STAKEHOLDERS' PERCEPTION ABOUT THE EFFECT OF VIOLENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LEAGUE FOOTBALL CLUBS IN NORTH-WEST NIGERIA

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this work is the product of my own effort; undertaken under the supervision of Dr. L.I. Yazid. I also declare that to the best of my knowledge, it has not been presented and will not be presented elsewhere for the award of a degree or certificate. All sources of information herein have been dully acknowledged.

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the research work for this dissertation and the subsequent preparation of this dissertation by Michael Mbanugo Anike (SPS/13/MHE/00012) was carried out under my supervision.

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APPROVAL_PAGE

This dissertation has been examined and approved for the award of the degree of **Master of Science** in PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION **(SPORTS MANAGEMENT)**

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my wife and my children.

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Abstract

This study investigated stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of National League football clubs in North-West Nigeria. To achieve the purpose of this study, four research questions and four hypotheses were raised and tested. The study was delimited to four Nigerian national leagues football clubs in North West Nigeria and the respondents were also delimited to spectators, club officials, players and FA association members. Descriptive survey design method was adopted for this study and the population of the study was eight thousand, two hundred and forty-nine (8,249) comprising all the four (4) National League football clubs in North West Nigeria participating in Nigerian National league. Four hundred and four (404) respondents were sampled using Kreycie and Morgan table for determining sample size. Data was collected using a researcher developed questionnaire on modified four points Likert-scale. The questionnaire was validated and a pilot study was conducted to test the reliability of the instrument coefficient of 0.75 was established. Four (4) weeks were used for collection of data. Frequency count and percentage was used to analyse the demographic characteristic of the respondents, while Chi-Square (χ^2) test was used to test hypotheses one and two while ANOVA was used to test hypotheses three and four at 0.05 alpha level of significance. The findings of this study revealed that violence has significant effects on the development of national league football clubs in Northwest Nigeria ($\chi^2 = 211.18$; df = 1; p <0.05) and has significant effect on development of national league football clubs in Northwest Nigeria ($\chi^2 = 269.93$; df = 1; p <0.05). The study also revealed the stakeholders' perceptions about the effects of violence on the development of national league football clubs based on status (f = 1.935; p>0.05) and based on club (f = 0.991; p>0.05). It is therefore, recommended that stakeholders should put in a concerted, collective and continuous effort to avert and control violence for the development of national league football clubs in Northwest Nigeria.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

A stakeholder in football, according to Goldberg (2000) is an individual or organization whose attitudes and actions influence the success of a football team, football players or an entire football management. Stakeholder analysis is the process of identifying stakeholders and assessing their relative importance and influence. Sports organizations can use stakeholder analysis as a basis for planning communication programs to improve their relationships with stakeholders. Stakeholders in sports include: i)Participants such as Players and athletes, ii)Sports organizations, such as clubs or teams, iii) Sports governing bodies, such as the National Football League, iv) Financial Stakeholders such as commercial sponsors and advertisers, v) Members of sports fans and spectators (Linton, 2007).

Violence in football is viewed as any unsportman like behaviour on the field of play which may result in damaging, maiming or loss of life during competition (Isberg, 2000). Several reasons have been advanced as the possible and probable causes of violence in football; some of these causes as identified and listed by McComb (2004) include poor officiating, retaliation, anxiety, strong rivalry, use of machineries, winning at all cost syndrome, ignorance of rules of the games and lack of security. Pearson (2007) identified other predisposing factors of football violence as anxiety, awards and porosity of venues of the competition, derogatory remarks, and unnecessary argument with the officiating officials and the philosophy of winning at all cost.

Violence in football refers to physical acts committed in contact sports such as American football, ice hockey, rugby football, soccer, boxing, mixed martial arts, wrestling, etc beyond the normal levels of contact expected while playing the sport (Isberg, 2000). These acts of violence, according to Kerr (2002), can include intentional attempts to injure a

player by another player or coach, but can also include threats of physical harm or actual physical harm sustained by players or coaches by those engaging in spectating of sports. Violence is defined by Terry **and** Jackson (1985) as harm inducing behavior bearing direct relationship to the competitive goals of sport, and relates, therefore, to incidents of uncontrolled aggression outside the rules of football, rather than highly competitive behavior within the rules of sport.

According to Gordon, Moore, **and** Richardson (2008), football development is simply making sure that people can start to play football and then progress (if they wish) from taking part for fun to being the best they can be. Football development is about helping people from all backgrounds start in football and stay in football, regardless of race, religion, age, gender, social class or ability (Laker, 2001). In football, Sports development is the process by which the football administrator harmonizes the various divisions in the football system, trying to accomplish the established goals of the football systems (Omoregie & Jimoh, 2004). Development is defined by Sachs (1997) as what managers and agencies do, which also helps link it with visions, concerns the power-generating capacities of the development discourse. As Clammer (2005) explained: development does not float above or outside discourse.

Professional football is football organized and played with clear understanding and expectation of payment. The principal task of a professional football [soccer] club is to form a competitive team that participates in official competitions and achieves the sporting successes expected by its members and fans. This fundamental task constitutes the system which, in relation with its environment, defines subsystems in order to respond efficiently to the contextual challenges faced by the organization. Among these, the processes of professionalization and commercialization have particularly affected football. Today, however, sporting success is not the only way to

measure a football club's performance (Van Udell, 2005), nor are fans the only interest group with expectations relying on the club's performance (Mason, 1999). Therefore, organizations have to design new strategies and objectives in order to adapt to a sector that has been challenged by professionalization and commercialization; processes which have affected sports in general, but especially the most popular ones and those with the greatest media coverage. These processes and their consequences have led sports to be considered as a business, an industry or an economic sector capable of generating value for all actors partaking in it. (Gordon, Moore & Richardson, 2008).

Jigawa golden stars football club is a Nigerian football club. They play in the second level of professional football in Nigeria, known as the Nigeria national league. In 2007 they played in the city of Kano because of the renovation of their stadium. After promotion, the team then moved to play its home games in Zaria, Kaduna state because of interference from Kano officials and their ground in Dutse being under renovation on till March 2008. Presently, the club is playing its home matches at Hadejia stadium in Jigawa state and the capacity of the stadium is 15,000 spectators. Idrislly as Dallawan is the interim chairman of the club while Rolandson Odeh is the club manager. Kaduna united club is a Nigeria football club based in Kaduna and managed by Kaduna state government. The nick name of the club is crocodiles. The club was founded in the year 2000 and later joined the Nigeria national league but was relegated from the league in 2007. They later joined the league again and after 2011, were again relegated from Nigeria premier league till present. They play their home matches in Kaduna township stadium. Achievements: won Nigeria Football Association Cup (FA Cup) in 2010 and represented Nigeria in CAF Confederation cup

in 2011 where they reached the quarter final level and where eliminated from the competition.

Zamfara united football club is a Nigeria football club based in the town of Gusau, Zamfara state. The club was founded in the year 2001, playing their home matches at Sardauna memorial stadium Gusau, Nigeria with capacity of 5000 spectators. They were relegated to the national second division in 2011 after five years stay in the premier league. In June 2013 they withdrew from the league with six games left after they ran out of money following banishment to Sokoto. The club was disbanded by state government. In 2015 the state government applied to be re-admitted to the Nigerian national league which they are still participating at the moment. Sokoto united FC is a Nigeria football club based in Sokoto. They played in the second tier division in Nigeria football, the Nigeria national league. Kangiwa memorial stadium is their home. It has capacity of 5000 people. The club is being sponsored by Sokoto state government. (Club Management and State Football Association, 2017).This study therefore, investigated stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of National League football clubs in North-West Nigeria.

1.2   Statement of the Problem

The outcome of violence on the fields of football have far reaching consequences; property is damaged, human life is threatened, loss of life is not unusual and the bitter experience culminating in future are bared so much that such occurrences of violence have led to severing diplomatic relationships, political upheavals and strained social relationship among nations and individuals (Yazid, 2009). Violence in football comes in many forms, and it is grounded in social and cultural factors related to the sport ethic, commercialization, gender ideology and ideas about masculinity, the dynamics of social class and race, and the

strategies used in sports. Violence also has significant consequences for footballers and presents challenges for those who wish to control it. Violent and disorderly incidents in football have occurred in almost all settings where football occupies cultural significance. It is equally clear that such incidents are not only of recent origin, as historical accounts attest (Guttmann, 2003). On a number of occasions throughout history, notable football participants have been involved in violent confrontations with spectators during a competition. It occurred in events in which a spectator at a football event engaged in confrontation with players, coach or match official, either through the spectator's intrusion upon the field of play, or a player entering the spectator seating area. Incidents of object or sachet water throwing also took place and it resulted in injuries to a match participant or caused significant delays or cancellation of matches.

There were always frequent occurrences of violence in match venues within North-west states whenever there was national league matches within the clubs which always ended in deadlock. In Nigeria, national football league organizers within the country put measures in place to control violence. These measures include shifting club matches outside their base, fining of teams that are involved in football violence, suspension of those that were involved for a period of time and banning a club from participating in certain competitions. Despite all these measures, teams, fans and spectators still cause violence in match venues and these became cause for concern. Following frequent occurrence of violence in national football league in North-west, Nigeria such as the incident in 2016 that occurred when Sokoto United FC played against Jigawa Golden Stars FC at Sokoto township stadium which lead to injuries and damage of facilities and properties. This study therefore investigated the stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-West Nigeria in order to avert and control violence for the development of professional football clubs in North West Nigeria.

This study answered the following questions:

1. What are stakeholders' perceptions about the causes of violence in national football league clubs in North-west Nigeria?

2. What are the stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence in development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria?

3. What are the stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria based on status?

4. What are the stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria based on club?

1.3 Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated to guide the researcher in the conduct of the study.

Major Hypothesis

- There is no significant effect of stakeholders' perception about violence in the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria.

- **Sub-Hypotheses**

1. Stakeholders' perceptions about causes of violence have no significant effect on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria.

2. Stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence have no significant effect on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria.

3. There is no significant difference on the stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria based on status.

4. There is no significant difference on the stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria based on club.

1.4   Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate the stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-West Nigeria in order to avert and control violence for the development of football clubs in North West Nigeria.

1.5   Significant of the Study

This study is of great importance to all football stakeholders on how to handle violence which will help in effective football management in national league football clubs in north west Nigeria. It will be a great important to clubs management on how to handle football violence in educating their fans about the laws of the game to reduce their emotion during the game. This study will be beneficial also to state football associations on how to avoid violence before, during and after matches. The players will also be benefactors of the study by playing safe in the field of play to avoid injuries that may lead to football violence. The ideas and knowledge of this study could be applied to other researchers.

1.6   Delimitation of the Study

This study was delimited to four National football league clubs in North West Nigeria. These clubs are: Jigawa Golden Star FC, Kaduna United FC, Sokoto United FC and Zamfara United FC. The respondents in this study comprised the players, club officials, spectators and state football association.

1.7   Operational Definition of Terms

The following terms are operationally defined as follows:

- **Violence:**

  Use of physical force in the field of play with intension of causing damage or injury by players or fans during national league football matches in North West Nigeria

- **Development:**

  All promotional activities planned and carried out towards improvement of the National League in Northwest, Nigeria.

- **Stakeholders**

  The football players, football clubs, club officials and spectators who take active part during football matches.

- **Nigeria National League**

  The second stanza of Nigerian league after the premier league which includes Jigawa FC, Kaduna FC, Sokoto FC and Zamfara FC.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0   Introduction

This study investigated stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-West Nigeria. Literature related to this study was reviewed under the following sub-headings:

- Theoretical Framework

- History of Football in Nigeria

- History of Nigerian National League in Nigeria

- History of Violence in Football in the world

- Chronological incidences of violence in football competition

- Types of Violence in Football Competition

- Causes of violence in football

- Relationship between Stakeholders and Violence in Football

- Effects of Violence in Football

- Management of violence in Football Competition

- Empirical Studies on Violence in Football

- Summary

2.2   Theoretical Framework

Theoretical explanations of aggression and violence in football have largely been based on those from mainstream psychology. Aggression, like intelligence, personality and some other concepts in psychology, and the subject of a nature-nurture debate. Early theories of aggression from mainstream psychology can be divided into three major groupings. These are biological theories (e.g. Lorenz, 1966), drive theories (Dollard, Doof, Miller, Mouser & Sears,1939; Berkowitz, 1962, 1989) and social learning theories

(Bandura, 1973). Later, Geen (2001) presented a view of aggression in which cognitive, affective, behavioral and emotional variables interact. However, before examining Geen's approach, a brief review of the biological, drive and social learning theory explanations of aggressive behavior will be undertaken. The basic elements, and the advantages and disadvantages of these approaches, are outlined below.

Biological theories contend that man is biologically organized to behave in hostile manner. He possesses aggressive instinct which utilitarian values. Destructive instincts motivate man's behavior under environmental stress. Biological theories of aggression and violence emphasize the innateness of the aggressive stimulus-response sequence. Studies of animals in the wild (Lorenz, 1966) and the results of laboratory experiments involving implanted electrodes in the hypothalamus and other parts of the brains of cats, monkeys, or rats (Renfrew, 1997), lent support to this approach. This theory dwells on the fact that man is born with a violent nature but tend to suppress it because of morality and related reasons.

Drive theory is an extension of biological theory. In psychology, a drive theory or drive doctrine is a theory that attempts to define, analyze, or classify the psychological drives. A drive is an "excitatory state produced by a homeostatic disturbance", an instinctual need that has the power of driving the behavior of an individual. Drive theory is based on the principle that organisms are born with certain psychological needs and that a negative state of tension is created when these needs are not satisfied. When a need is satisfied, drive is reduced and the organism returns to a state of homeostasis and relaxation. According to the theory, drive tends to increase over time and operates on a feedback control system, much like a thermostat. The nature of violence in man triggers off when his needs are not satisfied. This is clearly seen in football especially when a party to one team feel cheated and marginalized. At this point, the violent nature in him erupts even when he did not intend to be violent.

Social learning theory by Albert Bandura (1963) posits that learning is a cognitive process that takes place in a social context and can occur purely through observation or direct instruction, even in the absence of motor reproduction or direct reinforcement. In addition to the observation of behavior, learning also occurs through the observation of rewards and punishments, a process known as vicarious reinforcement. The theory expands on traditional behavioral theories, in which behavior is governed solely by reinforcements, by placing emphasis on the important roles of various internal processes in the learning individual. An important factor in social learning theory is the concept of reciprocal determinism. This notion states that just as an individual's behavior is influenced by the environment, the environment is also influenced by the individual's behavior. In other words, a person's behavior, environment, and personal qualities all reciprocally influence each other. A child who grows up witnessing one form of violence or the other at football events takes (learns) that violence is part of the game. He feels that a match was not interesting if at the end there were no violence. This explains why in some places, spectator would just throw water sachets and sand while leaving the match venue in the name of fun.

According to Geen (2001), of importance in current theory and research on aggression are the so-called moderator variables: biological inheritance, social learning history, sex, personality and socio-cultural background. These moderator variables moderate the effects of provocative and anger-inducing situations, producing varying amounts and levels of aggression. Together, moderator variables and variables associated with provocative and anger-inducing situations comprise the two factors in affective or reactive aggression (Geen, 2001). This view links back to Berkowitz's work (1989, 1993), which re-examined the frustration-aggression hypothesis first put forward by Dollard, Doof, Miller, Mouser and Sears (1939) and led to the formulation of his cognitive neo-associations model of affective aggression. Berkowitz (1989) argued that aversive and unpleasant frustrations

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lead to aggressive behaviour, highlighting the importance of negative effect in hostile or affective aggression. He further proposed a series of stages in the formulation of the aggression process. Briefly, stage one involved the aversive event and the production of negative effect. In stage two, an associative reaction through experience and learning developed. The negative affect was thought to induce thoughts, feelings (e.g. fear, anger), and expressive-motor reactions associated with the so-called fight or flight tendency. In other words, depending on which tendency was stronger, the individual concerned would either flee from the situation or respond aggressively. These responses were thought to be automatic and, apart from appraising the event as aversive, cognitive processes were thought to have little influence in the early stages. However, in the later stages, cognition was thought to play an important role and was thought to influence subsequent emotional reactions and experiences through higher order processing. This led to the initial automatic responses being modified through causal attributions, evaluator thoughts and attempts at self-control as part of higher cognitive functioning, which were then considered to either facilitate (anger-out) or inhibit (anger-in) an aggressive response.

The Biological Theory (Lorenz, 1966), Drive Theory (Dollard et al, 1939; Berkowitz, 1989), and Social Learning Theory (Bandura, 1973), is adopted and utilized in this study as these have relationship and link to this study. These theories, as later presented by Geen (2001) identify aggression in which cognitive, affective, behavioural and emotional variables interact. There are many other reported causes of violence in football settings, as hypothesized by Debendotte (1988) that aggression results from frustration. However, it has been shown that frustration (whether due to losing, not playing well, being hurt, and perceived unfairness in the competition) does not always produce aggressive behavior. Rather, being frustrated heightens one's predisposition toward violent actions (Coakley, 2001). In essence, aggression is primarily a learned behavior which is the result of an

individual's interactions with his/her social environment over time. The interaction of the above theories lead to violence in football, and that is what this study is trying to find out.

2.2 History of Football in Nigeria

Nigeria's football history dates back to early 20th century, when the country was a British colony (Boer, 2004; Oke, 2000; Onwumechili, 2001). The British colonialists introduced and administered the game. Early local newspapers covered the game widely after football overtook cricket as the most popular sport in the country. Giulianotti (2004) cites cricket as the first popular sport that the European colonists introduced to West Africa. A literature review also shows that cricket teams played in the first sports league in Nigeria at the beginning of the 20th century (Boer, 2004; Onwumechili, 2001).

There are few books on Nigerian sports, so much of the literature review forth is study focused on early-20th-century newspapers. Unfortunately, the Library of Congress does not have complete copies of early-20th-century Nigerian newspapers. Therefore, we reviewed available sports sections of the *Nigerian Times* (1910–1911) and *Times of Nigeria* (1913–1924). In addition, we reviewed the weekend, Monday, and Tuesday copies of the *Daily Service* and the *West African Pilot* from 1932 to 1960, which were more plentiful.1 It is important to note that we also reviewed the Thursday and Friday editions when weekend copies were unavailable. Unfortunately, the library did not have any edition of Nigerian news papers from 1925 to 1932. In essence, we based the review on convenience and purposeful sampling of available copies. Early Nigerian newspapers such as *Nigerian Times* of Southern Nigeria provided brief reports on sports, particularly cricket and racing results from Britain.

Reviews show that the Lagos-based cricket leagues received the most coverage by Nigerian newspapers until the late 1930s and early 1940s, when football emerged in popularity. Reports in *West African Pilot* and the *Daily Service* provided more space to

cricket than football news from the 1930s until the 1940s, when a major shift is observable. There is a difference between reports of *Nigerian Times* and *Times of Nigeria* compared with later newspapers such as *West African Pilot* and *Daily Service*. *Nigerian Times* and *Times of Nigeria* dedicated sizeable space to the coverage of cricket and races in Britain, the center of the British Empire. This coverage served the interests of British citizens resident in Nigeria.

However, the later newspapers such as *West African Pilot* shifted their focus to local Nigerian cricket and then local football. The shift coincided with the rise of nationalism in the country and the struggle for national independence. It was indeed a major shift in which the local newspapers abandoned regular coverage of British sports. The media's infrequent coverage of British football left more space for stories with Nigerian interest. Examples of such coverage were the rare occasions when Nigerian players appeared for a British team or similar stories (Onwumechili, 2001).

This type of coverage continued after Nigeria achieved independence in 1960, but a shift became noticeable in the late 1980s when it became more financially efficient for Nigerian newspapers to cover foreign sports than to cover local sports. The late 1980s were a period of extreme economic depression in Nigeria (Faruqee,1994; Ogunrombi & Adio, 1999). The effects of the depression included reduced live coverage of outdoor events (including soccer) by both television and newspapers. Television stations lacked equipment and newspapers could not support travel (Onwumechili & Uzomah, 2007). Instead, the Nigerian media relied on wire reports from foreign news agencies and transnational media to fill their time slots and pages.

2.3   Historical of Nigeria National league Football in Nigeria

Since the 1945 introduction of the Nigerian Football Federation, the West African nation has become a top soccer contender on the international stage. Nigeria, under British

control for centuries, has played in the World Cup and Olympics, and held its own professional national championships since gaining full independence in 1960.

Although sports have been an integral part of Nigerian society for centuries, they were little more than leisure activities. Prior to 1963, few athletes made an international impact, especially in football. According to Online Nigeria, the National Sports Commission was founded to lay the foundation for all sporting event organization in Nigeria. Though the Nigerian Football Federation already was a governing body, football in Nigeria was still confined to the African boundaries, rarely making appearances outside the continent. Championships were played among rival clubs from Lagos, Port Harcourt and Calabar.

Nigeria began participating in Africa's Challenge Cup in the 1960s. The Cup was originally named the Governor's Cup by the British. The Challenge Cup fueled Nigeria's desire to play in the World Cup, though the team was unsuccessful in qualification matches. But Nigeria qualified for the 1970 World Cup in Mexico. It produced widespread national interest, along with more emphasis on Nigerian soccer. In 1972, the Nigerian National League was born, beginning with five teams and growing to 12 by 1978.

The Nigerian Professional Football League, formerly known as the Nigerian Premier League for the second time, as of the 2012/2013 Season from the 2003/2004 Season; "Nigerian Premiership" (2000-2003); "Nigerian Premier League", first time (1993-2000); "Nigerian Professional League" (1990-1993); Nigerian National League - First Division (1979-1990) and "the (Nigerian) National League" or "Nigerian Football League" (1972-1979), is the highest level of the Nigerian football league system, for the Nigerian Club-football Championships. But the Nigerian top-division had experienced many dwindling fortunes, since the late 2000s (Walker, 2008). It is fed into by the Nigeria National League (NNL). It is organized by the League Management Company (LMC).

The League Management Company

This is the legal League board or body that was incorporated in November, 2012, by the Nigeria Football Federation to take over the nearly-collapsed NPL due to many irregularities in the League. The new League board was first met with many criticisms from most of the Nigerian Citizens regarding its "C" - suffix names; first "Committee" later changed to "Company", questioning how such body can efficiently and effectively manage a League. But, all had been convinced afterwards as the LMC had been introducing many progressive ideas, innovations, inventions and incentives into the League, which are attracting Investors. The first step the LMC took was to rebrand the League name, from the Nigerian Premier League to the Nigerian Professional Football League, (NPFL) or simply the Professional 'Football' League) (P'F'L) i.e. just "Professional League" or "Football League" inside Nigeria. In 2015, the League Management Company solicited financial support from the Government financially in order to "upgrade of existing grounds and provision of required broadcast equipment and facilities in the stadiums".

2.4 History of Violence in Football in the world

Violence is not new to physical activities and sports (Dunning, 1999; Guttmann, 2003). Deaths occurred regularly in connection with ritual games among the Mayas and Aztecs. Tournaments in medieval and early modem Europe were designed as training for war and often had warlike consequences. Folk games were only loosely governed by rules, and they produced injuries and deaths at rates that would shock and disgust people today. Bearbaiting, cockfighting, dog fighting, and other "sporting" activities during those periods involved treatment of animals that most people today would define as brutal and violent. Research indicates that, as part of an overall civilizing process in Europe and North America, modem sports were developed as more rule-governed activities than the physical games in previous eras. As sports became formally organized, official rules prohibited

certain forms of violence that had been common in many folk games. Bloodshed decreased, and there was a greater emphasis on self-control to restrict physical contact and the expression of aggressive impulses in the emotional heat of competition (Dunning, 1999).

Social historians also point out that rates of violence in sports do not automatically decrease over time. In fact, as actions and emotional expression have become more regulated and controlled in modem societies, players and spectators view the "controlled" violence in sports as exciting. Again, the processes of commercialization, professionalization, and globalization have given rise to new forms of instrumental and "dramatic" violence in many sports. This means that goal-oriented and entertainment-oriented violence have increased, at least temporarily, in many Western societies. Sociologist Eric Dunning (1999) notes that violence remains a crucial social issue in modem sports because their goal is to create tension rather than relieve or discharge it.

Furthermore, violent and aggressive sports serve, in patriarchal societies, to reproduce an ideology that naturalizes the power of men over women. Overall, historical research shows that sports are given different meanings by time and place and that we can understand violence in sports only when we analyze it in relation to the historical, social, and cultural contexts in which it occurs.

2.5   Chronological incidences of violence in football competition

February 1, 2012– A soccer match turned ugly in Port Said, Egypt at the conclusion of the match where Port Said's al-Masry beat Cairo's Al-Ahly 3–1. Witnesses said trouble broke out when Ahly fans unfurled banners insulting Port Said, and an Ahly supporter descended onto the pitch carrying an iron bar. Al-Masry fans reacted first by attacking Ahli players, then opposing fans. Fights from the stands poured out onto the field, causing riots and eventual civil unrest. The rioting resulted in 73 deaths and at least 1,000 injured, making it the worst disaster in the history of soccer in that nation (El Madany, 2012). April 13,

2013– In Major League Soccer, FC Dallas defender George John was struck in the head by a bottle thrown by a fan of his own club immediately after scoring the winning goal in a home match against the Los Angeles Galaxy (Peck, 2013)

June 11, 2013– in a 2014 FIFA World Cup qualification – CONCACAF Fourth Round match at Estadio Azteca in Mexico City between Costa Rica and Mexico, Costa Rican captain Bryan Ruiz was hit by debris thrown from the stands when attempting to take a corner kick in the 78th minute. Ruiz dropped to the ground in pain and Mexico fans accused him of a unique form of diving in an effort to intentionally stall having to take the corner kick and run down the clock to preserve the 0–0 tie; after Ruiz fell to the ground, they proceeded to throw more debris on the field until security personnel arrived. The 0-0 tie stood as the final score (Howard, 2013)

In 2013 an incident of violence occurred when Kano Pillars play against Heartland United of Owerri at Sani Abacha Stadium Kofar Mata, the Violence started when Pillars fans disrupted play when a policeman shot a fan that came to watch the match. The violence resulted in firing of gunshots which left about three Kano pillars supporters known as the ''Kofar Mata Masugida's boys with bullet wounds while the policeman accused of carrying out the shooting was stabbed to death by the angry supporters who also sacked the players and officials from the pitch. Several others supporters were also feared dead from the injuries suffered while trying to jump out the stadium (Researcher's Personal Observation, 2013).

The same incident occurred in Sani Abacha Stadium sport complex an incident of violence was witnessed in a match between Nigeria and Kenya, in a competition as mock nation cup. Even the people living in brigade were not allowed to pass through Fagge, they were force to follow Gidan Murtala. Also in match between Red-Lion and Cosmos in Adhama cup quarter Final (Researcher's Personal Observation, 2013).

February 6, 2015 – The Africa Cup of Nations semi-final between Ghana and hosts Equatorial Guinea was described as a "war zone" after play was suspended for more than 30 minutes because of crowd trouble. Players ducked bottles thrown from the stands, Ghana fans sought safety behind a goal, riot police used tear gas and a helicopter hovered over the stadium. "It's now like a war zone," the Ghana Football Association (GFA) tweeted, claiming "barbaric acts of vandalism" while its president told the BBC it was lucky no-one was killed.

March 2, 2016– During a semifinal match in the 2015–16 Greek Football Cup, an incident where PAOK midfielder Robert Mak was taken down in the penalty area, where there was no call on the play late in the second half with Olympiacos leading 2–1. Crowds in the stands were outraged and flares were thrown onto the field in the 89th minute, where players and officials had to be taken off the field and getting security and riot police to restore order. The first leg of the two-game arrogate would be suspended (BarDown, 2016)

In 2016 the League Management Company (LMC) fines Kano pillars N2.4 millions over crowd violence from fans during their game against Enyimba. Pillars fans had thrown projective objects onto the pitch during the game, forcing the policemen to use teargas. The fans attacked the Enyimba team bus after the game. LMC ruled that the Pillars should also pay damages to both Enyimba and officials who was injured during fracas (Researcher's Personal Observation, 2016).

2.6   Types of Violence in Football Competition

Violence in sports comes in many forms, and it is grounded in social and cultural factors related to the sport ethic, commercialization, gender ideology and ideas about masculinity, the dynamics of social class and race, and the strategies used in sports. Violence also has significant consequences for athletes and presents challenges for those who wish to control it. As we discuss these topics, it is useful to consider the different types

of violence that occur in football. The most frequently used typology of on-the-field violence among players was developed by the late Mike Smith in 1983, a respected Canadian sociologist (Young, 2007). Smith identified four categories of violence in sports: (Smith, 1983).

i. **Brutal body contact.**

This includes physical practices common in certain sports and accepted by athletes as part of sport participation. Examples are collisions, hits, tackles, blocks, body checks, and other forms of forceful physical contact that can produce injuries. Most people in society define this forceful physical contact as extreme, although they don't classify it as illegal or criminal, nor do they see a need to punish it. Coaches often encourage this form of violence. As one coach said after a big playoff victory in high school football, "We preached to the kids all week that we had to get back to what we do best-playing smash mouth football" (Smith, 1983).

ii. **Borderline violence.**

This includes practices that violate the rules of the game but are accepted by most players and coaches as consistent with the norms of the sport ethic and as useful competitive strategies. Examples are the "brush back" pitch in baseball, the forcefully placed elbow or knee in soccer and basketball, the strategic bump used by distance runners to put another runner off stride, the fistfight in ice hockey, and the forearm to the ribs of a quarterback in football. Although these actions are expected, they may provoke retaliation by other players. Official sanctions and fines are not usually severe for borderline violence. However, public pressure to increase the severity of sanctions has grown in recent years, and the severity of punishments has increased in some sports (Smith, 1983).

iii. Quasi-criminal violence.

This includes practices that violate the formal rules of the game, public laws, and even informal norms among players. Examples are cheap shots, late hits, sucker punches, and flagrant fouls that endanger players' bodies and reject the norm calling for dedication to the game above all else. Fines and suspensions are usually imposed on players who engage in such violence. Most athletes condemn quasi-criminal violence and see it as a rejection of the informal norms of the game and what it means to be an athlete (Smith, 1983).

iv. Criminal violence.

This includes practices that are clearly outside the law to the point that athletes condemn them without question and law enforcement officials may prosecute them as crimes. Examples are assaults that occur after a game and assaults during a game that appear to be premeditated and severe enough to kill or seriously maim a player. Such violence is relatively rare, although there is growing support that criminal charges ought to be filed when it occurs. This support grew recently after a hockey player intentionally smashed an opponent's head with his stick. The act was such a blatant and dangerous assault that a fellow player known for his on-ice violence said, "He's lost the respect of every player in the league." Sociologist Kevin Young (2007) has noted that this is a useful general typology but that the lines separating the four types of violence shift over time as norms change in sports and societies. Furthermore, the typology fails to address the origins of violence and the relationship of violent acts to the sport ethic, gender ideology, and the commercialization of sports.

2.7   Causes of Violence in Sports

Many reasons have been advanced worldwide for violence in sport particularly during football competitions. Therefore, Ikhazobah (1985) identified some of these causative agents of violence in football;

i.   Lack of effective crowd control techniques most of the venue, used is not usually sufficiently protected enough ,i.e. the role of police' in the sporting organization consider that they should control events on the field of play involving players under their jurisdiction, while the police should have responsibility for off-field occurrence and pitch invaders. There should be security personnel in football arena before, during and after the game by the security men to forestall violence in football events.

ii.   Bad officiating by the officials. The scoring level of the game can also affect the level of violence displayed on and off the field. In high scoring sports such as basketball and volley ball an individual's referee's decision towards or disallowed score is not seen to be as crucial as in law scoring game like soccer. Such decision is therefore more to provoke an out bust from player and the crowd. Moreover, the likelihood of violence is exacerbated when officials are perceived to be biased.

iii.   Irrational decision on the part of the players, fans or coaches based on sentiment and sectional affiliation. Some of the worst examples of competitive sport violence occur among the fans watching an athletic contest. Every sport event is attended by individual who may instigate fan violence. These are individuals who score high in the personality disposition of anger and physical aggression. These individuals are attracted to violence and fighting among fans, and exhibit a false belief about the willingness of other fans to join in act of violence.

iv.   Ignorance of the player and spectators about the rules and regulation governing the matches and competitions, and retaliation for an act committed in error by an

opponent. Foul play can be controlled through rules, and is addressed within the rules of the game. Generally, these situations are controlled by game officials, yet the situations are ruled by how the game officials interpret the act. These can lead to violence if the players or fans feel as through a foul was either called unfairly, or not called when deserved.

v. Strong rivalry and media influence. Mass media also contribute to the acceptability of sports. On the one hand it affords ample exposure to sports-related violence via television, magazines, newspapers, and radio, thus providing numerous examples to fans who may imitate such behavior. It glamorizes players, often the most controversial and aggressive ones. Its commentary is laced with descriptions suggestive of combat, linking excitement to violent action. On the other hand, the exposure given to sports violence by the media has stimulated increased efforts to control and prevent such behavior.

vi. Bid to win at all cost by teams. Unfortunately, a "win-at-all-costs" philosophy has often led to unethical and aggressive behaviors, impacting negatively and destructively on the development and well being of young athletes and of society at large.

vii. Bad organization of the competition. Shoddy manners the organizers and managers of the tournament that handles the affairs of the competition contribute a lot to the cause of violence during football matches.

viii. Availability of hard drugs/alcohol near sporting arena. Most sport arena are situated near hotels and bars. The fans, spectators, players, and even officials usually take to this advantage and drink before or while at the scene, which could cause them to exhibit any kind of behaviour that leads to violence.

ix. Betting in football: When football pool analyst bet on certain matches, they would like to influence the referees to dance to their tune by officiating in a way that the outcome would favour the demand of the pool betters. This can lead to violence since there will be the possibility of bias in the officiating.

x. Strong rivalry: This is another incident that leads to football violence when two strong rivalry teams are meeting for an important competition, leading to a do-or-die affair between the two teams. Each team would like to win at all costs, not minding what the rule of the game says.

xi. Use of machineries: Every football competitions have its own rules and regulations guiding the competition, especially age grade competition, e.g. under 17 and under 23 competitions. Some clubs would like to field in over-aged players or players that are not registered for the competition, and when it is noticed, it can lead to violence in the field of play, which will disrupt the competition.

xii. Retaliation: In the field of football events, some players would like to revenge to other players during football competition, not minding how dangerous it is to retaliate, which can lead to injury on the player. This kind of serous injury can keep a player out of play for some weeks or months. It can also lead to the player to be out of play throughout his lifetime as a player.

xiii. Award: Some club management or club owners will promise the team some award or reward of cash or material things like cars, houses, e.t.c. that if they will win certain matches, they would be awarded and the players would put on their best to win the match at all cost, which can lead to violence.

Sport centre worldwide have experienced and still experiencing the incidence of sport violence. This therefore called for more attention to the problem of violence, which is threatening the sport environment. According to the theories presented above, man

- Is inherently and instinctually aggressive in nature.

- Encounters frustration in competition aggressive in nature.

- Learn violence through a process of socialization.

- Moves against opponent for self presentation so as to succeed.

The perpetrators of sports violence in competitive sports according to Adedoja (2005) are spectators, officiating officials, competitors themselves and coaches. Adedoja quoted, to some extent both player and spectators have a tendency to set sport apart from other activities with a morality of it arm where aggressiveness is part of the game and the individual can be completely self centered while one duty of maintaining good conduct is placed on the referee.

2.8   Relationship between Stakeholders and Violence in Football

A stakeholder in sport is an individual or organization whose attitudes and actions influence the success of a sports team, sports participant or an entire sport. Stakeholder analysis is the process of identifying stakeholders and assessing their relative importance and influence. Sports organizations can use stakeholder analysis as a basis for planning communication programs to improve their relationships with stakeholders. Major stakeholders in sports include the participants (the players), Sports organizers/ Coaches, Spectators/ Fans, and the Media (Linton, 2007).

Participants are the fundamental stakeholders in sports. Amateur participants have a stake in the ability of clubs, teams and coaches to help them achieve their goals. Professional athletes look to the financial success of their teams to offer them lucrative rewards for their achievements. Players and athletes at all levels look to a well-regulated sport to offer them opportunities to participate safely, even in contact sports, with the security of good medical facilities in case of injury. Sports organizations, such as clubs or teams, and sports governing bodies, such as the National Football League, aim to attract

participants to their sport. Governments and health organizations, recognize the health and social benefits of sport and also encourage participation (Mclntosh, 1979).

Although players may be concerned about brutal body contact and borderline violence in their sports, they generally accept them. Even when players don't like them, they may use them to enhance their status on teams and their popularity among spectators. Athletes whose violence involves over-conformity to the sport ethic become legends on and off the field. Athletes who engage in quasi- and criminal violence often are marginalized in sports and may face criminal charges, although prosecuting such charges has been difficult and convictions are rare (Young, 2007). The experience of dealing with the physicality of contact sports and facing its consequences creates drama, excitement, strong emotions, and special interpersonal bonds among female athletes just as it does among men. Despite the risk and reality of pain and injuries, many women in contact sports find that the physical intensity and body contact in their sports make them feel alive and aware.

One of the arguments put forward to explain the discrepancy between moral reasoning in sport and in everyday life is that coaches and officials have the power of decision and moral responsibility in sport. Therefore, athletes temporarily abdicate their own moral responsibility to the organizers (Shields, Patricia & Rangarjan, 2013). As the authority figure, the coach then tends to transfer his values in terms of moral climate and attitude towards winning to the young athletes. If the team environment is one which encourages inappropriate action in pursuit of winning, then young athletes will tend to conform to the view that inappropriate behaviours are acceptable. They also report their intention to engage in inappropriate acts, and engage in them with greater frequency, when they perceive a team environment which permits or encourages unsanctioned acts of aggression and violence (Kavussanu, Rainey & Hardy, 2002).

In a nutshell, the results of these studies point to organizers as a (or even the) major influence on their young athletes in the use (or not) of unsanctioned aggression and violence in sport. Teachers and coaches working with children are generally considered to have a duty of care to protect the children from unnecessary and unreasonable risks and are understood to be in loco parentis. In addition, they are supposed to have high moral standards and operate under a code of ethics. Spectators influence the financial success of sports teams. Teams aim to attract spectators to their games. Teams raise revenue from spectators though ticket and program sales, concessions, sales of team merchandise and membership subscriptions. Teams build relationships with spectators by publishing news of their results, holding events where spectators can meet players or encouraging dialog on the team website.

Any psychology-based study of aggression and violence in sport must give some attention to aggression and violence among team supporters or fans, and this chapter focuses on that topic. While this form of aggression and violence can sometimes be prompted by violent action involving players, or other events during a game, sport-related disturbances and riots often occur for other reasons. It is necessary, therefore, to examine the aggressive and violent behaviour of supporters or fans as separate phenomenon (Geen, 2001).

Does football incite violence among spectators? This is an important question because football captures wide spread public attention around the world and spectators number in the billions. To answer this question, we must distinguish between watching sports on television and attending events in person. Further, we must study spectators in context if we wish to understand the emotional dynamics of identifying with teams and athletes, the meanings that spectators give to particular sporting events, and the varying circumstances under which people watch football. Spectators attending non-contact sport events seldom engage in violence. They may be emotionally expressive, but violence

directed at fellow fans, players, coaches, referees, ushers, or police is rare. The attack and wounding of number one ranked tennis player Monica Seles in 1993 stands out as one of the only violent incidents at a non-contact sport event, and that incident had more to do with celebrity stalking than with the dynamics of a sport event. Of course, there are occasions when fans use hostile words or engage in minor skirmishes when someone spills a drink on another person, but such cases of violence are usually controlled effectively by the fans themselves (Howard, 2013).

Most people watch sports on television in their homes. They may express emotions and become angry at certain points, but we don't know much about when and why people express anger through violence directed at friends and family members at home. Nor do we know much about violence among people who watch televised sports in public settings such as bars, pubs, and around large video screens in public areas. Most people who watch media sports outside the home restrict their emotional expressions to verbal comments. When they express anger, they nearly always direct it at the players, coaches, referees, or media commentators rather than fellow viewers. Even when emotional outbursts are defined as too loud or inappropriate, fellow viewers usually try control the offender informally and peacefully. When fans from opposing teams watch an event at the same location, there often are sources of mutual identification that defuse differences and discourage physical violence, although verbal comments may become heated (Lee, 1993).

2.9   Effects of Violence in Football

Violence in football has been common through the history. It have been experienced in various sporting events especially soccer which is the most popular of all. As a result, lives were lost, people properties were destroyed, government properties were vandalized and a lot of people hospitalized with injuries. This occurred, for example, during the challenge cup final between the Northern Brewery FC and Works Gold stars, this also lead to disbandment

of four (4) main teams in Kano State which affect the players of Kano State and decline of the game in Kano. It was after disbandment of these four (4) teams that lead to the formation of one team in the state which is Kano Pillars, all in an effort to minimize or do away with violence. But that is not the story now. Since the inception of Pillars a lot of violence have been experienced i.e. in 1990 Kano Pillars FC and Iwuayanwu Nationale FC Owerri. In 1992 Kano Pillars and Shooting Star Sport Club (3SC) of Ibadan, In 1994 Kano Pillars and Sharks of Port-Harcourt, in 1996 Kano Pillars and Katsina United at Aukwa. All these have led to lot of loss in finance in the state and elsewhere (Adedoja, 2005).

Now violence in competitive sport like football has became the concern of people of Kano state being it very common in the state league known as (TOFA), club like Wambai FC, Cosmos United, Kurmi FC, Meridian United, Kurmi United, Samba Kurna FC, Massale FC, Fagge FC Meridian FC, and other events, like Kano Pillars Basketball team, Bayero University Football and Basketball teams, Immigration Basketball team, and Federal College of Education Kano Football and Basketball teams, never played a match without experiencing any kind of violence at the end of the game. Even people when these clubs or teams are playing they cannot go there and watch, not that they do not like it, but being afraid of violence going to happen. Not only fans and supporters are afraid but also traders and other people passing by, because most of the time they are being robed and their properties destroyed. Until recent years, there has been a kind of unwritten code of silence amongst players and some officials in team contact sports. This ensured that 'what happened on the playing area during a game stayed there and the possibility of taking an opponent to court was rarely, if ever, realised. Even in cases where players had been injured, they were generally reluctant to testify against any aggressor (Terry & Jackson, 1985).

However, some violent incidents in sport in the past have resulted in criminal assault court cases, as well as claims for compensation. The police and courts have generally been

reluctant to get involved in incidents of unsanctioned violence on the playing area during games. In England, for example, although the police are entitled to intervene at their own discretion, they only do so as a last resort (Henderson, 1996). One example where police did decide to intervene was at the 1996 British ice hockey championship playoff between Durham Wasps and Humberside Hawks. A fight broke out during the pre-game warm up, and police arrested two players. It is the unique status given to sanctioned violent and aggressive acts which characterises the special nature of, for example, team contact sports. As such, those unsanctioned acts which fall outside the rules of the sport and player norms should then be considered as unacceptable by players, coaches and officials, but are they considered illegal in the eyes of the law? However it is viewed, whether legal or illegal, such incidents scares the stakeholders away, drains funds meant for sports development and therefore mitigate against the purpose for sports organizations (Sachs, 1997).

2.10   Management of violence in Football competition

Over the past decades a large number of international, national and local initiatives have been carried out to advance the prevention of football violence. Regretfully, lack of space prevents me from examining in depth a substantial number of these strategies. Instead, I will briefly outline some good practices developed at national or local levels. These practices reveal that successful prevention depends on the efforts of a variety of institutions and agents. They also highlight the importance of continuous, locally grounded commitment to the prevention of football violence (Preuss, 2006; Goldberg, 2000).

Police are regularly criticized for their aggressive style of policing at football matches. Certain police forces in particular, notably those in parts of Eastern and Southern Europe and Latin America, hold a reputation for their indiscriminate use of violence. Policing football matches often seems to amount to nothing more than reacting to problems as they arise (Frosdick, Holford & Sidney, 1999). On the other hand, the last decade has

witnessed the growing popularity of proactive and intelligence-led policing. National police units increasingly cooperate in the coordination and dissemination of football intelligence in preparing for European Cup matches or international tournaments (Jaarverslag, 2004). It is likely that in the near future international cooperation will be reinforced due to the expansion of the European Union and international football competitions. In this process the British, Dutch, German and Belgian experiences can function as role models for other European countries.

These countries' intelligence operations are comparatively advanced, with national and local football intelligence officers closely monitoring the activities of hooligan groups. This style of policing appears to have been, to some extent, a successful strategy in the containment of football violence. Nevertheless, significant variations exist in the investments made in intelligence-led policing in different countries and in different localities. These variations can be strikingly large, depending, among others, on political priorities, police cultures and personnel skills (Spaaij, 2005). Cooperation between local governments and football clubs: fan projects can also be beneficial. A belief prevails in parts of Europe that the prevention of football violence requires the promotion of consciousness among kids and the strengthening of their ties with football clubs. Football, in this sense, is viewed as an important site for socialization and a means for crime prevention. In Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and parts of Scandinavia this belief is reflected in structured and institutionalized efforts to prevent football violence through fan projects (Comeron, 2003). The local interpretation and emphasis of the fan projects vary substantially. The Fan projekte in German football attempt, among others, to prevent football violence by improving the relations between fans, clubs and police (Schneider, 1996). Belgian fan coaching mainly concentrates on the prevention of violent confrontation and offering young hooligans alternative means for self-development (Limbergen, 1991). In the Netherlands,

fan projects aim to improve the relations between clubs and militant fan groups, and the social skills and career opportunities of convicted hooligans (Dijk, 1991). In the late 1980s, local fan coordinators were installed to contact (potential) hooligans, organize fan activities and provide services to young supporters. At the same time police began to invest in the deployment of 'supporter attendants' – plain-clothes officers engaging in community policing among football fans in order to establish social control and to gather intelligence.

Fan projects are commonly praised for their contribution to the prevention of football violence; yet, at the same time, they are also criticized for their 'soft' approach. The main dilemma surrounding the projects is, arguably, the difficulty of assessing their preventative effects. Evidence suggests that certain projects have improved the relationship between hooligans, clubs, youth workers and the police, and have prevented young fans from identifying with football violence (Antwerpen, 2004). It is unclear, however, to what extent fan projects can exert influence on committed hooligans. The more organized hooligan groups increasingly distance themselves from 'regular' fans and relocate their activities to other sites. For some hooligan groups, violent confrontation has become an end in itself and their ties with fan communities have loosened. They have developed an 'elite self conception' based on physical prowess and style. This development obstructs the fan projects' ability to build a fruitful relationship with these groups (Schneide, 1991).

Football clubs are also often criticized for their lack of commitment to the prevention of football violence. Southern European and Latin American clubs in particular have been enduring such criticism. In certain countries, football clubs have long been providing favours to militant fan groups: exclusive territory within the stadium; free tickets; travel arrangements; and an office or storage room within the premises of the stadium. These favours have contributed to the expansion of the groups, enabling them to attract new members through the exhibition of spectacular displays and by offering them reduced prices

or free tickets (Spaaij, 1996). Few clubs have taken action to prevent football violence, partly because they fear reprisals of hooligans (Antwerpen, 2004).

Football fans are potentially powerful agents in the prevention of football violence. Numerous national supporters' organizations have rallied against violence and racial abuse at football matches. Initiatives have also been conducted at a local level, for example by fan groups in the south of Europe. Their overt condemnation of violence and racism enables constructive collaboration between fans, clubs and governing bodies. Various ultra groups contribute to conferences, debates or educational programmes promoting the positive social functions of sport. The constructive fan model advocated by certain ultra groups has become an important point of reference for many young football fans and is comparatively accessible to women and ethnic minorities (Ward, 2002).

2.11   Empirical Studies on Violence in Football

Literatures have shown that violence really is a frequent occurrence in football. In another study on Sport, Politics and History, Guttmann (2003) identified that violent and disorderly incidents in football have occurred in almost all settings where football occupies cultural significance. Despite its potentially negative consequences, some administrators are not considering eliminating fighting from the game, as some players consider it essential. Additionally, the majority of fans oppose eliminating fights from football games. Violence is identified by several other studies to be part of football from long time ago (El Madany, 2012; Peck, 2013 and Howard, 2013). Discussions of fan violence in modern sports normally surround the issue of violent behavior of the football fans teams. The motivation behind fan violence is researched in depth by sociologists around the globe. Much of the violence appears to be related to socioeconomic factors, such as poverty and class, but fan violence related to religion (e.g., Scotland) and regional issues (e.g., Italy and Spain) also occurs (Frosdick and Marsh 2005). Football violence in its contemporary sense refers to the

social genesis of a distinctive fan subculture among youth and their engagement in regular and collective violence, primarily targeted at rival peers (Giulianotti, 1999). As such, football violence should be viewed as one particular sub-form of fan violence. In the United States, Canada, Germany, England and Australia, court cases have been heard concerning the sport-related victims or perpetrators of aggressive acts (Dunning, 1988).

In another study by Henderson (1996) titled "Football Spectator Behavior in Argentina: A Case of Separate Evolution", effects of violence in football development in England was discussed. The study identified that some violent incidents in football in the past have resulted in criminal assault court cases, as well as claims for compensation. The police and courts have generally been reluctant to get involved in incidents of unsanctioned violence on the playing area during games. In England according to the study, for example, although the police are entitled to intervene at their own discretion, they only do so as a last resort (Henderson, 1996).As such, those unsanctioned acts which fall outside the rules of the football and player norms should then be considered as unacceptable by players, coaches and officials, and most times considered illegal in the eyes of the law. However it is viewed, whether legal or illegal, such incidents scares the stakeholders away, drains funds meant for football development and therefore mitigate against the purpose for football organizations.

The findings of the study titled "Violence, risk and liability in male sports culture" by Young (2007) showed that although players may be concerned about brutal body contact and borderline violence in football, they generally accept them. Even when players don't like them, they may use them to enhance their status on teams and their popularity among spectators. Players whose violence involves over-conformity to the sport ethic become legends on and off the field(Young, 2007). So, it does not really matter how a player, club official, spectator, etc. perceive violence in football since the overall outcome is a common concern to the development of football. Another study carried out by Antwerpen (2004) on

fan projects (Fan Violence: Social Violence of Moral Panic) provided that fan projects are commonly praised for their contribution to the prevention of football violence; yet, at the same time, they are also criticized for their 'soft' approach. The main dilemma surrounding the projects according to the study is the difficulty of assessing their preventative effects. Evidence suggests that certain projects have improved the relationship between fans, clubs, youth workers and the police, and have prevented young fans from identifying with football violence.

In their work titled "Playing away in Europe," Frosdick, Holford& Sidney (1999) identified that the German football attempt, among others, to prevent football violence by improving the relations between players, fans, officials, etc. irrespective of the affiliate clubs. The findings of the study revealed that football clubs are often criticized for their lack of commitment to the prevention of football violence. Southern European and Latin American clubs in particular have been enduring such criticism. In certain countries, football clubs have long been providing favours to militant fan groups: exclusive territory within the stadium; free tickets; travel arrangements; and an office or storage room within the premises of the stadium. These favours have contributed to the expansion of the groups, enabling them to attract new members through the exhibition of spectacular displays and by offering them reduced prices or free tickets (Spaaij, 1996). Few clubs have taken action to prevent football violence, partly because they fear reprisals.

2.12   Summary

Literature reviewed in this study pointed to the fact that Violence is not new to sports. Athletes throughout history have engaged and used strategies that cause or have the potential to cause injuries to themselves and others. Furthermore, spectators throughout history have regularly engaged in violent actions before, during and after sport events. Biological theories according to Lorenz, Dollard et a1., Berkowitz, and Bandura, and later

presented by Geen identified aggression in which cognitive, affective, behavioural and emotional variables interact.

Historical research shows that sports are given different meanings by time and place and that we can understand violence in sports only when we analyze it in relation to the historical, social, and cultural contexts in which it occurs. Chronological incidences of violence in football competition were presented in this review, presenting cases internationally as well as in African countries. Local incidences were presented as well.

In causes of violence in sports, the competitors were identified to have a tendency to violence as a form of self protection, provided no lasting injury to be inflicted upon or by participants, nevertheless injuries have became more frequent and sever in recent years. Some of the causes fit into one of the three categories, which include Brawling, Hazing, and Foul Play. Some of the worst examples of competitive sport violence occur among the fans watching an athletic contest. Every sport event is attended by individual who may instigate fan violence. These are individuals who score high in the personality disposition of anger and physical aggression. These individuals are attracted to violence and fighting among fans, and exhibit a false belief about the willingness of other fans to join in act of violence.

Violence in sports comes in many forms, and it is grounded in social and cultural factors related to the sport ethic, commercialization, gender ideology and ideas about masculinity, the dynamics of social class and race, and the strategies used in sports. The types of violence are brutal body contact, borderline violence, quasi-criminal violence and criminal violence.

A stakeholder in sport is an individual or organization whose attitudes and actions influence the success of a sports team, sports participant or an entire sport. Participants are the fundamental stakeholders in sports. Amateur participants have a stake in the ability of clubs, teams and coaches to help them achieve their goals. Professional athletes look to the

financial success of their teams to offer them lucrative rewards for their achievements. One of the arguments put forward to explain the discrepancy between moral reasoning in sport and in everyday life is that coaches and officials have the power of decision and moral responsibility in sport. In a hope of reducing the incident of violence in the football domain in Northwest Nigeria, further research is needed to investigate stakeholders' perception of violence on the development of Nigerian national league football clubs in Northwest states Nigeria.The researcher therefore finds it necessary to carry out this study, which is unique because no such research was found to have been conducted so far in the study area.

<center>**CHAPTER THREE**</center>

<center>**METHODOLOGY**</center>

3.1   Introduction

This study investigated stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria. The chapter describes the research design, population of the study, sample and sampling technique, data collection instrument, validity of the instrument, reliability of the instrument, data collection procedure and data analysis.

3.2   Research Design

This study adopted descriptive survey design. Njodi and Bwala(2004) pointed out that survey design focuses on people and their beliefs, their opinions, their perceptions and behaviors. Nwana (2005) confirmed that survey design is a kind of study which tries to find out the feelings of people or individuals about something. This design was considered appropriate because it collects data on an existing situation in regard to the stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North west Nigeria.

3.3   Population of the study

The population of this study consists of eight thousand, two hundred and forty-nine (**8,249**) stakeholders drawn from four national league football clubs in north west Nigeria. Those that participate in national football league in North west Nigeria are Jigawa Golden Star FC, Kaduna United FC, Zamfara United FC, and Sokoto United FC with respective populations as 2121, 1536, 2307 and 2285. These were obtained from club management of Jigawa, Kaduna, Sokoto and Zamfara and their State Football Association.

3.4   Sample and sampling technique

The sample for this study were four hundred and four (404) respondents. This was determined following Kreycie and Morgan (1971) table for determining sample size from a given population. The table established that in a population of eight thousand (8000), a sample of three hundred and sixty-seven (367) will be required in order to arrive at a credible result. Subsequently, this sample was shared among the four sampled clubs accordingly and respondents were selected using convenience sampling technique.

Table 3.1:   Sample distribution of stakeholders

S/N	STAKEHOLDER	Jigawa Golden Star FC		Kaduna United FC		Zamfara United FC		Sokoto United FC		TOTAL		
		POPULATION	SAMPLE	POPULATION	SAMPLE	POPULATION	SAMPLE	POPULATION	SAMPLE	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL SAMPLE	
1	Players	40	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	160	80	50%
2	Club Officials	7	7	9	9	7	7	7	7	30	30	100%
3	Spectators	2,065	67	1,477	48	2,253	73	2,230	73	8,025	260	3.2%
4	FA Association	9	9	10	10	7	7	8	7	34	34	100%
	TOTAL		**102**		**87**		**106**		**105**	8,249	404	

Source: Club management and State Football Association (2017)

3.5   Data collection Instrument

A self-developed questionnaire titled "stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria" was used as an instrument for data collection of the study. The questionnaire covered four (4) sections. Section "A" contained demographic information of the respondents; section "B, C, D, E" contained questions on: B) Causes of violence; C) effect of violence on football development; D) Stakeholders' perception about violence based on status; E) stakeholders'

perception about violence based on club. The Likert five point scale type was adopted and modified; which contains statements that assessed the stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-West Nigerian in order of: Strongly agreed **(SA) = 4;** Agree **(A) = 3;** Disagree **(D) = 2;** Strongly Disagree **(SD) = 1**. For the purpose of analysis all the rating scores (Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree and strongly disagree) were collapsed into agree and disagree, for easy analysis. A fixed mean score of 2.50 was obtained by 4+3+2+1=10/4=2.5.

3.6   Validity of the instrument

The instrument of this study was vetted by five (5) experts in the Department of Physical and Health Education, Bayero University, Kano. Their comments, observations and corrections were incorporated in the final draft of the questionnaire to the satisfaction of the supervisor before administration.

3.7   Reliability of the Instrument

To ascertain the reliability of the instrument, a pilot study was conducted by the researcher using 30 subjects during a match at Sani Abacha Stadium, Kano involving Kano Pillars FC. Kano pillars FC was used as pilot study because no clear demarcation exists between spectators of Kano pillars and other clubs. A Split-half reliability test was used to confirm the reliability at 0.75. Data collected was subjected to a statistical test using Spearman-Brown's prophecy formula to find out the reliability of the instrument.

3.8   Data Collection Procedure

An introductory letter was obtained from the Head of Department Physical and Health Education, Bayero University, Kano which was taken to the management of the four football clubs and state football association, who gave their approval to conduct the study.

The questionnaire was administered to the respondents by the researcher and three (3) research assistants who were briefed on the research procedures as well as administration and collection of questionnaires for the study. Four hundred and four (404) copies questionnaire were administered and four hundred and one (401) copies were retrieved. Four (4) weeks were used by the researcher and his assistants in administering and retrieval of the questionnaire.

3.9 Data analysis

Descriptive statistics of frequency count and percentage (%) was used to organize and describe the demographic data of the respondents in section "A" of the questionnaire. Chi-Square (χ^2) statistics was used to test hypotheses one and two, while ANOVA was used to test hypotheses three and four at 0.05 alpha levels.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1   Introduction

This study investigated the stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria. The data collected for this study were statistically analyzed and presented in this chapter.

4.2   Results

Table 4.2.1: Demographic characteristics of the Respondents.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Clubs		
Jigawa Golden Star FC	102	25.4
Kaduna United FC	87	21.7
Zamfara United FC	107	26.7
Sokoto United FC	105	26.2
Total	**401**	**100**
Stakeholders		
Players	78	19.5
Club Officials	33	8.2
Spectators	257	64.1
State football Association	33	8.2
Total	**401**	**100**

Table 4.2.1 above shows the demographic characteristics of the respondents. It shows that a total of 401 (100%) respondents were used for the study. The table revealed that 102(25.4%) of the respondents are from Jigawa Golden Star FC, 87(21.7%) of the

respondents are from Kaduna United FC, and 107(26.7%) of the respondents are from Zamfara United FC while 105(26.2%) of the respondents are from Sokoto United FC. The status of the respondents were, 78(19.5%) players, 33(8.2%) club officials, 257(64.1%) spectators and 33(8.2%) state football association. Majority of the spectators took part in the study.

Research Question 1: What are stakeholders' perceptions about the causes of violence in national football league clubs in North-west Nigeria?

Table 4.2.2:   Causes of Violence in Football

S/N	ITEM	MEAN	SD	SE
1	Poor officiating during football matches causes violence	3.29	0.97	0.05
2	Poor security arrangements during football matches causes violence	3.06	0.93	0.05
3	Lack of knowledge and understanding of sports rules and regulations causes violence	3.05	0.97	0.05
4	Overcrowding during football matches causes violence	2.91	0.96	0.05
5	Drunkenness and drug abuse by fans/ spectators causes violence in sports	3.03	0.96	0.05
	Aggregate mean	3.06		

In table 4.2.2, the obtained mean scores as well as aggregate mean were above benchmark of 2.5, indicating positive stakeholders' perceptions about the causes of violence in national football league clubs in North-west Nigeria.

Research Question 2: What are the stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence in development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria?

Table 4.2.3:   Effects of violence on football development

S/N	ITEM	MEAN	SD	SE
1	Poor funding lead to violence within the club that affects football development	3.31	0.92	0.05
2	Lack of personnel welfare lead violence in the club that affect football development	3.13	0.92	0.05
3	Violence in football is caused by inadequate facilities that affects football development	3.23	0.90	0.04
4	Violence in football is caused by inadequate equipment that affects football development	3.30	0.95	0.05
5	Lack of poor programme design causes violence in football that affects football development	3.00	0.96	0.05
	Aggregate mean	3.194		

Table 4.2.3 revealed that the stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence effect the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria since all the obtained means and the aggregate mean were above the benchmark of 2.5. This means that what stakeholders feel about the effect of violence is a determinant of development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria.

Research Question 3: What are the stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria based on status?

Table 4.2.4:   Stakeholders perception about the effect of violence in football based of status

S/N	ITEM	MEAN	SD	SE
1	Players believe that they will have to fight for their rights themselves when they feel cheated	2.92	1.07	0.05
2	Club officials believe in fair play and seek redress to injustices through legitimate means	3.08	0.94	0.05
3	Football organizers always prepare for violence by ensuring security agencies are present at every match	3.13	0.93	0.05
4	Spectators always feel unconcerned whenever there is a misunderstanding in the pitch	3.06	0.91	0.05
5	Football match officials officiates based on influence of football betting	2.82	1.09	0.05
	Aggregate mean	3.002		

In table 4.2.4, stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence based of status was presented, which revealed a positive influence on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria as the mean scores were above the 2.5 benchmark. This means that how respective statuses perceive violence in football determines the level of development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria.

Research Question 4: What are the stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria based on club?

Table 4.2.5: **Stakeholders perception about the effect of violence in football based on club**

S/N	ITEM	MEAN	SD	SE
1	Club management spends more money in repairs when violence occur	3.27	0.80	0.04
2	Club matches are being shifted to another venue when violence occur in their match venue	3.21	0.86	0.04
3	Penalties from the LMC makes clubs to desist from participating in violence	3.24	0.88	0.04
4	Spectators participates in violence only when the clubs they are supporting are involved in the violence	3.04	0.95	0.05
5	Football match officials officiates based on influence of club officials	2.86	1.09	0.05
	Aggregate mean	3.124		

Table 4.2.5 revealed that stakeholders' perception about violence in football based on club has a positive influence on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria. This is because all the means obtained and the aggregate mean were more than the 2.5 benchmark. It means that how individual clubs perceives violence in football is a strong determinant of development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria.

4.3:   Hypothesis Testing

1:   Stakeholders' perceptions about causes of violence have no significant effect on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria.

Table 4.3.1: Chi-square (χ^2) summary on the stakeholders' perceptions about causes of violence in football.

	Agree	Disagree	Total	df	χ^2	P-value
Observed	55(13.71%)	346(86.28%)	401	1	211.175	0.01
Expected	200.5	200.5				

χ^2=211.175; df=1; p<0.05

Table 4.3.1above indicated that 55(13.71%) respondents agree violence affects sport development positively while 346(86.28%) disagreed. Chi-square (χ^2) statistical computation revealed χ^2 value of 211.175 at df 1, p=0.01. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted. Based on the fact that majority of the respondents 86.28% are in the position that violence does not negatively affect sport development of Nigeria national football league clubs in north-west Nigeria.

2: **Stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence have no significant effect on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria.**

Table 4.3.2: Chi-square (χ^2) summary on the stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence in football

	Agree	Disagree	Total	df	χ^2	P-value
Observed	36(8.97%)	365(91.02%)	401	1	269.928	0.01
Expected	200.5	200.5				

χ^2=269.93; df=1; p<0.05

In Table 4.3.2above indicated that 36(8.97%) respondents agree that violence affects sport development positively while 365(91.02%) disagree. Chi-square (χ^2) statistical computation revealed χ^2 value of 269.928 at df 1, p=0.01. Therefore, the hypothesis was accepted. Based on the fact that majority of the respondents 91.02% are in the position that

violence does not negatively affect sport development of Nigeria national football league clubs in north-west Nigeria.

3: **There are no significant differences among the stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence on national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria based status.**

Table 4.3.3:ANOVA summary on stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs based on status.

	Sum of squares	df	mean square	f	sig
Between groups	.833	3	.278	1.935	.123
Within group	56.948	398	.143		
Total	57.781	401			

p> 0.05

Table 4.3.3above shows that there are no significant difference in the perception of stakeholders' about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs based on status (f=1.935; df=3; and p=0.123). Therefore, the null hypothesis was accepted. This means that violence will not affect national football league development in north-west Nigeria.

4: **There are no significant differences between the stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence on national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria based on club.**

Table 4.3.4: ANOVA summary on stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs based on club.

	Sum of squares	df	mean square	f	sig
Between groups	.250	3	.083	0.991	.397
Within group	33.336	398	.084		
Total	33.586	401			

p> 0.05

Table 4.3.4above shows that there are no significant difference in the perception of stakeholders' about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs based on clubs (f=0.991; df=3; and p=0.397). Therefore, the null hypothesis was accepted. This means that violence will not affect national football league development in north-west Nigeria.

4.4   Discussions

This study investigated the stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria. The findings of this revealed that stakeholders' perceptions about causes of violence have significant effect on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria. This finding supports the study conducted by Reid (2006) that stakeholders are very much aware of the consequences of violence in football, and sometimes anticipates them. Despite its potentially negative consequences, some administrators are not considering eliminating fighting from the game, as some players consider it essential. Additionally, the majority of fans oppose eliminating fights from football games. Literatures have shown that violence really is a frequent occurrence in football. As Guttmann (2003) identified in his study, violent and disorderly incidents in football have occurred in almost all settings where football occupies cultural significance. It is equally clear that such incidents are not only of recent origin, as historical accounts attest (El Madany, 2012; Peck, 2013 and Howard, 2013). It therefore follows that violence is known to exist in football and the stakeholders are fully aware of the causes of violence in national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria as the present study indicated. The stakeholders then play primary role in promoting or discouraging violence in football. Assuming they were not aware of the causes of violence while violence persisted, the stakeholders could then be exempted and solutions sought elsewhere.

The outcome of this study also is shows that stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence have significant effect on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria. This is in line with the study carried out by Henderson (1996) on the effects of violence in football in England. The study identified that some violent incidents in football in the past have resulted in criminal assault court cases, as well as claims for compensation. The police and courts have generally been reluctant to get involved in incidents of unsanctioned violence on the playing area during games. In England according to the study, for example, although the police are entitled to intervene at their own discretion, they only do so as a last resort (Henderson, 1996). Back at home, an incident occurred, for example, during the challenge cup final between the Northern Brewery FC and Works Gold stars, this also lead to disbandment of four (4) main teams in Kano State which affect the players of Kano State and decline of the game in Kano. It was after disbandment of these four (4) teams that led to the formation of one team in the state which is Kano Pillars, all in an effort to minimize or do away with violence.

The result of this study equally shows that there are no significant differences between the stakeholders' perceptions about the effect of violence on national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria based status. By implication, stakeholders have common perception perceptions about the effect of violence on national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria irrespective of the respective status. The football players have common perceptions common to the club officials and spectators who take active part during football matches about the effect of violence on national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria. Although players may be concerned about brutal body contact and borderline violence in their sports, they generally accept them. Even when players don't like them, they may use them to enhance their status on teams and their popularity among spectators. Athletes whose violence involves over-conformity to the sport ethic become

legends on and off the field (Young, 2007). So, it does not really matter how a player, club official, spectator, etc. perceive violence in football since the overall outcome is a common concern to the development of football. A study carried out by Antwerpen (2004) on fan projects provided that fan projects are commonly praised for their contribution to the prevention of football violence; yet, at the same time, they are also criticized for their 'soft' approach. The main dilemma surrounding the projects according to the study is the difficulty of assessing their effects. Evidence suggests that certain projects have improved the relationship between hooligans, clubs, youth workers and the police, and have prevented young fans from identifying with football violence.

The finding of this study also revealed that there are no significant differences among stakeholders in their perceptions about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria based on clubs. The finding of this study was supported by the earlier findings by Schneider (1996) who identified that the German football attempt, among others, to prevent football violence by improving the relations between players, fans, officials, etc. irrespective of the affiliate clubs. By implication, since stakeholders think and act the same way everywhere, there should be joint efforts to curb violence in football. Earlier studies by Frosdick, Holford and Sidney (1999) have shown that football clubs are often criticized for their lack of commitment to the prevention of football violence. Southern European and Latin American clubs in particular have been enduring such criticism. In certain countries, football clubs have long been providing favours to militant fan groups: exclusive territory within the stadium; free tickets; travel arrangements; and an office or storage room within the premises of the stadium. These favours have contributed to the expansion of the groups, enabling them to attract new members through the exhibition of spectacular displays and by offering them reduced prices

or free tickets (Spaaij, 1996). Few clubs have taken action to prevent football violence, partly because they fear reprisals.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This study investigated stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of National League football clubs in North-West Nigeria. This is in order to avert and control violence for the development of football clubs in North West Nigeria. Four research questions and four hypotheses were formulated for this study which was delimited to four national football league clubs in North West Nigeria. These clubs are: Jigawa Golden Star FC, Kaduna United FC, Sokoto United FC and Zamfara United FC. The respondents in this study comprised of the players, club officials, spectators and state football association. Literature related to this study was reviewed under Theoretical Framework, History of Football in Nigeria, History of Nigerian National League in Nigeria, History of Violence in Football in the world, Chronological incidences of violence in football competition, Types of Violence in Football Competition, Causes of violence in football, Relationship between Stakeholders and Violence in Football, Effects of Violence in Football, Management of violence in Football Competition, and Empirical Studies on Violence in Football.

Descriptive survey design method was adopted for this study and the population of the study was eight thousand, two hundred and forty-nine (8,249) comprising all the four (4) National League football clubs in North West Nigeria participating in Nigerian National league. Four hundred and four (404) respondents were sampled using Kreycie and Morgan table for determining sample size. Data was collected using a researcher developed questionnaire on modified four points Likert-scale. The questionnaire was validated and a pilot study was conducted to test the reliability of the instrument coefficient of 0.75 was

established. Frequency count and percentage was used to analyse the demographic characteristic of the respondents. Chi-Square (χ^2) test was used to test hypotheses one and two while ANOVA was used to test hypotheses three and four at 0.05 alpha level of significance.

The findings of this study revealed that:

1. Poor officiating, overcrowding, drunkenness, drug abuse and poor security are some of the causes of violence that affect the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria as perceived by the stakeholders.

2. Stakeholders' perceived that violence will not significantly affect the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria.

3. Stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence in the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria did not significantly differ based on status.

4. Stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence in the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria did not significantly differ based on club.

5.2   Conclusions

Based on the findings of this study, it was concluded that poor officiating, overcrowding, drunkenness, drug abuse and negligence of security needs at match venues has contributed positively to violence that deters the development of Nigerian national league football clubs in north west states Nigeria. It was also concluded that irrespective of stakeholders' club or status, they perceive that violence affect the development of national league football clubs in North-west Nigeria.

5.3   Recommendations

- Attention should be given to the causes of sports violence in advance to reduce the problem.

- Coaches and players should be abreast of the rules of the game to avoid violence

- Players should be well remunerated and cautioned to play safe so as to avoid football violence.

- Special training for security personnel on how to handle football violence before, during and after the game.

- Adequate measures should be put in place to monitor the crowd and disperse them promptly by the security operatives whenever they notice impending violence.

5.4   Recommendations for further studies

Further study should be carried out on the stakeholders' perception about violence on the development of Nigerian national league football in other geo-political zones in Nigeria.

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BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

QUESTIONNAIRE ON

STAKEHOLDERS' PERCEPTION ABOUT THE EFFECT OF VIOLENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LEAGUE FOOTBALL CLUBS IN NORTH-WEST NIGERIA

Dear Respondent,

I am a masters' student reading (M.Sc Ed. Sports Management) in the Department of Physical and Health Education, Bayero University, Kano conducting a research on "stakeholders' perception about the effect of violence on the development of national league football clubs in North-West Nigeria".

You are kindly requested to respond to each of the questions as it applies to you and please be assured that all information provided will be treated with confidentiality.

Thank you.

MICHAEL ANIKE

SECTION A: Demographic information of the respondent

INSTRUCTION: Please tick (✓) the option that represent your opinion

1. Name of Football Club

        (a) Jigawa Golden Star FC (   ).

        (b) Kaduna United FC (   ).

        (c) Zamfara United FC (   ).

        (d) Sokoto United FC (   ).

2. Status: (a) Player (   ). (b) Club official (   ). (c) Spectator (   ).

        (d) State Football Association (   ) (e) Others (specify)
………………………….

Other Information

Using the key given below, choose or tick the option which best suits your opinion.

Key: Strongly Agree **(SA);** Agree **(A);** Disagree **(D);** Strongly Disagree **(SD)**

SECTION B:

S/N	Causes of Violence in Football	SA	A	D	SD
1	Poor officiating during football matches causes violence				
2	Poor security arrangements during football matches causes violence				
3	Lack of knowledge and understanding of sports rules and regulations causes violence				
4	Overcrowding during football matches causes violence				
5	Drunkenness and drug abuse by fans/ spectators causes violence in sports				

SECTION C:

S/N	Effects of violence on sports development	SA	A	D	SD
6	Poor funding affects football development				
7	Lack of personnel welfare affects football development				
8	Inadequate facilities affects football development				
9	inadequate sports equipment affects football development				

10	Poor program design affects football development				

SECTION D:

S/N	Stakeholders perception about violence based of status	SA	A	D	SD
11	Players believe that they will have to fight for their rights themselves when they feel cheated				
12	Club officials believe in fair play and seek redress to injustices through legitimate means				
13	Football organizers always prepare for violence by ensuring security agencies are present at every match				
14	Spectators always feel unconcerned whenever there is a misunderstanding in the pitch				
15	Football match officials officiates based on influence of football betting				

SECTION E:

	Stakeholders perception about violence based of club	SA	A	D	SD
16	Club management spends more money in repairs when violence occur				
17	Club matches are being shifted to another venue when violence occur in their match venue				
18	Penalties from the LMC makes clubs to desist from participating in violence				
19	Spectators participates in violence only when the clubs they are supporting are involved in the violence				
20	Football match officials officiates based on influence of club officials				

Thank you.

APPENDIX II

AUTHORITY LETTER

BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO

FACULTY OF EDUCATION
(DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL & HEALTH EDUCATION)

VICE CHANCELLOR: Prof. Muhammad Yahuza Bello, B.Sc, M.Sc. (BUK), M.A. Ph.D. (Arkansas)   PMB 3011, Kano Nigeria
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HEAD OF DEPARTMENT: Dr. Musa Njidda, B.Sc, M.Sc. (BUK), Ph.D. (UNILORIN)   E-mail: jo4bssphe@gmail.co

Ref.: BUK/FED/PHE/S6   *Date:* 8th March, 2017

Dear Sir,

INTRODUCTORY LETTER IN RESPECT OF
MICHAEL ANIKE – SPS/13/MHE/00012

The above named person is a Post-graduate Student in the above named department.

He is administering Questionner on *"STATKEHOLDERS PERCEPTION ABOUT VIOLENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL CLUBS IN NORTH-WEST NIGERIA".*

Please accord him all necessary assistance he may require to collect data for the study.

Thanks for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully

Dr. MUSA NJIDDA
Head of Department

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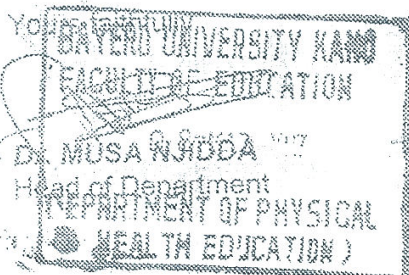
TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE FROM A GIVEN POPULATION

N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
40	36	280	162	1800	317
50	44	300	169	2000	327
60	52	**340**	**181**	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	333
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	5300	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	382
200	132	1000	278	75000	392
210	136	1100	285	100,000	384

Called from Kreycie and Morgan (1971)

Note: N is population size

S is sample size