THE IMPACT OF THE NIGERIAN ARMY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS IN NIGERIA

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FEBRUARY, 2015

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has been written by me and that it is a record of my own research work. It has not been presented in any previous application for higher degree. All quotations are indicated and sources of information specifically acknowledged by means of references

Signature…….. **Date…….**

Bashir Shehu Ahmed

CERTIFICATION

This thesis THE IMPACT OF THE NIGERIAN ARMY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS IN NIGERIA by Bashir Shehu Ahmed meets the regulations governing the award of the Degree of Masters of Science in Sports Management of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

_____ _____

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Dean, Postgraduate School

DEDICATION

With a heavy heart, I sincerely dedicate this work to my cherished Father, Mother and Step Father (the late Alhaji and Hajiya Aishatu Yahaya Shehu), who untimely all answered the devine call of the Most High God when their families and friends needed them most, Ameen

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ABSTRACT

The Nigerian Army have been deeply involved in the development of sports in Nigeria. However it s clear the kink and degree the impact that Nigerian Army have on the development of sports. This study was therefore, conducted to find out the impact of the Nigerian Army in the development of sports in Nigeria. For the purpose of this study, the impact was examined in terms of sports programme, sports facilities, sports personnel, sports competitions and funding. A self – developed and validated questionnaire on the impact of the Nigerian Army was administered to 254 randomly selected respondents with different ranks from the Nigerian Army Directors Physical Training. The result of the study shows that the Nigerian Army had a significant impact on the development of sports training programme, sports facilities and equipment, sports personnel, sports competitions and funding of sports in Nigeria. It is thus recommended that special units and formations that will be responsible for sports development should be created in the Nigerian Army. Athletes and coaches should be recruited by the Nigerian Army to boost its sports engagement in the future. In addition, the Nigerian Army should organize more training and competitions programmes to have a significant impact on the development of sports in Nigeria.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The history and development of physical education in Nigeria will be incomplete without including the role the Nigeria Army had played in the development and promotion of sports in this country. The Nigerian Army is structures for the coordination of activities meant to ensure victory on the battle field. Today, these structures have taken the form of the permanent establishment to maintain peace and security in the eventuality of armed conflicts that are managed by professional military personnel (Akintunde, 2001). It is a popular saying that, "To be at peace we must prepare for war" In view of the above, each country the world over has a military establishment to avoid external and internal aggression and suppress internal conflict, (Ladani, 1988).

Apart from performing its roles, the Nigerian Army also assist in promoting sports generally in the country, by organizing its own sports competitions. In the same way, the Police, Prisons, Immigration and other Para-military structures have their sporting competitions. The Nigerian Army developed interest in sports right from the time they started taking part in the Empire Day Celebrations. That happened after the amalgamation of the Southern and Northern Protectorate in 1914 by Lord Luguard. The Nigerian Army then became fully involved in organized competitive sports. Sports have been found to be one of the most important avenues for the maintenance of physical fitness as the Physical Training Corps motto indicates: "Men Sana In Corpore Sano sounds mind in a sound body" (Butcher, 1979). One of the basic aims of sporting activities in the Nigerian Army is to supply the country with sportsmen and women for international sports competitions and maintain a physically fit and healthy condition. The modern Nigeria Army has one of the objectives in its sports

revolution the maintenance of healthy rivalry among troops for physical fitness (Uchenna, 2010).

History has shown that what could be regarded as the Nigerian Army or Military sports festival started as far as back as 1924 when regimental sports were held in Kaduna between 10th and 14th of November of that year. Another tournament was held along with this competition for soldiers with disabilities in which five teams competed. There was elimination series before the finals for these competitions among the Military units and the zonal champions met at Kaduna for the finals (Adebiyi, 2007).

During this first competition, the whole European community in Kaduna was present, including the chief commissioner (later changed to Lieutenant Governor) of the Northern provinces to watch these sporting events. In 1925, the competition became very keen because that of the previous year served as an eye – opener both to those who took part and to those who did not. It must be emphasized here that it was not only in athletics that the Nigeria military took part. It took part in other sports, which have facilities and equipment. As the regular soldiers competed, so also soldiers with disabilities took on active part in the festivals.

This competition was organized annually but was interrupted between 1966 and 1970 due to the hostilities and uncertainties that engulfed the country. The festival was, however, re – introduced in 1970 in a more elaborate form and more sporting events were included. It festival took a new look in terms of organization and the provision of sporting facilities and equipment in 1972, the games became a bi – annual event. During these Games, all the formations and units of the Nigerian Army were involved. Sporting events, such as athletics (track and field), soccer, swimming, hockey, badminton, boxing, tennis, table tennis and basketball, featured prominently

in the competitions. Various trophies and cups were donated from the Nigerian Army authority. The rules governing the Games were patterned after those of the Olympic Games Rules and where necessary, some rules were modified to suit local conditions. There is a book of rules and regulations for the Nigerian Army Sports Week, which serves as a guide and the contents were subjected to amendments if and when necessary (Chado, 1990). However, the military as the term implies included the Nigerian Army, the Nigerian Navy and the Nigerian Air Force. Sports and the military are inseparable because of the longstanding relationship between the two. A notable example was the role that sport had played in different cultures, particularly during the two world wars (Butcher, 1983)

The Nigerian regiments took part in the two world wars and went to Congo to keep peace. In 1955, the Nigerian Forces were constituted into a separate command, and on April 11, 1958, the control of Nigerian Forces was surrendered by the British war officers to the government of Nigerian. January 15thof every year has been fixed as the Nigerian Army day in commemoration of the Nigerian soldiers who died during the Second World War and the Nigerian Civil War (Uchenna, 2010).During world war, sports had been revolutionized due to the industrial revolution that started in England. Therefore, during the two world wars, soldiers were engaged in sporting activities at intervals for recreation and fitness. Towards the end of the war, sport was used as an integral part of the military medical rehabilitation programme. After the war, the discharged soldiers, who came back from rehabilitation programme, used the sports skills they had learnt in the war front to organize sporting activities in their various communities (Okaro, 1997). Some of the Nigerian Army star athletes who contributed worldwide, in and outside of the country in terms of sports were people like Major Emmanuel Ifeanyiwa, a gold medalist in high jump at the Commonwealth

Games at Cardiff in 1954, Major Abbas Mohammed, SgtDaniel Yelme will always be remembered in the Marathon race, SsgtPeter Rufai, KadiriIkana, Stephen Keshi, Warrant Officer Mohammed Lawal (JB) and Charles Ngedo (Tunisia) in the field of soccer. Athletes like Major AjayiAbidoye represented the country in the 100m, 200m, 1500m, and 10,000 meters races; ObisiaMwapa was a Gold Medalist in the 1974 Christ Church, New Zealand Commonwealth Games and was a famous boxer of international reputation (Ladan 1988). Andehlight weight, Eddie Ndukwu Feather weight, 1974 Warrant Officer Kehinde Aweda (54kg) also won a Silver medal in 1995, Ssgt SegunAjose won a Gold medal in South Africa in 1999, Isaac Ekpoa light heavyweight (81kg) took part in 2000 Olympics and in 2004 summer Olympics. Samuel Peter, the former WBC heavyweight Champion that year? Also won the Nigerian amateur heavyweight championship and took part in 2000 Sydney Summer Olympics. In the Nigerian National Team of Boxing the following boxers had taken part vigorously, Sunday Owei, IfeanyiOnwumere and Joel Eseshe (Eboyi, 2002). This anecdotal record clearly indicates the significant role the Nigerian Army has been playing in the promotion and development of international sports in Nigeria. However, there has not been any research evidence to show the impact of the Nigerian Army on sports development in Nigeria. This investigation was, therefore, an attempt to find out the impact that Nigerian Army have made on sports in Nigeria.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Nigerian Army Training and the level of fitness of Nigerian Army personnel are a major prerequisite towards sports excellence in the sector. Today, the Military has realized the need and necessity from the lesson learnt in the 1996 Atlanta Olympics in the USA, where ASP Chioma Ajunwa of the Nigerian Police Force brought glory to the Nation and the uniformed men and women in particular. In this regard, the Nigerian Army today have reviewed its policy towards sports development by freely allowing all its sports personnel to have free seasonal training with all the incentives and with less regimental duties (Fatile, 1982).

The impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports cannot be ignored in Nigeria, most especially in the maintenance of the fitness of its personnel at a times unfit? Calls for continued physical exercises that will assist them in discharging their duties effectively and efficiently. The former Chinese Premier stated that sports and physical activities are fully military affairs as well as for its citizens. Ihejireka (2010) agrees with this opinion and stated that physical exercises is a bedrock of every military training and for that every soldier needs a dose of it at all times in other to maintain a certain level of fitness, as the profession may demand.

Over the years, the researcher noted with dismay the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria. It was observed that there was a significant potential setback on sports in the armed forces in Nigeria. There are lack of adequate provision of standard sports facilities and equipment, unqualified and inexperienced and incompetent personnel and coaches and inadequate provision of funds. It is expected that by now Nigerian Army sports would have contributed positively on the level of promoting sports in Nigeria. It was not certain as to whether the absence of the facilities, Funding, and Personnel outlined earlier is responsible for

the setback of the Nigerian Army sports development. Thus, this study was conducted to ascertain their impact on the development of sports in Nigeria.

1.3 Research question

The research work was conducted to answer the following research questions:

1. What is the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria?
2. What is the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports facilities in Nigeria?
3. What is the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of the personnel for sports in Nigeria?
4. What is the impact of the Nigerian Army on the organization of sports competitions in Nigeria?
5. What is the impact of the Nigerian Army on the Funding of Sports in Nigeria?

1.4 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this research was to find out about the impact of the Nigerian Army on:

1. The development of sports programs in Nigeria.
2. The development of sports facilities in Nigeria.
3. The development of the personnel for sports in the Nigerian Army.
4. The impact of funding for sports development in the Nigerian Army.
5. The periodic sports meeting /competitions.

1.5 Basic assumptions

For the purpose of this study, the following assumptions were made:

1. It is assumed that there is a significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria.
2. It is assumed that there is a significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the provision and development of a sports facilities and equipment in Nigeria.
3. It is assumed that there is a significant manpower in terms of coaches in various sports that will enhance sports development in Nigeria.
4. It is assumed that there is adequate funding on sports development in the Nigerian Army
5. It is assumed that there is a periodic Nigerian Army organized sports competition in Nigeria.

1.6 Hypotheses

For the purpose of this research, the following hypotheses have been formulated;

1.6.1 Major hypothesis:

There is no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria.

1.6.2 Sub hypotheses

1 There is no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria.

2. There is no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports facilities in Nigeria.

3. There is no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of the personnel for sports in Nigeria.
4. There is no significant impact of funding on the Nigerian Army sports development in Nigeria.
5. There is no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on sports competitions in Nigeria.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study is justified on the following basis:-

1. Although the Nigerian Army have been actively participating in the organization of sports in Nigeria, its impact on the program in Nigeria is not clear. The result of this study will indicate the contribution of the Nigerian Army to sports development in Nigeria.
2. The findings of this study would reveal the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports personnel.
3. The results of the study world reveal the impact of the Nigerian Army on man power development in terms of coaches that will enhance sports activities in Nigeria.
4. The study would show the contribution of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria.

1.8 Delimitation

This study was delimited to the impact of the Nigerian Army on sports development. At the time of this study, the subjects for the study were the sports secretaries of the Nigerian Army, the coaches and sports administrators who managed the affairs of sports in the Nigerian Army.

1. Development of sports, for the purpose of this study, included training programs for athletes & coaches, sports personnel, facilities and the organization of sports competitions in the Nigerian Army.

.2. For the purpose of this study the Headquarters of the Directorate of Army Physical Training and School, Zaria, the Nigerian Defense Academy, and Command and Staff College Jaji Zaria, Kaduna were included in this study.

1.9 Limitation of the Study

The study had the following limitation in the interpretation of its results:-

1. It was not possible to include all sports associations in the study because of the limited participation of the Nigerian Army in some sports like Archry, Dambe&Langa.

2. It was not possible to include the athletes of all the sports as respondents, as it was not possible to contact them due to the fact that is not always together in a particular destination.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. SPORTS DEVELOPMENT: This refers to the provision of sports facilities and equipment, the development of qualitative sports personnel, the provision of funds and the realistic organization of competitions.
2. SERVICE SPORTS: Inter- service sport competitions organized by the Nigerian Armed Forces of the country.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

This study investigated the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria. To achieve this objective, related literature was reviewed under the following sub-headings: -

2.1 A brief history of the Nigerian Military.

2.2 The impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria.

2.3 The impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports facilities and equipment.

2.4 The impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of the qualified personnel for sports in Nigeria.

2.5 The impact of the Nigerian Army on the organization of competitive sports in Nigeria.

2.6 The impact of the Nigerian Army on the funding of sports in Nigeria.

2.7 Summary.

2.1 A brief history of the Nigerian military

What could be regarded as Military Defense started in Nigeria in 1885 when the Royal Niger Company received a charter and organized a constabulary made up five (5) British and two (2) African Officers and about four hundred (400) rank and files, of whom half were Ashanti (from the Gold Coast, now Ghana). In view of the critical situation that followed the French encroachment of the territory of the Royal Niger Company in 1879 – 1898, the British Government decided to raise a local police within their commanded territories and sent out a colonel in the person of Lord

Lugard to raise an organized force, which swung into action in 1900, through a well-organized and disciplined military force that was established (Kienka, 1990).

Physical activities and sports used to be conducted exercises, especially in the area of physical conditioning and mental alertness of every soldier. According to Vankateswarlu (1983), sports and physical activities played an important role in any established and organized military the world over. Based on this, sports and military cannot be separated because there is a long standing relationship between the two. A notable example was on the mobilization of this force in 1879. Certain organized sports and physical activities were included into their training programmed so that they could meet the physical challenges expected of them.

According to Egbunike, (1985) from ancient times, sports and physical activities were used to prepare soldiers for war and the maintenance of peace and stability in different societies. For example, the Spartan and Athens city states in Greece used the maintenance of physical prowess to raise a powerful Army capable of defending the Greeks territorial integrity. So also the Europeans, that is, British colonial masters used these forces to maintain a certain level of peace among the local communities at that period.

The Nigerian Army Establishment

The military has active duty personnel, its origins lie in the elements of the Royal West African Frontier Force that became Nigerian when independence was granted in 1960. In 1956, the Nigeria Regiment of the Royal West African Frontier Force (RWAFF) was renamed the Nigerian Military Forces (Robin, 1967). In April 1958, the colonial government of Nigeria took over from the British War Office control of the Nigerian Military Force. There has been a strong military coup culture, as between 1966 and 1999 ten (10) Military coups in Nigeria took place. Since its creation the Nigerian military has fought in a civil war – the conflict with Biafra in 1967–70 – and sent peacekeeping force abroad both with the United Nations and as the backbone of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in Liberia and Sierra Leone. It has also seized power twice at home (1966 & 1983) and today 'has become entrenched in all facets of [Nigerian] civic and economic life,' including the manipulation of national political life – General Sani Abacha's creation of artificial political parties and a central role in the control and management of Nigeria's oil wealth (Jimi, 1997).

In the aftermath of the civil war, the much expanded size of the military, around 250,000 in 1977, consumed a large part of Nigeria's resources under military rule for little productive return. The great expansion of the military during the civil war further entrenched the existing military hold on Nigerian society carried over from the first military regime. In doing so, it played an appreciable part in reinforcing the military's nearly first-among-equals status within Nigerian society, and the linked decline in military effectiveness. Olusegun Obasanjo, who by 1999 had become President, bemoaned the fact in his inaugural address that year: '... Professionalism has been lost... my heart bleeds to see the degradation in the proficiency of the

military. The training establishments in Nigeria include the prestigious officer entry Nigerian Defense Academy at Kaduna, the Nigerian Army Command and Staff College, Jaji, and the National War College at Abuja. The U.S. commercial military contractor, Military Professional Resources Inc, has been involved from around 1999–2000 in advising on civil-military relations for the armed forces (Nixon, 1983).

The roles of a country's Nigerian Army are entrenched in her Constitution. The defense of the territorial integrity and other core interests of the nation form the major substance of such roles. Section 217 of the 1999 constitution of Nigeria addresses the Nigerian army:

1. There shall be Nigerian army for the Federation which shall consist of an army, a navy, an air force and such other branches of the Nigerian army of the Federation, as may be established by an Act of the National Assembly.

2. The Federation shall, subject to an Act of the National Assembly made in that behalf, equip and maintain the Nigerian army as may be considered adequate and effective for the purpose of;

   (a) Defending Nigeria from external aggression;

   (b) Maintaining its territorial integrity and securing its borders from violation on land, sea or air;

   (c) Suppress insurrection and act in aid of civil authorities to restore order when called upon to do so by the President but subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.

(d) Perform such other functions as may be prescribed by an act of the National Assembly.

- (3) The composition of the officer corps and other ranks of the Nigerian army of the Federation shall reflect the federal character of Nigeria.

The Nigerian Army (NA) is the land branch of the Nigerian Armed Forces which is the largest of the Armed Forces. The military as an "acceptable institution is mean to control a legitimate means of realizing social objectives. Military organizations are structures for the coordination of activities meant to ensure victory on the battle field. Today, these establishments have taken the form of permanent establishments mainly for the maintenance of internal and external aggression from intruders. The military organization assures hope when there is the eventuality of armed conflict and managed by a professional military (Ihejerika, 2010). There is a popular saying that "to be at peace, we established to avoid external aggression and to suppress internal conflict which may arise.

The Need for Sports in the Nigerian Army

Records according to Ladani (1988), indicated that sport in the Nigeria Army started as far back as 1924 when the regimental sports were held in Kaduna between 10th and 14th November, 1924. Another tournament polo tournament was held along with this competition for the soldiers with disabilities (handicapped) in which five teams competed. During this first competition, the whole European community in Kaduna was present, including the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Provinces who watched these sporting events. The overall winner of the competition was the first Battalion, giving the third Battalion that came second a point margin of 14. In

fact, this was the foundation of sport in the Nigeria Army, which is called Army Games. In 1925, the competition became more popular because of the previous year of 1924, which served as an eye opener both to those who took part and to those who did not took part. In the 1925 Army sports, all the British and native ranks took part in the competition and the third Battalion, which was beaten to the second place in 1924 became the overall winner Isiyaku, (1991). The battalion won the commandant's shield while the fourth battalion came second. It should be noted that it was not only in athletics that the Nigeria Army battalions units took part; they took part in other sports, which have facilities and equipment. The competition became annual competition but was interrupted between 1966 and 1970 due to the hostilities and uncertainties that engulfed the country. Immediately after the civil war, the Army sports were re-introduced in 1970 in an elaborate form and more sporting events were included. At this stage, Army sports took a new looks in terms of organization and the provision of sporting facilities and equipment. In 1972, Army sports became an annual event and all the formations and units in the Army became involved. This Army sports competition lasted seven to ten days. Sporting events such as athletics (track and field), tennis, table tennis, basketball etc. featured prominently. Viewing from 1924 to 1925 and the subsequent years shows how Sports in the Nigeria Army takes its roots to what it is today.

The Evolution of Sports in the Nigerian Army

The Federal military Government, after a careful review of sports development after the civil war, revealed that Nigerians should pay more attention to sports since it enhances the spirits of brotherhood and co-existence among the people. Kerlinger (1973) argued that this move indicates that there is the need to harness the potential of the sports development sector and came to a conclusion that more needed

to be done to strengthen the resources and operations of the sector in order to maximize its contribution towards the attainment of the relevant national objectives and effective management of sports at the grassroots as well as to harmonize the working structure in the sports sector. The federal government as well deemed it necessary that it is their duty to provide the required facility and equipment needed for positive sports development throughout the nation. Sport is a means of job creation throughout the world. Many people earn their livelihood through their activeness in sports participation (Kabido, 1996).

It must be realized that as the Nigerian Army was to promote and developed sports generally in the country, so also it has its own sports competitions. The Nigerian Army develops interest in sports right from the time they started taking part in the Empire Day Celebrations. Sports have been found to be one of the most important avenues for the maintenance and provision of talented sports men and women for country in general, and the military in particular and for the international sports competition. The evolution of the modern Nigerian Army has an objective in its sports revolution and the maintenance of healthy rivalry among troops for physical fitness, as the Physical Training Corps motto indicates; "A sound mind in a sound body". One of the basic aims of sporting activities in the Army is to supply the country with sports men for international sports competitions and to maintain a physically fit soldier (Kabido, 1994).

The Nigerian Army Sports Festival

What could be regarded as the Military Sports Festival started as far back as 1924 when regimental sports were held in Kaduna between 10th and 14th of November, in 1924? Another tournament – a polo tournament, was held along with this competition for handicapped soldiers in which five competed. There was

elimination series before the finals for these competitions among the battalions and the zonal Champions met at Kaduna for the finals. During this first competition, the whole European community in Kaduna was present, including the Chief of Army staff of the Northern provinces to watch these sporting events (Kabido, 1993). The overall winner of the competition was the first battalion, giving the third Battalion, which came second, a point margin of 14. This was the foundation of military sports festival in Nigeria (Ladani, 1988).

In 1925, the competition became very keen because that of the previous year served as an eye – opener both to those who took part and to those who did not. Therefore, all the British and native ranks took part in the competitions and the third Battalion, which was beaten to the second place in 1924, became the overall winner. The Battalion won the commandant's shield while the forth battalion came second (Ndakogi, 1979).

It must be emphasized here that it was not in athletics only that the Nigerian Army took part. It took part in other sports, which have facilities and equipment. For example, between 19th and 26th November, 1925, there was a polo tournament which was preceded by a two – day horse race meeting. This was an exciting competition, which was staged in Zaria on the 6th and 17th of May, 1925. Also, a tennis tournament was held in Kaduna the same year 1925 with the following results: Singles: Captain Bolton defeated Mr. Colby Doubles: Dr. Digby Bolton and Mr. Colby pair defeated Captain Bolton and Dimotine. In the finals or overall result, Zaria emerged the champion by defeating Kaduna in 3 matches 1, 8 – 10, 6 – 2, and 7 – 5.

As the regular soldiers competed so also the physically challenged soldiers took an active part in the festivals. In the same year 1925 November, a lawn tennis tournament was organized for the physically challenged soldiers and sixteen competitors entered for the tournament (Journal of Nigerian Regiment, 1925).

Objectives of Nigerian Army Sports

1. To promote participation in Amateur sports from units to Nigerian Army level.
2. To encourage the organization of Amateur sports competitions so as to improve the standard of performance.
3. To select Nigerian Army sports teams and personnel for inter-service, National and International competitions.
4. To serve as a complimentary fitness training to make the personnel fit for their role in battle.
5. To improve inter – service relationship, cooperation and friendship.
6. To build the spirit of team work and oneness among the Nigerian Army personnel (Danbazo, 2009).

Mode of Participation

A person or athlete shall qualify for participation in sports festival on fulfilling the following conditions: -

1. He should be duly enlisted in the Nigerian Army.
2. He should possess the regimental service number.
3. He must have put in not less than 6 months service after enlistment (Ladani 1988).
4. He must have distinguished himself in that sport.
5. He must be selected by a qualified coach in his service formation.
6. He must be accredited at the opening ceremony of the competition (Terms and Conditions of Service, 2006)

The Classes of Competition

The competition shall be staged in two categories, male and female. The female took part in the 1979 festival on non – scoring basis. However, that year, a decision was taken that for subsequent festival of female (Kabido, 1992).

Technical officials; referees, judges and umpires

The technical officials for the festival shall comprise: -

a. Nigerian Army Physical Training Corps qualified personnel.
b. Civilian officials nominated by any nearby state sports councils
c. Officials appointed by the National Sports Commission.

For effective organization and control, the Nigerian Army Sports Control Board (ASCG) was set up and charged with the following duties: -

1. To control all the policies and organize sport festivals.
2. To set up technical committees for the administration of the Sport Festivals.

3 To select technical committee members from each association whose sports is included in the programme.

4. The technical committee shall organize, supervise and control all the various sports association with the festival.

5. The Nigerian Army approved programme in each sport can be made with the approval of the organizing committee of the festival (Ladani, 1988).

Prizes for the Winners

Prizes are to be provided by the organizing committee of the festival and shall consist of medals and trophies. Reserves and technical officials shall each receive a commemorative medal.

The Nigerian Army Games

This is annual event, which all the 3 Arms of the Nigerian Army came together and compete in various sporting events. Athletes are selected from various Units/formation levels, camped and screened to represent the unit in the battalion level, which proceeds to the Brigade level. The screened athletes proceed to the Division level where all the athletes are thoroughly camped and selected to represent Division or formation, as the case may be in preparation for the Nigerian Army games in which talented athletes are selected to represent the country in continental events or sports like the International Military Sports Councils (Nisbet, 1977).

At the end of the Nigerian Army Games, the records of performance are always kept in comparison to the whole records. Example of some of the star athletes like Major Abbas Mohammed and Ssgt Daniel Yelme will always be remembered in the marathon race as well as KadiriIkana and StephenKeshi in the field of soccer. These people mentioned were formal military personnel.

Also, many Nigerian Army sportsmen have performed brilliantly within the armed forces. These men represented Nigeria in international competition such as the Commonwealth Games. All the African Games or the Olympic Games. A well re – known soldier the late Major Emmanuel Ifeajuwa was the first Nigerian to win a Gold Medal for the country in an International competition in High Jump. He won the medal in the Vanconvre Commonwealth games in 1954, with a new Commonwealth record of 5ft. 8ins in high jump. Warrant Officer Benedict Majekodunmi and Lt Col, AjayiAbidoye represented the country in the 100m, 200m, 1500, and 10,000 metres races. Obisia Mwapa, a onetime Gold medalist in the 1974 Christ Church New Zealand, was a famous boxer of international reputation (Ladani 1988).

January 15 has been fixed as the Nigerian ArmyDay in commemoration of Nigerian Soldiers who died during the two world wars and the Nigerian civil war (Year book, 1984). Similar of such Nigerian Army Games was the "Ilorin 95"in which the 81 Division came first, the 1st Mechanized Infantry Division Kaduna second, the 2 Division Ibadan came third, 2 Division, Jos came fourth and 82 Division Enugu fifth. A game took place in Kaduna and was hosted by the 1 Division on March 18th, 2002 and the 1 Division emerged as the overall winner. It was the Nigerian Army Games that gave birth to the All Uniform Games, which was in 1995 hosted in Bauchi.**(**Njama, 1997).

2.2 The Impact of the Nigerian Army on the Development of Sports in Nigeria

During the world wars, sports have been revolutionized due to the industrial revolution, which started in England. Therefore, during the two world wars, soldiers were engaged in sporting activities at intervals for recreation and fitness. Towards the end of the war, sports were used as an integral part of the military medical rehabilitation programme. After the war, the discharged soldiers who came back

home used the sports skills they had learnt in the war front to organize sporting activities in their various communities (Ladani, 1988).

Before the military took over power in Nigeria on the 15th January, 1966, there were three (3) distinct regions in Nigeria, each region established a sport council, a National sports council in the center was established in 1962. Each sports council was autonomous and there was little or no relationship so far between the states and the National sports council. However, in May 1967, twelve (12) states were created and each state established her own state sports council. Even though there was no central authority for sports, yet the then Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon, (RTD) did everything possible to encourage sports activities throughout the country. In 1966, Nigeria sent a strong team of sport's men and women to Kingston, Jamaica for the Commonwealth Games and Nigeria won 10 medals; 3 Gold, 4 Silver and 3 bronze **(**Ladani, 1988). To confirm the interest the military had for sports, immediately after the civil war, which lasted for 30 months and ended on 12th January, 1970, Nigeria managed to send yet another team of sports men and women to Edinburgh, where Nigeria won 2 Gold medals. In the same vein, Nigeria took part in 1968 Mexico, 1972 Munich, 1984 Los Angeles Olympiads during the military Administration. In 1974, the Nigerian contingent did very well in the 1974 Christ Church, New Zealand Commonwealth Games and won 10 medals; 3 Gold 3 Silver and 4 Bronze**(**Ladani,1988).

For the effective coordination of sporting activities in the country, the National Sports Commission was established through Decree No. 34 of August 1971 and the commission was given corporate powers to oversee all the sporting activities in the country. The first National sports festival came to life in August 1973 and these games have helped various international sports competition (Ladani, 1988).Also,

Nigeria took part in the 3rd All African Games in Algeria in 1978 and took second position during the regime of General Obasanjo (Ndakogi 1978).It was during the military regime in 1976 that a club side first won the African Cup Winner Cup. The IICC Shooting Stars of Ibadan and the Rangers International Football Club of Enugu also won and retained the Cup in 1977. In another development, Christ the Kings College, Onitsha won the World Soccer Cup for Secondary Schools in Dublin in Memorial College, Kaduna. In the same year, 1985, the under 17 won the Kodak world cup.

It was during the military that for the first time Nigeria won a medal on the track at the Olympics Games in Los Angeles Olympiad 1984 in the 4 X 400 relay. All alone, it has been in boxing that Nigeria has won a medal. That led to the encouragement and development of sports at all the levels from the primary to the university. The split in the National union of Nigerian Student Games in 1963 led the Universities to meet to form NUGA while Colleges of Education NACEGA, polytechnics NIPOGA met and formed the present structures (Ladani, 1988).

These three mentioned associations (NUGA, NACEGA, NIPOGA), which held their inaugural meeting in 1964, started with six Colleges of Education to form their own association. Various forms of sporting activities came to life during the military era in the country. Some of these games could not be organized during the Civilian regime because funds were not released. The Nigerian Army Commanders at the local level utilized local funding by the provision of a motivational arrangement to achieve the desired goal. The Nigerian Army made budgeting allocations for sports development and such funds are allocated to various formations and units. The various State Sports councils liaise with the Nigerian Army in funding Athletes from

the Nigerian Army whose locations are close to their states. International sports organizations assist as directed by the Nigerian Army (Ladani, 1988).

Training programme: a well-designed Camping programme which requires very close supervision for control and effective sequence was put in place as well. Coaching at both local and international levels is well prepared and built towards giving the desired training load. Training the trainer workshops, seminars and confidence aimed at achieving successful feedback. Organization of local competitions for intensive appraisal of performance.

Competition: the Nigerian Army organize competition at locals unit level representing formations, Battalions, Brigade and Division levels to achieve success. Competition at the international level involves members of the Nigerian Army. Also, the Nigerian Army is involved in Competitions at all Uniform games. To catch them young, the Nigerian Army organizes Barracks youth Foundation kid competitions to build and expose kids to various games (Uchenna, 2010).

2.3 The Impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports facilities and equipment in Nigeria

The Nigerian Army ruled this country for more than two decades. At that period, it is was noted that they made tremendous contributions in the provision of the required sports facilities and equipment within the Nigerian Army units and formations and to the entire states of the federation (Agbo, 2001).

Based on this, the provision of sports facilities in the Nigerian Army and in all parts of the country is one of the major priorities of the Nigerian Military in the promotion and development of sports throughout the entire nation at large. Olumba (1999) opined that the Nigerian Army made great success in providing standard sports

facilities to the military personnel. This they use to recondition them physically and mentally in order to enable them to discharge their respective duties and tasks. Today, millions of civil society and military personnel are making use of these facilities provided by the Nigerian Army and as well stick to sports as last option for livelihood by ensuring that the following are in place to the interested sportsmen and women;

(a). The Nigerian Army provided sports facilities in specific areas of sports to enhance the level of development that has been attained in those sports both within the military and outside the military.

(b). The Nigerian Army successes in providing cheap sports facilities and equipment in the military units and to the nation in general.

(c). The Nigerian Army through the establishment of command secondary schools in most of the units found within the states built standard sports facilities for the students and the entire community.

The Nigerian Army has made positive an impact not only among the military personnel, but to the entire Nigerian society (Zamani, 2010). Therefore, their contribution in improving and providing of sports facilities is crucial.

2.4 The Impact of the Nigerian Army on the Development of the Qualified Personnel for Sports in Nigeria

Sports has become a means of livelihood and indeed a profession where individual athletes seized the opportunity in search of permanent job opportunities, e.g. in the Nigerian Army, National or States sports Councils and other similar sports organizations. Akintunde (2001) stated that most developed countries of the world employ athletes into their Nigerian Army system e.g. USA, Germany. In this regard,

the Nigerian Army is not an exception. Okaro (1999) opined that the military recruitment of sportsmen and women is very important to the nation not only for the Nigerian Army because of the challenges ahead, especially during the Confederation International Military Sports competition usually observed worldwide.

In fact, there is the need for the Nigerian Army to have well nurtured military personnel in sports that can represent the Nigerian Army and the country in whatever sports competition. The main purposes of having qualified personnel for sports in the Armed Forces are as follows;

(a). To provide the nation military with the opportunity of measuring its sporting might against those of other nations during world military sports event.

(b). To utilize sports in the Nigerian Army as a medium for promoting a sense of patriotism and nationalism, as well as enhancing the social well being of the entire citizenry (Uchenna,2010).

In fact, in the period the Nigerian Army assumed the governance of the country they made an unforgettable mark in Nigerian history in sports development: For instance, the first national handball team was made up of military personnel, including the officials and coaches and so also in other areas of sports activities like taekwondo and boxing (Okaro, 1999). For example, the invitation taekwondo coaches from South Korea to Nigeria was totally the effort of the Nigerian Army who felt at a point in time that it is necessary for the entire Nigeria Army to acquire the knowledge of self defense necessary in the battle field of any kind, so also equal efforts were made in the area of providing proper training programs to the Nigerian Army personnel.

2.5 The Impact of the Nigerian Army on the Organization of Competitive Sports in Nigeria

1924 and 1925 marked the beginning of the organization of competitive sports that lasted almost ten (10) days among the members of Nigerian Military. It was the first of its kind in Africa, especially in the West Africa sub – region (Olumba, 1983). During this period, all the units and formations contested in different sporting activities and the military personnel with different disabilities were meant equally competed.

Studies haves revealed that starting from 1924 and 1925 till the present time, the Nigerian Army has organized notable sports competitions among the personnel and some of these military personnel have represented the country in various international and national sports competitions. Among whom are Major Abba Mohammed, S/sgt OcholiEdachie and Mwo Buba who presently is the national Taekwondo coach? This shows that there are clear evidences that the Nigerian Army have done a lot to the entire Nigerians by using sports activities after the Nigerian Civil war to foster peace among the members of the Nigerian Army and the millions of Nigerians. Okaro (1999) stated that the Nigerian Army sports competitions promote a cordial relationship among the military personnel, since it creates an avenue for better understanding among the people (Ladani, 1988). Several sports competitions have been organized by the members of the Nigerian Army in different States, locations and units across the country and brought understanding between the general public and the Nigerian Army. These competitions helped in identifying new talent in the Nigerian Army that has represented the country in different capacities of sports competitions both national and international.

2.6 The Impact of the Nigerian Army on the Funding of Sports in Nigeria

Ladani (1988) stated that there was not any set program that can achieve its objectives without proper and adequate financial commitment that determines the organization, planning and execution of a well-organized sports event. He went further to state that even when adequate fund is available, it is not properly channeled to what it meant for, The sports organization will surely fail by not meeting its obligations it's expected to meet.

In 1973, the military government established a national sports festival and committed huge financial resources throughout the states of the federation, then the federal military government was able to build stadiums in most of the states that serve the required purposes of sports activities throughout the entire federation. Today, in Nigeria most of the states have state owned stadiums as well as federal owned stadiums. The Nigerian Army, on the other hand, committed enough funds in sponsoring its personnel abroad to update their knowledge in various sports in the area of coaching and officiating, as well as exposing the athletes to acquire more positive experiences and is today assisting Nigerians in different sporting activities. Not only that, the Nigerian Army used the available funds within their disposal to build some standard sports facilities across the country and as well successfully organized Nigerian Army and uniforms games in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja in 2005 and in other states in Nigeria (Columbus, 1994).

In fact, there is a clear indication that the Nigerian Army right from its inception played a major role in sports and physical activities and that sport is fully part of any organized military institution. The Nigeria Army started organized sports

competitions right from the year 1924 and 1925 in Kaduna and Zaria, respectively (Uchenna, 2010).

2.7 S**ummary**

The researcher discussed the genesis of sports and its development in Nigeria and in the Nigerian Army in particular. Establishing the Nigerian Army sports festival had been highlighted in this study, which according to history, started in 1924 and 1925 in Kaduna and Zaria. The structure of the Nigerian Army had been discussed and how sports developed in the Nigerian Army for improved and better performance. The importance of enlisting sports men and women into the Nigerian Army was elaborated clearly in this study. Also, the researcher pointed out the tremendous impact created by the Nigerian Army in making sports what it is today in Nigeria as a whole not only in the military but for the entire country.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction:

This study examined the impact of Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria. In order to carry the study, the methodology was described under the following sub-topics;

Research Design

Population of the study

Sample and sampling procedure

Instrument for data collection

Validation of the instrument

Administration of the questionnaire

Data Analysis

3.1 Research design

An ex-post factor research design was used for this study because there was no variable that was manipulated. Nwargu (1991) state that a is a study where a group or items are studied through collecting and analyzing data from only a few people or items considered to be representative of the entire group. This method is suitable for this study as the researcher studied only a part of the population and the findings could be generalized to include the entire population. This was in line with Agu,2003 who stated that a survey research is one in which a group of people or items are studied by collecting and analyzing data from a few people or items considered to be representative of the entire group.

3.2 Population:

The population for this study is the entire Nigerian Army which consisted of the Director of Army of Army Physical Training, Division HQ, Brigade and Battalion of Nigeria Army.

3.3 Sample and samplings technique

The personnel in the various sports bodies among the members of the Nigerian Army were carefully included in this study so as to serve as a true representative of the entire population. A purposive sampling approach was used in selecting the sports officers and members of the Nigerian Army Sports men and women from the military units and formations. Based on the selection of these sports officers and sports men and women a sample of 254 personnel were selected to represent the entire Nigerian Army made up of the Nigerian Army Physical Training Instructors. Military Athletes (sports men and women), Nigerian Army Sports Directors from the Nigerian Army, as well as members of the Military Units and Formations. This sample size (254) is in accordance with Kreycie & Morgan (1970) who suggested that a sample of 254 was used for this study for a population of 350. Table 1 on page 32 is the distribution of respondents.

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

STATUS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Nigerian Army Sports Officers	14	5.5
Nigerian Army Physical Training Instructors	33	12.9
Nigerian Army Coaches	36	14.5
Nigerian Army Athletes	9	3.5
Nigerian Army Sports Directors	35	13.8
Members of the Armed Forces	26	10.2
Nigerian Army Sports Organizers	4	1.6
Units Sports Officers	15	5.9
Battalion Sports Officers	10	4.3
Military Institutions Sports Officers	6	2.4
Nigerian Army Bde Sports Officers	22	8.6
Nigerian Army Divisional Sports Officers	23	9.0
Others	2	0.8
Garrison Sports Officers	19	7.5
TOTAL	**254**	**100**

3.4 Instrument for data collection

The instrument used for this study is a research designed questionnaire. It was structured in ten (10) major sections. The first section consisted of the demographic variable. The remaining sections were concerned with the facilities and equipment, the development of qualified personnel, the organization of competitive sports and funding sports in Nigeria.. The questionnaire statements were prepared on a five point

Likert Scale.

SA= Strongly Agree (5)

A= Agree (4)

U= Undecided (3)

D= Disagree (2)

SD= Strongly Disagree (1)

3.5 Validation of the questionnaire

The instrument was given to experts in field of Sports Management in the Department of Physical Health Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. For face and content validity. A final copy was then produced based on their inputs and corrections.

3.6 The Administration and procedure for data collection from the respondents

In the administration of the questionnaire, an introductory letter was collected from the Department of Physical and Health Education, Ahmadu Bello University to the respective sports bodies. This letter introduced the researcher and the purpose of the study (see Appendix 1). The questionnaire was then administered to the respective personnel in the concerned organizations by the respondents and with the assistance of six research assistants who were trained personally by the researcher on the mode of filling and administering the designed instrument. The research assistants and the researchers collected the filled questionnaire and sorted it out, the completely filled ones from those that were not properly filled. Those that were properly filled were used for the study.

3.7 Procedure for data analysis

A descriptive statistics of frequencies, percentage, mean and standard deviation was used to analyze data on the demography characteristics of the respondent. The main items used in evaluating the influence of impact of the Nigerian Army on sports development were analyzed with mean and standard deviations. A student t-test was then used to analyze data on the hypotheses raised with the fixed mean of 3.5 at the 0.5 level of significance.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

The data collected from respondents from the different Nigerian Army sports units and formations on the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria were statistically analyzed in this chapter. The first part of the chapter consisted of the demographic variables of the respondents which are presented in a table of frequencies and percentages. The second part of the chapter is made up of the analysis of the main variables relating to the impact of the Nigerian Army on sports development in the country. The variables considered for the determinants of the development in Nigeria were on the impact of sports development, facilities and equipment, qualified personnel, the organization of competitive sports and the impact of the Nigerian Army on funding sports in military units and to the entire country. The section is analyzed along the study's objectives and research questions. Decisions on each of the items and variables were based on weighted mean scores computed along the five point interval scale used in the instrument. The last parts of the chapter were made up of the test of the study's hypotheses and a discussion of the findings from the analyzed data.

4.1 The Demographic characteristics of respondents.

Two hundred and fifty four (254) personnel from different designations in the Nigeria Army Directorate of Physical and Sports training and other military personnel from Nigerian Army formations and units were involved in the study. Their demographic characteristics were age, rank, the highest educational qualifications and their designation in the different sports formations in the directorate. These variables are presented together in Table 4.1 in frequencies and percentages.

Table 4.1: Frequencies and Percentages of Demographic characteristics of respondents

Variable	Variable options	Frequency	Percent
Age range	Below 21years	11	4.8
	21-25years	64	27.7
	26-30years	48	20.8
	31-36years	39	16.9
	Above 36years	69	29.9
	Total	**231**	**100.0**
Rank	Brig Gen	3	1.3
	Lt Col	2	.9
	Major	8	3.5
	Capt	15	6.5
	Lt	8	3.5
	2lt	4	1.7
	Mwo	6	2.6
	Wo	18	7.8
	Ssgt	18	7.8
	Sgt	11	4.7
	Cpl	13	5.6
	Lcpl	32	13.9
	Pte	93	40.3
	Total	**231**	**100.0**
Highest educational qualification	Secondary	103	44.6
	NCE/Dip	46	19.9
	NIS	28	12.1
	Degree	39	16.9
	Others	15	6.5
	Total	**231**	**100.0**
Designation in the sports formation	Nigeria Army sports directors	3	1.3
	Units and formation sports officers	4	1.7
	Bde sports officials	21	9.1
	Members of Nigeria Army	9	3.9
	Divisional Sports officials	6	2.6
	Army physical training instructors	7	3.0
	Nigeria Army coaches	11	4.8
	Others	170	73.6
	Total	**231**	**100.0**

Table 4.1 shows that 220 (95.2) respondents were between 21years and above while 195 (83%) respondents were below the rank of Lieutenant, while Most 185

(44.6%) had secondary qualification. Table 4.1 shows their work from different positions like coaches, secretaries, board members, and the executive chairman of sports in various areas in the Nigerian Army.

4.2 The Impact of the Nigerian Army on sports development

Five major indices of sports development were examined in relation to the impact of the Nigerian Army in this study. These were sports facilities and equipment, funding sports activities in the Nigerian Army, the proficiency of the available personnel, the organization of sports in the Nigerian Army and the Nigerian Army funding sports in Nigeria. Each of the sports development indices was analysed in relation to the study's objective and research question respectively in the following sections. In the analysis, the mean score for each item and variable is based on a five point scale. The Mean score of 3.5 and above is considered as agreement while below 3.5 is considered as disagreement. This is to give a comprehensive assessment of the respondents' opinions on the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria.

4.2.1: The impact of Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria.

The first research question this study aims to provide a solution to the identification of the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports training programme in Nigeria. The level of the organization of training programme and the training of athletes are the index of sports development. Apart from the organization of training of sports personnel, training programme help in the expansion and intensity of sports activities at different levels, as listed in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2. **the Mean scores of the respondents on Training Progrmme as an index of sports development in Nigeria.**

Training programme	Mean	Std. Dev
1. The Nigerian army has successfully organized training at the local level within the Military for different sports.	4.12	1.093
2. The Nigerian Army have been successfully organizing training programme within the inter services for different sports.	3.84	1.256
3. The Nigerian Army have been successfully organizing sports training programme at the brigade level within the Military for different sports	4.23	1.116
4. The Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing sports programmed at the divisional level within the Military for different sports.	4.05	1.054
5. The Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing sports training programme at the international level within the world military for different sports.	3.79	1.256
6. The Nigerian Army has been providing competent personnel for all organized sports training programme.	3.94	1.158
Aggregate mean score	**3.99**	**0.783**

The mean (4.12) response on item 1 in the table reveals that the respondents agree that the Nigerian Army have successfully organized programme at the local level within the Military for different sport training programmes on a weekly basis for the athletes in its formations. This fact is also collaborated from the response to item 2 with a mean score of 3.84 in the table where the respondents agreed with the suggestion that theNigerian army have been successfully organizing training programme within the inter services for different sports within its formations. In response to item 3, the respondents agreed with a mean score of 4.23 that such training programmes were successfully organized at the brigade level within the Military for different sports. This is further emphasized in item 4 where the respondents agreed that the Nigerian

Army have successfully organized sports programme at the divisional level within the Military for different sports.

The training programs, as indicated in item 5, were not limited to local levels. In the item, the respondents agreed with the opinion that Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing sports training programme at the international level with their world counterparts in different sports. In affirmation to this impact of the Nigerian Army on training, the respondents agreed in item 6 that the Forces usually provide competent personnel for all organized sports training programme. The aggregate mean score (3.99) for the table shows that the respondents agreed that the Nigerian Army have been impacting positively on the development of sports in the country through its sports training programme.

4.2.2: An Assessment of the Nigerian Army impact on sports facilities and equipment as an index of sports development in Nigeria

The second research question of this study is: what is the impact of the Nigerian Armyon the development of sports facilities in Nigeria? Available facilities and equipment are other indicators of sports development and go a long way in improving the expansion and effectiveness of sports personnel. General increase or improvement in the number of sports facilities and equipment clearly means an improvement in sports development. In Table 4.3, the perceived impacts of the Nigerian Army on this dimension in sports by the respondents are scored in mean and standard deviations.

Table 4.3.**The Mean scores of the respondents on sports facilities and equipment as an index of Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria**

Facilities	Mean	Std. Dev
1. The Nigerian Army significantly contributed to the development of facilities and equipment for different sports in Nigeria.	4.38	1.005
2. The Nigerian Army has been successfully constructing new facilities and equipment for different sports.	3.75	1.287
3. The Nigerian Army has been making contributions to the development of facilities and equipment for different sports.	4.00	1.185
4. The Nigerian Army provided facilities for different sports usable for training and competition.	3.90	1.292
5. Nigerian Army significantly contributed to the provision of equipment for different sports.	3.85	1.294
6. The Nigerian Army has been contributing to the repair and renovation of all equipment for different sports.	3.72	1.383
Aggregate mean score	**3.94**	**0.906**

The first item in the table revealed that the respondents agreed with the opinion that the Nigerian Army have significantly contributed to the expansion of facilities for different sports in the country. The mean score for the item is 4.38, which implies that this was a consensus opinion among the respondents. In affirming this positive impact of the Armed Forces on the development of sports facilities in the country, the respondents' agreed in item 2 with a mean score of 3.75 that the Nigerian Army have been constructing new facilities for different sports within their formation in the country. Thus, in item 3 the respondents with a mean score of 4.00 agree that the Nigerian Army has been making contributions to the development of facilities for different sports within the country.

The impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports facilities was not limited to the construction of new ones but on the maintenance of existing facilities. This is observed with a mean score of 3.90 for item 4 in the table where the respondents agreed that the Nigerian Army have made existing facilities for different sports usable for training and competition.And in item 5 the respondents were of the opinion that the Nigerian Army have significantly contributed to the provision of equipment for the different sports in the country. Apart from provision of such equipment, the respondents agreed in item 6 that the Nigerian Army has been contributing to the repair and renovation of all equipment for the different sportsin the country. From the aggregate mean score of 3.94 in the table, it could be said that the respondents were of the view that theNigerian Armyhave been impacting positively on the development of sports facilities and equipment in the country.

4.2.3: An Assessment of the Nigerian Armyimpacts on sports personnel development in Nigeria

The third research question of this study is to examine the impact of the Nigerian Armyon the development of personnel for the different sports in the country. Personnel recruitment training and retention are some of the indices of sports development. In this regard, the impact of the Nigerian Army sports was examined in terms of their adequate provision of such personnel training.

Table 4.4.**Mean scores of the respondents on the impact of the Nigerian Army on personnel development in the country.**

Personnel	Mean	Std. Dev
1. The Nigerian Army significantly contributed to the training of sports personnel for different sports.	4.09	1.221
2. The Nigerian Army has recruited more qualified coaches for different sports.	3.87	1.287
3. The Nigerian Army has successfully recruited more qualified athletes for different sports.	3.93	1.282
4. The Nigerian Army successfully organized regularly, inter service training for staff development.	4.06	1.173
5. The Nigerian Army significantly contributed to the number of technical staff available for training periods.	3.87	1.288
6. The Nigerian Army athletes' recruitment has contributed to better methods of staff replacement.	3.89	1.246
Aggregate mean score	**3.95**	**0.897**

In terms of the personnel training, the respondents were unanimous on the impact of the Nigerian Army contribution, as indicated with a mean score of 4.09 in the table. This impact is further reflected in the recruitment of personnel, as indicated in item 3 of the table. The mean score for the item is 3.87, which implies that the respondents were unanimous on the opinion that the Nigerian Army usually recruits qualified coaches for the different sports within their formations, which in turn improve the quality of the sports personnel in the country.

Apart from the recruitment of personnel and training, the respondents agreed in item 3 of the table that the Nigerian Army usually recruit qualified athletes into their folds for different sports in the country. As an appendage to this development, the respondents agreed in item 4 that the Nigerian Army usually organizes inter service training for staff development on a regular basis within its folds. Thus, in item

5 of the table, the respondents were of the opinion that the Nigerian Army have significantly contributed to the number of technical staff available for sports training and thus contributed to staff replacement. These are indicated with mean scores or 3.87 and 3.89 for item 5 and 6 respectively in the table. The aggregate mean score of 3.95 implies that in the opinion of the respondents, the Nigerian Army have positively impacted on sport personnel development in the country.

4.2.4: The Nigerian Army impact on the organisation of competitive sports in Nigeria

The impact of the Nigerian Army on sports competitions is the subject of the fourth objective of this study. The associated research question sought to determine the impact of the Nigerian Army on the organization of sports competition in the country. The number of organized sports competitions is another index of sports development. In Table 4.5, the opinion of the respondents on the impacts of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports competition in the country are scored in means and standard deviations.

Table 4.5. **The Mean scores of the respondents on the impact of the organisation of competitive sports in Nigeria**

Competition	Mean	Std. Dev
1. The Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing competition at the level within the military for different sports.	4.00	1.148
2. The Nigerian Army have been successfully organizing training programme within the inter services for different sports competitions.	3.97	1.140
3. The Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing sports competitions at the brigade level within the military for different sports.	4.02	1.172
4. The Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing sports competitions at the divisional level within the military for different sports.	4.05	1.102
5. The Nigerian Army have been successfully organizing sports competitions at the international level within the world military for different sports.	3.74	1.269
6. The standard of the competitions that are organized by the Nigerian Army contribute greatly to the development of sports in Nigeria.	3.94	1.272
Aggregate mean score	**3.95**	**0.795**

The respondents agreed in item 1 of the table that the Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing competitions at the different levels within the military formations for the different sports in the country. In the item, the mean score is 4.00 and in item 2 of the table the respondents agreed that the Nigerian Army have been successfully organizing training programme within the inter services for different sports competitions. These competitions, as indicated in item 3 and 4 in the table, were organized at the brigade level and divisional level within the military for the different sports.

Competitions involving the Nigerian Army were extended to the international levels, as indicated in item 5 of the table. In the item, the respondents were of the opinion that the Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing sports competitions at the international level with their counterparts in the world for the different sports. The mean score for the item is 3.74. In item 6, the respondents agreed that the standard of the competitions that are organized by the Nigerian Army have contributed greatly to the development of sports in Nigeria. The mean score of the item is 3.94. From the aggregate mean score of 3.95 in the table, it could be concluded that the Nigerian Army have positively impacted on the development of sports competitions in the country.

4.2.5: An Assessment of the Impact of the Nigerian Army on Funding Sports in Nigeria

The fifth objective of the study and the related research question were aimed at determining the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development on funding sports in Nigeria. Funding is a major variable in sports whose status could help in the determination of development in sports. The extent of funding sports programming could be a yardstick for measuring the level of sports development. Funding determines to a great extent the level of the development of other variables like sports facilities and equipment, the number of organized competitions that could be undertaken, the training of personnel and general management in sports. The opinion of the respondents on the impact of the Nigerian Army on funding is expressed in mean and standard deviations in Table 4.6

Table 4.5. **The Mean scores of the respondents on the impact of the Nigerian Army as an index of funding of sports development in Nigeria**

Funding	Mean	Std. Dev
1. The Nigerian Army has been providing funds for different sports.	3.93	1.280
2. Nigerian Army funds allocated for sports is sometimes shifted to command priorities for the determinant of sports development.	4.11	1.080
3. The Nigerian Army regularly makes funds available for different sports programme.	3.87	1.200
4. The Nigerian Army budget allocation for sports is always subjected to availability of resources.	3.89	1.189
5. The Nigerian Army has been providing funds for the payment of athlete's allowance.	3.74	1.255
6. The Nigerian Army have been providing funds for organizing Seminar on sports programme.	3.74	1.276
Aggregate mean score	**3.88**	**0.834**

The mean score of 3.93 for the first item in the table shows that the respondents were of the opinion that the Nigerian Army has a significant impact on the funding of sports in the country. As a collaborative opinion to this view, the respondents agreed in item 3 of the table with a mean score of 3.87 that the Nigerian Army regularly make funds available for different sports programme. But in item 2 of the table, the respondents were of the opinion that such funds that were allocated for sports were sometimes misallocated to command priorities to the detriment of sports development in the formations. This could explain the expressed opinion of the respondents on the fourth item in the table where they agreed that the Nigerian Army budget allocation for sports is always subjected to availability of funds within the formations.

The respondents agreed in item 5 with a mean score of 3.74 that the Nigerian Army have been providing funds for the payment of athletes' allowances and in item 6 of the table they agreed that the Nigerian Army have been providing funds for organizing seminars on sports and other related programme. The aggregate mean score of 3.88 in the table indicated that the respondents agreed that the Nigerian Army have significantly impacted on the development funding of sports in the country.

4.3 Test of hypotheses

One major null hypothesis and five null sub-hypotheses were tested in the study. The hypotheses were tested as follows:

Major hypothesis: There is no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria.

In the test of this hypothesis, the scores of the five variables (funding, facilities and equipment, competition, training and personnel) discussed in Tables 4.2 to 4.6 were summed up as the dependent variable. The mean score for the dependent variable was then compared with a fixed mean of 3.5 which was standard for the least level of agreement on the five point interval scale used in the study. The point here is that if the respondents agreed that the Nigerian Army have significantly impacted on the development of sports their mean score should be between 3.5 and 5, which stands for strongly agree on the scale. Where the respondents disagreed with the idea that theNigerian Army has not significantly impacted on the development of sports in the country, the mean score would range between 3.4 and 0. Thus, 3.5 was used as the margin or fixed mean for the test. The One sample t-test was used for the test as summarized in table 4.7.

Table 4.7: A One sample t-test on the impact of the Nigerian Army on sports development in Nigeria.

Groups	N	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	DF	P	t-critical
Mean score	231	3.943	0.730	.0480	9.222	230	.000	1.96
Fixed mean	231	3.500	0.000	0.000				

t (230) = 1.96 < 05

Note: SD= Standard Deviation, SE = Standard Error, t=observed t-value, DF= Degree of Freedom, P = Observed level of significance

The mean score (3.943) by the respondents on the impact of the Nigerian Army on sports development is significantly higher than the least score of 3.5 for agreement in the table. The observed t-value is 9.222 and it is higher than the critical value of 1.96. The observed significant level for the test is 0.000 ($P < 0.05$). This means that the Nigerian Army have a significant impact on the development of sports in Nigeria. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no significant impact of Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria is rejected.

Sub-hypothesis I: Thereis no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports training programme in Nigerian sports.

The mean score in Table 4.3 was used as the dependent variable for the test. The one sample t-test was applied in the test because it enables the observed means to be compared with a fixed mean which can help to determine whether such means are significantly different from each other or not. The result is summarized in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: A One sample t-test on the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports training programme in Nigeria

Variables	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Std. Error	t-value	DF	P
Training	231	3.995	0.7835	0.0516	9.601	230	.000
Fixed mean	231	3.500	0.0005	0.0000			

t (230) =1.96 < .05

The result shows that the Nigerian Army have significantly impacted on the development of training programmes for different sports in the country. The observed mean score is higher than the fixed mean of 3.50 indicated in the table. Moreover, the observed t-value for the test is 9.601 while the critical value is 1.96. The observed significant level for the test is 0.000 ($P < 0.05$). This means that the null hypothesis that thereis no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports training programme in Nigeria sports, is therefore, rejected.

Sub-hypothesis II: There is no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports facilities in Nigeria

The mean scores in Table 4.4 where the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports facilities were assessed wereused as the dependent variable in the test of this hypothesis. The one sample t-test was used for the test because of the need to compare the respondents' mean score with a fixed mean that will indicate whether the respondents agreed or not that the Nigerian Army development of sports facilities have a significant impact on sports facilities within the country. The result of the test is summarized in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: A One sample t-test on the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports facilities in Nigeria

Variables	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Std. Error	t-value	DF	P
Facilities	231	3.9365	.90600	.05961	7.323	230	0.000
Fixed mean	231	3.500	0.000	0.000			

t (230) = 1.96 < 05

The mean score by the respondents in the table is higher than 3.5, which stands for the least level of agreement. The observed t-value (7.323) for the table is higher than the t-critical or 1.96. The level of significance observed in the table is 0.000 ($P < 0.05$). Since the mean score is lower than the least value for agreement, it means that the Nigerian Army have a significant impact on the development of sports facilities in country. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no significant impact of the Nigerian Armed Forces on the development of sports facilities in Nigeriais thus rejected.

Sub-hypothesis III: There is no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of qualified sports personnel in Nigeria

In table 4.4, the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of qualified sports personnel in Nigeriawas assessed. This was used as the dependent variable in this test along with the fixed mean score of 3.500. The one sample t-test was used in the test of this hypothesis. The use of this statistical tool was necessitated by the need to compare the level of the opinion of the respondents on the impact of the Nigerian Armyon the development of sports personnel. The result of the test is summarized in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: A One sample t-test on the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of qualified sports personnel in Nigeria

Variables	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Std. Error	t-value	DF	P
Personnel	231	3.9502	.89742	.05905	7.625	230	.000
Fixed mean	231	3.500	0.000	0.000			

t- (230) = 1.96 < 0.05

The mean scores of the respondents on the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of qualified sports personnel are higher than the fixed mean level of agreement (3.500). The observed significant level for measuring the difference between the means is 0.000. This means that the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of qualified sports personnelin the country is significant. The null hypothesis that there is no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of qualified sports personnel in Nigeria, is therefore, rejected.

Sub-hypothesis IV: There is no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports competitions in Nigeria

The impact of the Nigerian Armyon the organization of sports competitions was assessed in Table by the sports council was assessed in Table 4.4. In the test of this hypothesis, the one sample t-test was used to compare the mean score of the respondents with a constant, which stands for the least value for agreement. The test's result is in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: A One sample t-test on the impact of the on the development of sports competitions in Nigeria

Variables	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Std. Error	t-value	DF	P
Competition	231	3.9531	.79497	.05230	8.663	230	.000
Fixed mean	231	3.500	0.000	0.000			

t (230) = 1.96 < 05

The mean score by the respondents on the impact of the the Nigerian Army on the development of sports competitions in country is higher than the fixed mean of 3.500, as indicated in the table. The observed level of significance is also lower than 0.05 ($P < 0.05$). This means that the Nigerian Army have a significant impact on the development of sports competitions in Nigeria. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports competition in Nigeria is therefore rejected.

Hypothesis V: There is no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports funding in Nigeria

The impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports funding in country was assessed in Tale 4.6. The mean score in of the respondents on the variable was used as the dependent variable for this test. The one sample t-test was applied in the test because it enables the observed means to be compared with a fixed mean score, which would help to determine whether such means are significantly different from each other or not. The result of the test is summarized in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: A One sample t-test on the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development in funding sports

Variables	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Std. Error	t-value	DF	P
Funding	231	3.8802	.83353	.05484	6.933	230	.000
Fixed mean	231	3.500	0.000	0.000			

t-(230) = 1.96 < 0.05

The result shows that theNigerian Army have significant impact on the development of sports funding inthe country. The mean score is higher than the fixed mean of 3.500, which stands for the least level of agreement by the respondents in the table. Moreover, the observed t-value for the test is 6.933 while the critical value is 1.96. The observed significant level for the test is 0.000 ($P < 0.05$). The null hypothesis that there is no significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports funding in Nigeria is, therefore, rejected.

4.4 Summary of findings

From the analysis of the data collected for this study and the test of the hypotheses formulated, certain findings have emerged. These are summarized as follows:

1. That the Nigerian Army has a significantly impacted on the development of sports in Nigeria.
2. Areas in which the Nigerian Army has made a significant impact on the development of sports in the country included the training programme
3. The Nigerian Army has significant impact on the development of sports facilities and equipment in the country
4. The Nigerian Army has a significant impact and continue to make such an impact on the development of sports personnel in the country

5. The Nigerian Army has a significant impact on the development of sports competitions in the country
6. The Nigerian Army has a significant impact on the development of funding of sporting activities in the country

4.5 Discussion

This study investigated the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria. From the analysis of the data and test of the major hypothesis, it was found that the Nigerian Army has a significant impact on sports development in the country. This finding is consistent with Ladani (1988) where it was reported that discharged soldiers used the sports skills they learnt in the war to organize sporting activities when they came back to their various communities in Nigeria.

In the test of sub-hypothesis I, a significant impact of the Nigerian Army on the training programme of sports in the country was found. The respondents agree that the Nigerian Army have been successfully organizing training programme at the local level within the Military on a weekly basis for the athletes in its formations. These included inter services programme for different sports within its formations at the brigade and divisional levels within the Military for different sports. Such training was extended to the international level with their world counterparts. This finding was in line with Fatile (1982) who reported that sporting organization have emerged to foster sports programme and peaceful co-existence.

The test of the second sub-hypothesis revealed that the Nigerian Army has a significant impact on the development of sports facilities in the country. The null hypothesis was rejected. Finding from the data indicated that the respondents were of the opinion that the Nigerian Army had significantly contributed to the expansion of facilities for different sports in the country. The impact was both in the areas of the

construction of new facilities for the different sports and the maintenance of existing ones within their formations in the country to make them usable for training and competitions.This finding was made in the areas of equipment for different sports sports in the country. The finding is in line with Adedeji (1976), who reported that the participation of the Nigerian Army in sports was partly due to the provision of standard and concerted efforts to organize sporting programme.

The impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of personnel for the different sports in the country was found to be significant in the test of sub-hypothesis III. The null hypothesis was rejected. It was found that the Nigerian Army have a significant impact on recruitment of qualified personnel as coaches for the different sports within their formations, which, in turn, improves the quality of the sports personnel in the country and the recruitment of qualified athletes into their folds for the different sports in the country. This finding is consistent with Adebiyi (2007) who reported that national champions in Boxing and volley ball star players were recruited into the Nigerian Military.

Observation from the test of sub-hypothesis IV revealed that the respondents were of the view that the Nigerian Army has a significant impact on the organization of sports competitions in the country. This null hypothesis was, therefore, rejected. Part of these impacts comes from organizing competition at the different levels within the military formations, the organization of competitions programme within the inter services for different sports competitions at the brigade level and divisional level within the military in the country. From the analysis of the data, competitions involving the Nigerian Army were extended to the international levels and with their world counterparts in different sports. This finding agrees with Ladani (1988) who reported that organization and participation in sports competitions by the Nigerian

Army dates back to 1924 when battalions and zonal championships were held by the Nigerian Army in Kaduna.

Funding was another area of sports development in the country where the Nigerian Army made a significant impact. In the test of sub-hypothesis V, significant finding was made on the impact of the Nigerian Army on sports development in the country. Apart from the general acknowledgement of the respondents on the funding of sports activities by the Nigerian Army, it was found that most respondents were of the view that a regular allocation was made by the Military authority to sports activities. However, these allocations were said to be made subject to the available resources and in some cases such funds were redirected to other priorities in the military formations. The respondents agreed that the Nigerian Army provides funds for the payment of athletes' allowances and for organizing seminars on sports and other related sports programme.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

This study investigated the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria. In this chapter, the summary, conclusion and recommendations based on the findings of the study were presented.

5.1 Summary

Nigerian Army training to some extent determines the level of their physical fitness. Sporting activities are some of the pre-requisites through which the physical fitness of the personnel is realized. It is a general public belief that the Nigerian Army involvement in sports is unorganized and has no relevance to the development of sports in Nigeria. This study, therefore, investigated the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria Among the areas investigated as indices of sports development on which the impact of the Nigerian Army were assessed were sports training programme, development in sports facilities and equipment, development in sports personnel, the organization of sports competitions and funding sporting activities. To effectively investigate the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria, a structured questionnaire designed by the researcher was validated and administered to 231 Nigerian Army personnel drawn from the Directorate of Physical of training, which consisted of all the **Nigerian Army** formations in the country through a stratified random sampling procedure. The study was structured into five chapters. Chapter one gave the statement of the problem, the research questions, and the study's hypotheses. The scope and limitation of the study were also given within the chapter. Chapter two consisted of the review of the related literature on the study. Chapter three explained the methodology used in

the selection of the sampled population and the statistical procedures used. The statistical analysis and interpretation of the findings from the analyzed data were presented in chapter four. The chapter is made up of the description of the demographic variables of the respondents, as well as their opinions on the selected variables investigated in relation to the impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria

One major hypothesis and five sub-hypotheses were tested in the study. The result of the major hypothesis revealed that the respondents were of the opinion that the Nigerian Army has a significant impact on sports development in Nigeria. In the test of sub-hypotheses I, to V, the Observations were that significant impacts have been made by the Nigerian Army in the areas of Sports training programme, development in sports facilities and equipment, development in sports personnel, organization of sports competitions and funding sports activities in the country. All the null hypotheses were thus rejected.

5.2 Conclusion

From the finding of this study, the Nigerian Army significantly contributed to the development of sports in Nigeria. These sports development indices included sports training programme, the development of sports facilities and equipment, the development of sports personnel, and the organization sports competitions and funding of sporting activities. From the findings of this study, it could be concluded that Nigeria Army has made a tremendous achievement in the development of sports in Nigeria.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher recommends as follows:

1. That the Nigerian Army should continue to develop sporting activities throughout the country by providing the human and material resources where necessary.
2. The Nigerian Army should provide viable training programme for its personnel that could bring about positive changes in sporting activities throughout the country.
3. In the area of the provision of sports facilities and equipment, the Nigerian Army should endeavor to provide the state of the art facilities and equipment within their military locations and beyond.
4. The Nigerian Army had in the past produced coaches and well known athletes who have represented the country in different sports competitions and should be more committed in bringing in young athletes through various means possible for the benefit of the country.
5. The Nigerian Army had hosted many sports competitions which exposed so many athletes to the outside world. Such competitions should be a way of fostering good rapport with the entire society. The military authorities should ensure that there is a continuation of these competitions
6. In the area of funding sports activities in the Nigerian Army, the authority concerned should continue to channel the funds meant to conduct sporting activities so as to ensure proper sports development within the Nigeria Army and the entire country.

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APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION
AHMADUBELLOUNIVERSITY, ZARIA

30th August, 2011

Dear respondents,

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

The BASHIR, SHEHU AHMED with registration number M.SC/Educ/9542/2009-2010 is a Master's Student of the Department of Physical and Health Education, Ahmadu BelloUniversity, Zaria. He is conducting a research on the "THE **IMPACT OF THE NIGERIAN ARMY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS IN NIGERIA".**

Please fill in the attached questionnaire and return it to him as soon as possible. All information provided will be used specifically for the purpose of this research, and would be treated strictly confidential.

Thanks for your usual co-operation.

Yours Faithfully,

Sign
PROF A.I KABIDO
Supervisor

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

FACULTY OF EDUCATION, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY

ZARIA.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The investigator is a postgraduate (MSC) student of the above named Department. In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of MSc. degree in Sports management, he is conducting a research on "The Impact of the Nigerian Army on the Development of Sports in Nigeria". In this regard he seeks your cooperation to honestly respond by ticking (-/) the column against each statement in this questionnaire, that best describes your feeling. The questionnaire consists of two parts. Part 'A' is on personal information while part 'B' is on determinants of sports development. There are no rights or wrong answers. Your responses simply represent your feeling/opinion. All information provided will be used mainly for the purpose of this study and strictly treated confidentially.

PART 'A' PERSONAL INFORMATION

Please tick ( ) the alternative that best represents your status:

1. Age

   (a) 16- 20 Years ( )

   (b) 21- 25 ( )

   (c) 26- 30 ( )

   (d) 31- 36 ( )

   (e) 36 Years and above ( )

2. Organization: Nigerian Army School of Physical Training

3. Department: Sports Wing

4. Ranks

   Brig Gen ( )

   Lt Col ( )

   Maj ( )

   Capt ( )

   Lt ( )

   2Lt ( )

   MWO ( )

   WO ( )

   SSgt ( )

   Sgt ( )

   Cpl ( )

   Lcpl ( )

   Pte( )

5. Highest educational qualification?

(a) WASC/GCE/SSCE ( )

(b) TC ( )

(c) NCE/Diploma in PHE. ( )

NIS, Certificate in coaching and or Administration ( )

(d) University Degree in PHE ( )

(e) Others (please specify) ( )

6. The present position.

(a) Executive Chairman sports ( )

(b) Director of Sports ( )

(c) Board member ( )

(d) Secretary of the Council ( )

(e) Head of Department ( )

(f) Association secretary ( )

(f) State coach ( )

PART 'B' DETERMINANTS OF SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

The following statements are based on a five-point Liker scale relating to the determinants of sports development. Please tick ( ) the appropriate column against each statement which best represents your feeling.

SA = STRONGLY AGREE

A = AGREE

U = UNDECIDED

D = DISAGREE

SD= STRONGLY DISAGREE

S/NO	**The Impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria**	**SA**	**A**	**U**	**D**	**SD**
1.	**FACILITIES**					
(a)	The Nigerian Army significantly contributed to the expansion of facilities for different sports.					
(b)	The Nigerian Army has been successfully constructing new facilities for different sports.					
(c)	The Nigerian Army has been making contribution to the development of facilities for different sports effective.					
(d)	The Nigerian Army has made facilities for different sports usable for training and competition.					
(e)	Nigerian Army significantly contributed to the provision of equipment for different sports.					
f.	The Nigerian Army has been contributing to the repair and renovation of all equipment for different sports.					
2.	**FUNDING**					
(a)	The Nigerian Army has been providing funds for different sports.					
(b)	The Nigerian Army funds allocated for sports sometimes shifted to command priorities for the determinant of sports development.					
(c)	The Nigerian Army regularly made funds available for different sports programme.					
(d)	The Nigerian Army Budget allocation for sports is always subjected to availability of resources.					
(e)	The Nigerian Army have been providing fund for the payment of athletes allowance.					
(f)	The Nigerian Army have been providing fund for organizing seminal on sports programme.					
3.	**PERSONNEL**					
(a)	The Nigerian Army significantly contributed to the training of sports personnel for different sports.					
(b)	The Nigerian Army has recruited more qualified coaches for different sports.					
(c)	The Nigerian Army has successfully recruited more qualified athletes for different sports.					
(d)	The Nigerian Army successfully organized regularly inter-service training for staff development.					
(e)	The Nigerian Army significantly contributed to the number of technical staffs available for training periods.					

S/NO	**The Impact of the Nigerian Army on the development of sports in Nigeria**	**SA**	**A**	**U**	**D**	**SD**
(f)	The Nigerian Army athletes' recruitment has contributed to better method of staff replacement.					
4.	**TRAINING PROGRAMME**					
(a)	The Nigerian Army has successfully organizing programmed at the local level within the military for different sports.					
(b)	The Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing training programmed within the inter-services for different sports.					
(c)	The Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing sports programmed at the Brigade level within the military for different sports.					
(d)	The Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing sports programmed at the Divisional level within the military for different sports.					
(e)	The Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing sports training programmed at the international level within the world military for different sports.					
(f)	The Nigerian Army has been providing competent personnel for all organized sports training programme.					
5.	**COMPETITION**					
(a)	The Nigerian Army has successfully organizing Competition at the local level within the military for different sports.					
(b)	The Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing training programmed within the inter-services for different sports.					
(c)	The Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing sports Competition at the Brigade level within the military for different sports.					
(d)	The Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing sports Competition at the Divisional level within the military for different sports.					
(e)	The Nigerian Army has been successfully organizing sports Competition at the international level within the world military for different sports.					
(f)	The standard of the competition that are organized by the N.A. contribute greatly to the development of sports in Nigeria.					