6.70%)	240	3.17	0.89	Strongly Agree
	Grand mean	102 (42.50%)	84 (35.00%)	30 (12.50%)	24 (10.00%)	240	3.10	0.96	Strongly Agree

Table 8 shows that the frequency of the responses on the ban of the sales of alcohol and drugs around the sport arena be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports in secondary school in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State had a grand mean value of 3.10 is higher than the criterion mean cut off mark of 2.50. This suggest that the prevalence of drug abuse, promoted hooliganism in secondary school sports. This also suggest that ban of drug and alcohol consumption/sale around the competition venue is necessary in curbing hooliganism in secondary school sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

Research question four which stated that “will the ban of the sale of alcohol and drugs around the sports arena be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?” was answered that the ban of the sale of alcohol and drugs around sports arena was perceived to be very effective in curbing hooliganism in sports.

Research question 5: Will adequate sports funding be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?

Table 9: Sports funding as a strategy of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

S/N	Key indicators to which sports funding be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	Level of agreement with key indicators to which sports funding be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports.							Decision
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	
20	Government subvention for secondary schools sports is actually used for sports development in Delta South	95 (39.60%)	82 (34.10%)	35 (14.10%)	28 (11.70%)	240	3.02	1.00	Strongly Agree

	Senatorial District of Delta State.								
21	Increase government funding that is accompanied by an increase in sports structure is a feature of sports development in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	125 (52.10%)	78 (32.50%)	21 (8.70%)	16 (6.70%)	240	3.30	0.89	Strongly Agree
22	Fund budgeted for secondary schools sports is actually used for sports development in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	89 (37.10%)	80 (33.30%)	39 (16.30%)	32 (13.30%)	240	2.53	1.11	Strongly Agree
23	Adequate funding of secondary schools sports reduces hooliganism in sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	92 (38.30%)	78 (32.50%)	42 (17.50%)	28 (11.70%)	240	2.98	1.01	Strongly Agree
24	Provision of financial support for athletes and other participants in sports help to reduce hooliganism in sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	95 (39.60%)	80 (33.30%)	40 (16.70%)	25 (10.40%)	240	3.02	0.99	Strongly Agree
	Grand mean	99 (41.30%)	80 (33.30%)	35 (14.60%)	26 (10.80%)	240	2.97	1.00	Strongly Agree

Table 9 above, show the frequency of the responses on adequate sports funding in curbing hooliganism in sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State has a grand mean of 2.97 and standard deviation of 1.00. This grand mean value of 2.97 is higher than the criterion mean cut off mark of 2.50. This suggest that sports funding as a way of curbing hooliganism in secondary school in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State such as actual use of government subvention for sports development adequate funding and provision of financial support for athletes and other participants are key indicators in curbing hooliganism in sport in secondary school sports in the area under study.

Research question number five stated that “will adequate sports funding be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?” was answered that adequate sports funding be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports.

As a result of the higher percentage of strongly agreed responses from the table analyzed above, research question five is therefore retained.

Research question 6: What are the indices of sports development in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?

Table 10: Sports development indices in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

S/N	Key indicators to sports development indices in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	Level of agreement to sports development indices in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.							Decision
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	
25	The grooming of secondary schools athletes to elite national sportsmen/women is a feature of sports development in Delta South	90 (37.50%)	85 (35.40%)	38 (15.80%)	27 (11.30%)	240	2.99	0.99	Strongly Agree

	Senatorial District of Delta State.								
26	Any secondary school sports contest that is free from hooliganism is a sports development index in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	120 (50.00%)	80 (33.30%)	22 (9.20%)	18 (7.50%)	240	3.26	0.91	Strongly Agree
27	Providing financial reward for participants at a secondary school sports is an index for sports development	86 (35.80%)	82 (34.20%)	40 (16.70%)	32 (13.30%)	240	2.93	1.03	Strongly Agree
28	Increase government funding that is accompanied by an increase in sports structure is a feature of sports development	97 (40.40%)	74 (30.80%)	42 (17.50%)	27 (11.30%)	240	3.00	1.01	Strongly Agree
29	Periodic and uninterrupted scheduling of sport events at the secondary school is seen as sports development indices in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	104 (43.30%)	85 (35.40%)	29 (12.10%)	22 (9.20%)	240	3.13	0.95	Strongly Agree
	Grand mean	100 (41.60%)	81 (33.80%)	34 (14.20%)	25 (10.40%)	240	3.06	0.98	Strongly Agree

Table 10 shows the indices of sports development in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State had a grand mean of 3.06 and standard deviation of 0.98. The grand mean value of 3.06 is higher than the criterion mean cut off mark of 2.50. This indicates that the grooming of secondary school athletes to elite national sportsmen/women, secondary schools sports free of hooliganism, provision of financial reward for participants, increased government funding and periodic and uninterrupted scheduling of sports events are seen to be indices of sports development in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State. Research question number six which stated that “what are the indices of sports development in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?” was answered that adequate sport facilities, funding, personnel, periodic and uninterrupted scheduling and sports free of hooliganism are indices of sports developments in secondary schools.

Research question 7: To what extent has sports hooliganism affected the development of sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?

Table 11: Extent to which sports hooliganism has affected the development of sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

S/N	Key indicator to the extent which sports hooliganism has affected the development of sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	Level of agreement with key indicators to the extent to which sport hooliganism has affected the development of sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State							Decision
G		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	
30	Hooliganism has resulted in violent outbreak leading to	124 (51.50%)	96 (40.00%)	15 (6.3%)	5 (2/00%)	240	3.41	0.70	High

	injuries which has hitherto reduce mass participation in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.								
31	Hooliganism has led to destruction of sports facilities/equipment consequently has reduced sports development in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	94 (39.20%)	86 (35.80%)	40 (16.70%)	20 (8.30%)	240	3.06	0.94	High
32	Hooliganism in sports reduces optimum performance by creating fear in the mind of sport participants leading to under development of sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	89 (37.10%)	68 (28.30%)	43 (17.90%)	40 (16.70%)	240	2.86	1.09	High
33	Hooliganism in secondary schools sports is inimical to sportsmanship in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.	96 (40.00%)	82 (34.20%)	38 (15.80%)	24 (10.00%)	240	3.04	0.98	High
	Grand Mean	100 (42.00%)	83 (34.60%)	34 (14.20%)	22 (9.20%)	240	3.09	0.93	High

Table 11 shows that the frequency of the responses on the extent to which sports hooliganism affected the development of sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State had a grand mean of 3.09 and standard deviation of 0.93.

This indicates that the extent to which sports hooliganism affects the development of sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State is high judging from the respondents.

Judging from research question number seven which stated that “To what extent has sports hooliganism affected the development of sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State?” was answered that hooliganism has resulted to violent leading to outbreak of injuries and destruction of sports facilities/equipment and also reduced optimum performance by creating fear in the mind of sports participations.

Findings

From the result of the analysis and discussion made, the following findings were observed.

1. That hooliganism in sports exist in secondary schools and it is traceable to the features of hooliganism such as use of abusive comments, use of battle equipment, thugs beating up officials, all forms of threat, shouting, drinking and smoking.
2. That officiating officials have major roles to play in curbing hooliganism in secondary school sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.
3. That good architectural design of sports facility significantly help in curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

4. That the ban on alcohol/drugs consumption and sales in and around sports venue are strategies of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.
5. That adequate sports funding by government and others significantly be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

Discussion

The incidence of hooliganism in sports is becoming unbearable and supervising that it calls for the attention of sports lovers, school heads, teachers, gamesmasters/mistresses, physical educators and government. The essence of this research work is to identify the strategies of curbing hooliganism in sports in secondary schools and thereby suggesting possible means of minimizing them during major sporting events so that peace can reign again after contest.

The result of the research question one table 5 signified that hooliganism in sports exists in secondary schools and it is traceable to the features of hooliganism. Hence, the finding is in line with the opinion of Momodu (2009) that the use of abusive comments, from one athlete to another, battle equipment and other all forms of threat, shouting and smoking lead to hooliganism in sports.

The findings also revealed in research question two table 6 that officiating officials also have major roles to play in curbing hooliganism in sports. This also is in line with Momodu (2009) who opined that most sports hooliganism is sometimes caused by wrong referees' decision. He therefore advised that referees should be consistent and just in their ruling especially when the incidence is ambiguous. In addition to this view, he further cited Ekpe, (2001) that sports succeed or fail in direct proportion to the appropriate decisions and actions of those who are responsible for managing them.

The findings in research question three table 7 showed that good architectural design of sports facility significantly helps in curbing hooliganism in sports. It revealed that a well fortified pitch and adequate structures are also strategies of curbing hooliganism in sports. In the developed world, sports facilities and equipment of appropriate standards are available to promote the athletes performance (Ojeme, 2000). Morakinyo (2009) opined that while developed countries are putting so much into providing excellent facilities, equipment and conducive environment for athletes, undeveloped countries seemed to lag behind in the provision of facilities. Facilities are virtually not in existence and when available they are grossly poor and substandard. Availability of proper and adequate facilities and equipment help for better development of sports. In support of this view, Omuruan and Eboh, (2015) opined that well designed of sports facilities consist of all sports fields, building and equipment available. They confirmed that inadequacy of proper design sports facilities in Nigeria had led to poor development of sports which of course can lead to hooliganism in sports. A good architectural design of sports facility when available can help to curb hooliganism in secondary school sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta state.

The fourth research question table 8 was formulated simply to investigate whether the ban on the sales of alcohol and drugs is a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports. The information gathered on table 8 showed that the ban on the sale of alcohol and drugs consumptions and sales in and around sports venue are strategies of curbing hooliganism in sports. The findings is in line with Okwon (2007) who claimed that irregular sale of alcohol and drugs had led to hooliganism around sports facilities and according to him a solution has been attempted to combat the issue of intoxication by increasing the price of alcohol at the playground so that people cannot afford to buy with money which is also a solution for reducing hooliganism in sports.

The findings from research question five table 9 showed that sports funding significantly is a strategy of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta state. The findings revealed that increased government subvention, adequate funding and financial support for athletes and other participants in sports help in reducing hooliganism in sports. (Igbanugo, 2006). The study is in agreement with those reported by Ekanem (2002) that sports programmes have always been made to suffer as a result of lack of funds and poor financial management. With adequate finance, the athletes, coaches, and sports administrators will always dream of top performance in Nigeria Delta state and Delta South Senatorial District in particular. A situation where funds and financial support for modern facilities are adequate mediocre performance should be expected. Sports programmes that have witnessed crisis are usually traced to lack of adequate fund (Igbanugo, 2006). Provision of financial support for athletes and other participants in sports help to curb hooliganism in sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

The findings in research question 6 table 10 is in line with Yole (2008) who stated that most essential requirements for sports development is the provision of good facilities and equipment, sport funding and sports personnel. This findings is also supported by earlier studies (Idama 2011 and Okwon, 2007), who opined that the quality of sports personnel, facilities and equipment and adequate provision of financial reward are index of sports development. They further stated that periodic events at the secondary schools are also indices of sports development.

The findings from research question 7 above, 11 indicated the extent to which sports hooliganism has affected the development of sport which has resulted to violent outbreak leading to injuries and destruction of properties and also reduced optimum performance by creating fear in the mind of sports participants. The findings is in line with Adisa (2009) who

claimed that sports hooliganism has often led to fighting which of course has reduced the interest of sports participation.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The chapter presents a summary of the study, conclusion and recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

Summary

The study aimed at identifying strategies of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools for sports development in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta state with a view to ascertaining the role of officiating officials, architectural design of sports facilities, ban on sale and consumption of alcohol and drugs and sports funding in curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports. Seven research questions were generated to guide the study. This being the case,

questionnaire was the instrument designed to elicit responses from two hundred and forty (240) subjects within twenty four (24) randomly selected secondary schools against the formulated research questions under eight tables after the researcher had carefully reviewed related literature. The population for the study is 2832 comprised of all principals and physical education teachers, and gamesmasters/mistresses from the secondary in the eight Local Government Areas of Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State. The study used a sample size of two hundred and forty (240) and the simple random sampling technique involving the use of balloting system was applied.

To scientifically obtain the required information from data collected already, the frequency count, percentage, mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research question. The Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient of 0.89 was used to ascertain the reliability index of the instrument. Earlier, the project supervisor and two experts in the field (i.e Human Kinetics and Health Education) certified that this questionnaire to be adequately framed to elicit response needed for this current study after the necessary corrections and modifications have been effected. The completed questionnaire indicated 100% return because; the researcher personally administered the instrument by hand with the help of three assistance and collected same immediately. At this point, it is pertinent to mention that finance and time constraints imposed restrictions on the scope of this study to only twenty four (24) randomly selected secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta state. Hence, there is still a great need to carry out this research on a wider scope in many more local government areas in Delta state to permit empirically acceptable generalization in wider scale. However, it is significant in this write up that:

1. Sports organizers/administrators should be fully aware of how best to curb hooliganism resulting from in appropriate role of officiating officials.

2. It would also help to expose how good architectural design of sports facilities be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports
3. It would help to reveal how the ban on the sales of alcohol and drug in and around sports arena and the consumption of alcohol and drugs during and after competitions can be a strategy of curbing hooliganism in sports.
4. It would also assist to expose how sports funding in terms of government subvention/ annual budget and provision of financial support for athletes can help to reduce hooliganism in sports in secondary schools.

Conclusion

In conclusion therefore, the investigation revealed that there are cases of hooliganism in sports which have resulted to violent outbreak leading to destruction of properties (sports facilities and equipment), reduction of mass participation, injuries and even death. The study also revealed that hooliganism in sports is mostly caused by absence of significant sports facilities and equipment, inadequate funding by the government, intake of alcohol and drugs by participants, poor officiating and misjudgments by ignorant spectators/players.

Furthermore, the study confirmed that hooliganism in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta state can be curbed if government could provide enough funds for sports administrators, good architectural design of sports facilities and well dedicated officiating officials.

Finally, the sales of alcohol and drugs in and around the competition venue should be abolished. And also, adequate punishment should be given to any sports law breaker and the announcement of the punishment will be made through the media.

Recommendations

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

1. Only tested and certified officials or referees who know the laws of sports should be appointed to officiate or handle any sports competition.
2. Winning as the ultimate aim of competition in sports should be discouraged through sportsmanship enlightenment campaigns.
3. Adequate sports funding should be provided by the government through subvention and annual budget.
4. Annual honorary merit award is recommended to be given to officiating officials for an outstanding performance at the end of season to serve as motivation. On the contrary any substandard performance with some records of crises from any officiating officials must be punished according to the gravity of the offence committed.
5. Government should try to provide security during sports competition so that any hooliganstic behaviour will be arrested immediately.
6. The sales of alcohol and bottled drink in and around the competitions area must be abolished in order to avoid being violet and using bottles as dangerous weapon.
7. No contestants, spectators or officials found to be under the influence of alcohol and drugs should be allowed into competition venue.

8. Players should be properly screened before entering the field of play and any person found taking ergogenic aids (drugs) should be banned from participation.
9. Government should educate the masses especially the sports lovers (males and females) since some of these lovers do not really know the rules and regulations of sports participation. This can be done by constituting a body that will be organizing sports seminars and workshops to educate them on the negative and positive aspects of sports hooliganism.
10. Media reporters or those running commentaries during the contest need to be selective in the use of language to avoid creating problem. In this wise, it should be a requirement that only journalists specially trained in sporting journalism could be allowed to practice.

Contributions to knowledge

The study has contributed to knowledge in the following ways.

1. The study has established that certain factors such as good sports facilities, proper sports funding, dedicated sports personnel, sports policy and financial rewards are indices of sports development.
2. The study has also established that proper officiating, provision of adequate fund, provision of adequate and proper structured facilities, ban on the sales of alcohol and drugs in and around sports arena are strategies of curbing hooliganism in sports.

Suggestions for further studies

The study revealed the need for further studies that will reduce hooliganism in secondary schools for sports development in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State which include:

- (1) Crowd Control Measures in curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports.
- (2) Ways of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports.
- (3) Similar research study should be carried out in other Local Government Area, State and the nation.

REFERENCES

- Abeku, S. (2000), *A Critical Assessment of the Sports Development Policy for Nigeria*. Benin: A Rubik Press.
- Adbal, I. (2009), *Human Resource Management in Gatar* in P. Budhwar and K. Mellahi (Eds), *Managing Human Resources in the Middle East* (pp. 121-144). London: Rutledge.
- Adedeji, J.A (2000), *Social and Cultural Conflict in Sports and Games in Developing Countries: International Review of Sports Sociology*. 6:14-23.
- Adedoja, T.A. (2005), *Violence in Sports; Causes and Possible Solution*. The Jonapher Vol. 17, No. 9.
- Ademola, O. (2012), *Contribution of Physical Education to Attainment of Healthful Living*. Ibadan Nigeria School Health Journal (13) 1 & 2, pp. 229-235.
- Adeyoju, O.A. (2002), *Variances of Anti-Social Behaviours in Nigeria Universities: Nigeria Journal of Emotional Psychology and Sports Ethics* 4. 10-18.
- Adisa, O. (2009), *Underdevelopment of Sports in Nigeria: A Need for Physical Education Curriculum*.

- Ajzen and Fishbein's Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) 1980. Retrieved from <http://www.igi-global.com>.
- Ajzen I. (1991), The theory of planned behaviour. Retrieved from <http://www.scirp.org/reference/papers>.
- Alaku B.O. (2006), Sport Business Management; Aspen Publisher's INC. Gaithersburg.
- Anugwele, K.C. (2006), The Biochemistry of Sports. Port Harcourt, University of Port Harcourt Press.
- Anyanwu C.E. (2006), The Root of Football Hooliganism. A Historical and Sociological Study; Owerri: Totan Publisher Ltd.
- Asagba, B.O. (2001), Problems of Sports Development in Nigeria: *Report of the National Committee on Problems of Sports Development in Nigeria*.
- Awoma, C.I. (2011), Management variables as predictors of sports development in Edo State, Nigeria. *Unpublished Ph.D. thesis of the Department of Physical Education, Delta State University, Abraka*.
- Awosika, Y. (2000), National Sports Festival 21st Century and Sports Development in Nigeria, Abuja, *Federal Ministry of Sports & Social Development*.
- Bandura A. (1997), Self-Efficiency; the Exercise of Control; New York: Freeman.
- Bayo J.C. (2011), Early Adolescent Perceptions of Parental Pressure in Sport Environment. *Journal of Sport Behaviour* 13. 135-144.
- Bucher A. (1979), *Management of sports for national and international honours*. Paper presented at the first sports seminar for gamesmasters in Kaduna State.
- Bucher, C.A. & Krotee, M.C. (2002), *Management of physical education and sports*. Boston: McGraw Hall Companies.
- Chikendu P. (2009), Still on Hooliganism in Sport. *Sporting Champion*, 26th October, pp. 8.
- Collins (2005), Definition of Sports Development Retrieve from <http://Wikipedia.com>.
- Dankadai, N.M (2001), Problems of Sports Development in Nigeria *National Committee on Problems of Sports Development in Nigeria* Vol. 3 Pp. 381-386.
- Dare A.P. (2008) Groups, Gang and Delinquency. Does Organization Matter? *Journal of Criminal Justice* 38 (5) Pp. 920-930.
- Davis (2006) Fan Violence, Social Problem Panic, Aggression and Violent Behaviour No. 7, Pp. 453-475.
- Debendotte V. (2008), Spectator Violence at Sport Events: What Keeps Enthusiastic Fans in Bound? *The Physician and Sports Medicine*, 16 (4) 203-11. EJ 372-800.

- Dike, D.O. (2008), Funding Sports Development in Nigerian Universities. Paper Presented at the National Universities Commission Stakeholders Conference on Sports Development.
- Doric C.O. (2012) Towards a Sociological Understanding of Football Hooliganism as a World Phenomenon. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* 8 (2) Pp. 141-162.
- Duda J.L. (2003), Motivation in Sport Settings: A Goal Perspective Approach. In Motivation in Sport and Exercise Ed: Roberts G.C. Editor Champaign, IL Human Kinetics 57-91.
- Dunning E. (2000), Towards A Sociological Understanding of Football Hooliganism as a World Phenomenon. *European Journal of Criminal Policy and Research*, 8, 141-162.
- Duru, A.I. (2001), Problems of sport development in Nigeria *Report of the National Committed on problems of sport development in Nigeria* 3 155-160.
- Eboh, L.O (2007) Examination of Some Selected Motivational Strategic as Impetus for the Development of University Students Participation in Nigeria. *Journal on Educational Research and Development* 2 (1), 103-110.
- Education Management Board, Ebonyi State (2010), Report on crises in sport.
- Egbule, J.F. (2009), Practical Guide to Research Writing and Dissertation. Agbor: KMENSUO Educational Publisher.
- Ekanem, M.U. (2002), Financing sports in Nigeria. *Journal of Nigeria Academy of Sports Marketing*. 21st century and sports development. Pp. 167-176.
- Ekpe, S. (2001), Problems of Sport Development in Nigeria. *Report of National Committee on Problems of Sport Development in Nigeria Vol. 3* 583-602.
- Ellis G. (2006), Sportsmanship in Youth Sports. *JOPEd: The Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Dance*.
- Emotoshi P. (2007), Self Situations and Sports Consumption: *Exploration of Journal of Behaviour* 30 (2): 11-129.
- Eridumin E.B. (2009) Hooliganism- Violence and Sports. *Journals of sports management and educational research*, Vol. 1, 65-68.
- Federal Republic of Nigeria (2009), Sports Development Policy for Nigeria. Lagos: Ministry of Youth Institute.
- Gladue R.K. (1999), Identify Crisis in North American Sport Psychology – Academics in Professional Issues: *Journal of Sports Psychology* 5, 123-134.
- Hellsted J.C & Werser (2008) Sports Business Management, & Administration. Aspen publishers INC.

- Hornby, A.S. (2001), *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary current English*. London: Oxford Press.
- Idama, C.O. (2011), Sports as an Instrument for Controlling Deviant Acts among Students of Secondary School in Nigeria. *European Journal of Education Studies*, 2(1).
- Idolor E.F. (2003), Evaluating the effects of violence in Academic performance of secondary school students. *Reports of the local committee on problems of sports development in Nigeria, Isoko Nation* (3) pg. 47-57.
- Igbanugo, V.C (2006), Financing University Sports. *Journal of Nigeria Academy of Sports Administration*. 2 (2), 19-22.
- Ikhioya, O.S.A (2001), Functional strategies for sports administration practices. *Guides for sports managers and administrators*. Lagos: straight – gate publisher limited.
- Kienka, G. (2009), *Sports administration in Nigeria*, Lagos; International Tennis Academy.
- Kokovic D (2000) *Sociology of Sports*, Sports Academy Belgrade.
- Lawal, I.Y (2004), Sports development: The Nigeria way: A review, *International journal of Physical Education. Sports and Health*: 1 (4); 20-24.
- Liberman (2005), Prevention of Violence at Major Sports Events Compilation of Reports (Ref. T-RV (2001), European Convention on Spectator Violence: Council of Europe.
- Maldonado and Molina (2011) Spectator Violence in Stadium POP center, guide No 54 [Http. /www.popcenter](http://www.popcenter)
- McCarthy (2009), Telephone Conference Report, Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour, www.quest-netorg.retrieved.02/02/2011.
- Milojevic, S., Jankovic B. (2012), Police Measures and Actions in Confronting Football Hooliganism, International Scientific Conference, Archibald Reiss Days, Belgrade, 2012, pp. 613-622.
- Ministry of Education, Oleh (2008), Problems of sports development in Isoko South Local Government Area. *Reports of the committee on problems of sports development in Isoko South Local Government* (2) pp. 40-44.
- Momodu, A. (2009), Factors Precipating Soccer Violence in Nigeria *Physical Health Education and Recreation Journal* 6 (1) 15-21.
- Morakinyo, E.O. and Aluko E.O. (2009), Sports funding and marketing as predictors of sports development in selected Sport Federation of the Federal Ministry of Sports and Social Development in Nigeria: *Nigeria Journal of Sports Administration*, (3), 56-57.
- Morakinyo, E.O. and Aluko E.O. (2010), Management Function as Predictors of Sports Development in Selected Sports Federation of the Federal Ministry of Sports and Social Development in Nigeria. *International Journal of Africa and American Studies* 7 (1) 46-52.

- Mouthapa (2010) Violent Offences Legal and Criminal Aspect Collection of Paper's Institute for Criminological and Sociological Research, Belgrade PP 11-12.
- Muhammed U.S. (2013), Issues on Sports Psychology, Albarka Publishers Ltd F.C.E. Kano
- Musa M.D.U. (2013), NUGA: The road to excellence: Kaduna: Ahmadu Bellow University Press Limited.
- Nixton J.E and Jewett, A.E (1980), Introduction to Physical Education. Philadelphia Saunders College Publishers.
- Ogbemudia, S.O. (2001), Problems of sports in Nigeria *Report of the National Committee on problems of sport development on Nigeria* Vol. 3, pp. 474-498.
- Ojeme, E.O. (2000), Standard facilities, equipment and the new challenges, 21st century and sport development in Nigeria, Abuja: Federal Ministry of Sport and Social Development. Pp. 112.
- Okenla, F. (2001), Problem of sports management in Nigeria. *Report of the National committee on problems of sports development in Nigeria* 3 pp. 530-535.
- Okwon, M. (2007), Sports Hooliganism, New Nigeria Newspaper 13th April, 2007.
- Olajide, O.A (2005), Holistic Sport Marketing: A Catalyst for Sports Development in Nigeria. A Paper Presented at 2nd ICHPHER-SD Africa Congress. Ibadan: Feb. 23-26.
- Omoregie, P and Abiola, M.J. (2009), Administration leadership roles and the influence on institutional athletes' attrition rate. *Nigeria journal of sports management*. 4 (3), 212, 213.
- Omoruan, J.C. and Eboh L.O. (2015), *A handbook on physical education, sports and recreation*. Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria.
- Onifade A. (2011), Developing Sports in Higher Institutions in Nigeria: Problems and Future Directions. *Journal of the National Institute for Sports* 1(1), 40-43.
- Peretomode, V.F. and Ibeh, A.E. (1992), Basic Research Methods in Education and Social Science; Owerri: Totan Publisher Ltd.
- Onwuteaka P. (2008) Problems of Development in Nigeria. *National Committee on Problems of Sport Development in Nigeria* Vol.3 PP 381-386.
- Salami, A.I. (2009), Evaluation of sports development in Nigeria and strategies for implementation, *Nigeria journal of sports management*.
- Sheitima, (2005), Impact of School Sports Development in Borno State of Nigeria. *N.Sc Thesis Department of Physical and Health Education; Abu Zaria: Nigeria*.
- Simonovic C. (2006) Sport Facility Operation Management. A global Perspective Burlington, M.A Buherwork Heinemann.

Taylor, J. (2007), *Football Mad. A Speculative Sociology of Football Hooliganism*; In Dunning E. (Ed), *The Sociology of Sport. A Selection of Readings*, London: England, Frank Cass.

Whawo, D.D (1995), *Basic Educational Research and Statistics*; Benin City: Sanugo Publishers (Nigeria).

Woods J.R. (1976) *Urban Environment and Violence in Sports*; Begbednost.

Yazid, I.I. (2006), Sports development. *The Nigeria way, international journal of physical education, sports and health*.

Yole C.O. (2008) *Problems of Sports Development in Nigeria Report of the National Committee on Problem of Sport Development in Nigeria*.

APPENDIX 1

Establishing the Reliability Coefficient Index Using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient on Identification of Strategies for Curbing Hooliganism in Secondary Schools Sports in Delta South Senatorial District in Delta State

	X (Pre-Test)	Y (Post-Test)	X²	Y²	XY
1	71	72	5041	5184	5112
2	69	68	4761	4624	4692
3	82	100	6724	10000	8200

4	90	89	8100	7921	8010
5	79	77	6241	5929	6083
6	77	74	5929	5476	5678
7	87	85	7569	7225	7395
8	75	74	5625	5476	5550
9	86	85	7396	7225	7310
10	77	76	5929	5776	5852
11	76	75	5776	5625	5700
12	89	87	7921	7569	7743
13	82	80	6724	6400	6560
14	83	82	6889	6724	6806
15	89	87	7921	7569	7743
16	79	80	6241	6400	6320
17	76	74	5776	5476	5624
18	90	89	8100	7921	8010
19	87	86	7569	7396	7482
20	79	75	6241	5625	5925
21	90	88	8100	7744	7920
22	82	80	6724	6400	6320
23	86	87	7396	7569	7482
24	90	88	8100	7744	7920
25	82	80	6724	6400	6560
26	62	63	4225	3969	4095
27	83	80	6889	6400	6640

28	59	60	3481	3600	3540
29	88	86	7744	7396	7568
30	78	77	6084	5929	6006
N=30	Σx2427	Σ y=2409	Σx²=198081	Σy²=195513	Σxy196590

Reliability Coefficient Index Using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (R)

$$N = 30$$

$$\Sigma x = 2427$$

$$\Sigma y = 2409$$

$$\Sigma x^2 = 198081$$

$$\Sigma y^2 = 195513$$

$$\Sigma xy = 196590$$

$$R = \frac{N \Sigma x y - (\Sigma x) \Sigma y}{\sqrt{N \Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2} \sqrt{N \Sigma y^2 - (\Sigma y)^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{N \Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2} \sqrt{N \Sigma y^2 - (\Sigma y)^2}$$

$$= \frac{30 \times 196590 - (2427) (2409)}{\sqrt{[30 \times 198081 - (2427)^2] [30 \times 195513 - (2409)^2]}}$$

$$\sqrt{[30 \times 198081 - (2427)^2] [30 \times 195513 - (2409)^2]}$$

$$\frac{5987700 - 5846643}{\sqrt{[5942430 - 5890329] [5865390 - 5803281]}}$$

$$\sqrt{[5942430 - 5890329] [5865390 - 5803281]}$$

$$\frac{51057}{\sqrt{[5942430 - 5890329] [5865390 - 5803281]}}$$

$$\sqrt{(52101)(62109)}$$

51057

$$\sqrt{(323941009)}$$

51057

56885.3

= 0.89

APPENDIX II

Distribution of schools and teachers according to Local Government Area of Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

S/N	Local Government Areas	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers		Total
			Males	Females	
1.	Bomadi	9	95	121	216
2.	Burutu	19	136	320	456
3.	Isoko North	19	96	360	456
4.	Isoko South	17	66	342	408
5.	Patani	9	104	112	216
6.	Warri North	21	156	348	504
7.	Warri South	18	105	327	432
8.	Warri South West	6	45	99	144

	Total	118	803	2029	2832
--	--------------	------------	------------	-------------	-------------

Source: Post Primary Education Board, Asaba (2018).

APPENDIX III

Sampled of the schools studied

Local Government Areas	Number of Sampled Schools	No. of Respondents
Bomadi	Akugbene G/S, Akugbene	10
	Esema G/S, Esama	10
	Kpakiamma G/S, Kpakiamma	10
Burutu	Ayakoromo G/S, Ayakoromo	10
	Obotebe G/S, Obotebe	10
	Odimodi G/S, Odimodi	10
Isoko North	Alaka G/S, Ozoro	10
	Iluelogbo G/S, Owhelogbo	10
	Ovrode G/S, Ovrode	10

Isoko South	Emore G/S, Oleh	10
	Uzere G/S, Uzere	10
	Emede G/S, Emede	10
Patani	Abari G/S, Abari	10
	Agoloma G/S, Agoloma	10
	Odorubu Col. Odoru	10
Warri North	Ogidigben G/S, Ogidigben	10
	Omateye Col. Ajagbodudu	10
	Erejuwu G/S, Ode-Itsekiri	10
Warri South	Essi Col. Warri	10
	Uwangu S/S, Warri	10
	Yonwuren S/S, Ugbuwangu	10
Warri South West	Isaba G/S, Isaba	10
	Alegbo S/S, Effurun	10
	Ubeji S/S, Ubeji	10
	Grand total	240

APPENDIX IV

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN KINETICS AND HEALTH EDUCATION DELTA STATE UNIVERSITY, ABRAKA

*Instrument On: Identification of Strategies for Curbing Hooliganism in Secondary Schools
Sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State*

Dear Respondent,

I am a student of the above named department, Faculty of Education, Delta State University, Abraka. I am currently undertaking a study on identification of strategies for

curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.

I therefore crave your indulgence to answer every question correctly and sincerely so that the instrument can fulfill the purpose of the study. All information given by you will be treated confidentially and solely for this research. It does not require writing your name.

Yours sincerely,

Oseh Awhorete Joseph
(Researcher)

APPENDIX V

Identification of Strategies for Curbing Hooliganism in Secondary Schools Sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Instruction: Please tick (✓) in the appropriate box as it applies to you.

1. Sex: male () female ()
2. Age: above 60years () 41-59 () 21-40 () below 20 ()
3. Marital Status: married () single ()
4. Position: principal () vice principal () gamesmaster / gamesmistress () teachers ()

SECTION B

Instruction: Please tick (✓) in the appropriate space to show your opinion on the level of agreement and disagreement using these words: Strongly Agree (SA) Agree (A) Strongly Disagree (SD) Disagree (D).

S/N		SA	A	SD	D
A	Features of hooliganism				
1	The use of abusive comments from one athlete to another is seen as hooliganism in sports.				
2	The state where spectators enter into the playing area to disrupt sports event is regarded as hooliganism.				
3	The use of battle equipment to either main participants/spectators/fans could be regarded as hooliganism.				
4	Hooliganism in sports is when thugs beat up an officials during a sports events.				
5	All forms of threat, shouting and smoking during sports competition is said to be part of the features of hooliganism in sports.				
S/N		SA	A	SD	D
B	The role of officiating officials in curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports.				
6	Availability of officials is necessary in the organization of secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State				
7	Presence of good and committed officiating officials helps in reducing hooliganism in secondary school sports.				
8	Impartial recording by officiating officials help to curb hooliganism in secondary schools sports.				
9	Enforcement of the rules and regulations for effective sports programme help to reduce hooliganism in secondary schools sports.				

S/N		SA	A	SD	D
C	Architectural Design				
10	A well fortified playing pitch that is visible to spectators can help to curb secondary schools sports hooliganism in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State				
11	Adequate structure in secondary schools can help to reduce unauthorized entrance into sports venue which can help to reduce hooliganism in sports.				
12	A well structured and designed secondary schools playing facilities help to curb hooliganism in sports.				
13	The design of a building that creates proper visibility to security personnel is an architectural strategy that can help to reduce hooliganism in sports.				

S/N		SA	A	SD	D
D	Ban of Sales of Alcohol and Drug				
14	The prevalence of drug abuse in secondary schools promotes hooliganism in sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				
15	The abuse of drugs promotes violent conduct and hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				
16	The ban of drug and alcohol consumption before and during sports competition will help to curb hooliganism in secondary schools sports.				
17	Ban of sales of alcohol and drug around the sports venue before and during the competition is necessary to curb hooliganism in secondary schools sports.				

S/N		SA	A	SD	D
E	Sports funding as a strategy of curbing hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				
18	Government subvention for secondary schools sports is actually used for sports development in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				
19	Increase government funding that is accompanied by an increase in sports structure is a feature of sports development in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				
20	Fund budgeted for secondary schools sports is actually used for sports development in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				
21	Adequate funding of secondary schools sports reduces hooliganism in sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				
22	Provision of financial support for athletes and other participants in sport helps to reduce hooliganism in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				

S/N		SA	A	SD	D
F	Sports development indices				
23	The grooming of secondary school athletes to elite national sportsmen/women is a feature of sports development in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				
24	Any secondary school sports contest that is free from hooliganism is a sports development index in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				
25	Providing financial reward for participants at the secondary school sports is an index for sports development.				
26	Increase government funding that is accompanied by an increase in sports structure is a feature of sports development.				
27	Periodic and uninterrupted scheduling of sports events at the secondary school is seen as sports development in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				

S/N		SA	A	SD	D
G	Extent to which sports hooliganism has affected the development of sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				
28	Hooliganism has resulted in violent outbreak leading to injuries which has hitherto reduce mass participation in secondary schools sports in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				
29	Hooliganism has led to destruction of sports facilities/equipment consequently has reduced sports development in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				
30	Hooliganism creates poor sports events outcome in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				
31	Hooliganism in sports reduces optimum performance by creating fear in the mind of sports participants leading to under development of sports in secondary schools in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				
32	Hooliganism in secondary schools sports is inimical to sportsmanship in Delta South Senatorial District of Delta State.				