APPRAISAL OF THE INFLUENCE OF FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION (FIFA) ORGANIZED COMPETITIONS ON THE ATTAINMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NIGERIA

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE IN SPORTS MANAGEMENT (Ph.D SPORTS MANAGEMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN KINETIC AND HEALTH EDUCATION
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY
ZARIA, NIGERIA

APRIL, 2018

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis, titled "**APPRAISAL OF THE INFLUENCE OF FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION (FIFA) ORGANIZED COMPETITIONS ON THE ATTAINMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NIGERIA**" was written by me and that this dissertation has not been written or submitted for the award of any degree to the best of my knowledge. All sources of publications and other related literatures cited in this research are duly acknowledged.

_____ _____

Mohammed SaniLADAN Date

CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled "**APPRAISAL OF THE INFLUENCE OF FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION (FIFA) ORGANIZED COMPETITIONS ON THE ATTAINMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NIGERIA"**by Mohammed SaniLadan, meets the regulation governing the award of the Degree of Philosophy (Ph.D) in Sports Management of the Department of Human Kinetic and Health Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This Thesis is dedicated to my beloved wife and children for their love and support.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to appraise the influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on the attainment of Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. *To achieve this purpose, a total of 285 respondents were used for the study. A* stratified random sampling technique was used.In this technique; the six (6) geo-political zones in Nigeria were used. Experts in the field of Physical and Health Education vetted the questionnaire in order to determine its face and content validity. The final draft of the questionnaire was administered on the respondents. The data collected were statistically analyzed using Descriptive statistics of frequency, means and standard deviation to determine the average responses of the respondents, The Chi-square statistical technique was used to test the influence of the FIFA organized competitions, one sample t-test was used to determine whether the rated influence is considered statistically significant or not and One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used for differences among the perception of the respondents on the influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on the attainment of Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. The findings indicate that FIFA organized competitions have no significant influence on the eradication of poverty and hunger in Nigeria, FIFA organized competitions have no significant influence on achieving the objectives of Universal Primary Education of the Millennium Development Goals. It was therefore concluded that the activities of FIFA organized competitions have not helped in the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment in Nigeria.Combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria within the Millennium Development Goals have no significant impact of the various activities involved in FIFA organized competitions. The Federal Government could exploit FIFA organized competition for promoting peace among ethnic and religious groupings thereby promoting the games in Nigeria.It was recommended that there is a need to develop more infrastructural facilities for FIFA organized competitions in Nigeria as this would pave ways for hosting the games.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFC: Asian Football Confederation
AFDB: African Development Bank
AIDs: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AVF: Arewa Youth Movement
CAF: Confederation of African Football
CONCACAF: Confederation of North Central American and Caribbean Association Football
FA: Football Association
FAO: Food Agriculture Organization
FIFA: Federation of International Football Association
G8: Group of 8 Countries Coming together
HIPC: Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IFAB: International Football Association Boards
IMF: International Monetary Fund
IOC: International Olympic Committee
ISO: International Standardization Organization
LOC: Local Organizing Committee
MASSOB: Movement for the Actualization of Sovereign State of Biafra
MDG: Millennium Development Goals
NCE: Nigeria Certificate Education
NDVF: Niger Delta Volunteer Force
NECO: National Examination Council
NFF: Nigerian Football Federation
NGO: Non-Governmental Organization
OFC: Oceania Football Confederation
OPC: Oodua People's Congress
UBE: Universal Basic Education
UEFA: Union of European Football Associations
UN: United Nations
UNESCO: United Nations Educational Scientific and Culture
WASSCE: West African Senior Secondary Certificate Examination

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

MillenniumDevelopmentGoals: the eight international development goals established by the United Nations following the millennium summit in 2000.

Nigeria Football Federation: the governing body of football in Nigeria.

State Football Association: the governing body of football in Nigerian states.

APPRAISAL: a judgment or opinion of something or somebody, especially one that assesses effectiveness or usefulness. An evaluation, to establish the strength and weakness of the effectiveness of something.

COMPETITION: a process of trying to beat others: the process of trying to win or do better than others.

It is also a contest or an activity in which people try to win something or do better than others.

It is an opposition in a competitive situation, or the level of opposition

ATTAINMENT: an accomplishment of something: the achievement of the goals that somebody has set

Federation of International Football Association: the world governing body of football game.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

FIFA (Federation International de Football) has been the governing body of world Football since 1904. It has grown from a small European-based organization into a body with a membership of almost 200 nations. The growth and the place of FIFA within the world order of trans-national organizations and worldwide cultural politics have been brought under scrutiny by scholars (Owen, 2001). Drawing from previous facts and observations of the politics of FIFA and its related football confederations, and the unique structure and personalities that run the world's most popular game, the aims and importance of organized competitions as expressed by most national Federations and multinational organizations are a matter of concern. Fredline and Fawkner (2002). For instance, state that in many respects, until the Second World War, there was considerable ambiguity over precisely who rules the World of Football. When FIFA came into being in 1904, its seven (7) founding members were France, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain and the Netherlands.

The first official match between representatives of two nations was between England and Scotland in 1872 at Hamilton Crescent, Glasgow, finishing in a 0–0 draw. The following year at The Oval, England enjoyed a 4–2 victory over the travelling Scots. This was followed by the creation of the world's second national football association, the Scottish Football Association in 1873. Previously, the Football Association of England had been the world's only governing body, though codified football was being played only in the United Kingdom. With the number of inter-national matches increasing as football spread, the need for a global governing body emerged. Initially, it was intended to reflect the formative role of the Britain in football's history, but the football associations of the Home Nations unanimously rejected

such a body. Thus the nations of continental Europe decided to do it alone and 'FIFA' was born in Paris, uniting the Football governing bodies of France, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

The initial status of FIFA states that:

1. only the represented National Associations would be recognized,
2. clubs and players could only play for two National Associations at a time,
3. all Associations would recognize the suspension of a player in any Association,
4. matches were to be played according to the "Laws of the Game of the Football Association Ltd",
5. each National Association was to pay an annual fee of 50 French Francs, and
6. only FIFA could organize International Matches (IFAB, 1882).

These statutes came into effect on 1 September, by which time Germany had also joined by Telegram. The first FIFA Congress was held on 23 May 1904 – Robert Guérin was elected President, Victor E. Schneider of Switzerland and Carl Anton Wilhelm Hirschmann of the Netherlands were elected Vice Presidents, and Louis Muhlinghaus of Belgium was appointed Secretary and Treasurer with the help of Ludvig Sylow of Denmark. Early attempts at the organization of a tournament began, but without the English speaking countries. England, however, joined on 14 April 1905, thanks to great efforts by Baron Edouard de Laveleye who was made the first honorary member of FIFA. In 1906, Daniel Burley Woolfall took over as president, making strides to unify the globe's laws. (FIFA,) (Antonakis, 2006)

FIFA continued to expand in federations and influence, being able to monopolize international matches. However, its organizational skills were still not refined, and it was the

Football Associations which organized the football tournaments at the 1908 and 1912 Olympic Games, both won by Great Britain. In 1909 South Africa (the first non-European member) joined, and Argentina and Chile followed in 1912. The USA and Canada entered just before World War I in 1913.

The sole aim of FIFA organized sports competitions has metamorphosed into FIFA developmental project whose direction as a globally powerful organization sprang up during the period of Dr. Joao Havelange from 1974 to 1998. This development saw FIFA organized competitions throughout the world as a social transformer and its economic impact made it a phenomenal force (Farah, 1996). According to Blatter (1996) who states that about 200 million persons were actively involved in football and with an estimated 1.2 billion people directly or indirectly present, an annual turnover of 200 billion dollars far higher than some cooperate organizations such as Mitsubishi or General Motors, (Blatter,1996). It is however important to compare the economic situation of FIFA with that of the institutions. For instance, the goal of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is to combat world hunger and provide advice to government on food production, while United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has the broad aim of forging global educational and cultural links for the purpose of advancing the objectives of international Peace and the common welfare of mankind. From the above mentioned aims, there seems to be some striking similarities between some of these United Nations (UN) and FIFA organized competitions.

However, these developments and similarities among institutions and organs of government made the United Nations, on September 2000 at the millennium summit to establish the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS). The aim of the establishment of the MDGS was to, eradicate or reduce poverty, hunger, child mortality and disease and to promote education,

maternal health, gender equality, environmental sustainability and global partnership. The target date for achieving the MDGs was 2015.

Therefore, having known the interdependence of various institutions and organizations and a brief development in football and the similarities in the goal and political agenda of these institutions, It is not very clear whether FIFA organized competitions had any influence in the attainment of Millennium Development Goals. This study appraises the influence of FIFA Organized competitions in the Attainment of the millennium Development Goals and if United Nations achieved its Millennium Development Goals in Africa and in Nigeria in particular through FIFA organized competitions as a strategic means.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Countries and cities spend so much money to participate, host and organize FIFA competitions (Antonakis, 2006).The pride, glory and the opportunity to showcase to the world the host countries culture and cities, there are the perceptions and belief that such events create an economic windfall (Matheson & Baade, 2004), This may be the case for developed nations, the prize for hosting FIFA organized competitions in developing nations is far from being sustainable (Rojek & Dunning 1992; Anotonakis, 2006; Levermore & Baacom, 2008). They futher opine that host countries have to shoulder the constructions of modern stadia, hotels, built roads networks and other forms of infrastructure necessary to host global competition. These facilities are not maintained after the sports competitions (Venkateswarlu, 2006). According to Matheson and Baade (2004), the constructions of these state of the art stadia are not sustainable, as ticket revenues alone are not able to make up for the cost of yearly maintenance during or after competition. Some of the problems encountered during the implementation of the program include lack of political will from the government, mismanagement of funds, low women participation in the program, lack of transferable skills from the coaches, participants and volunteers and inability to bring about

the much desired peace as entrenched in the development goals.(Venkateswarlu, 2006, Matheson and Baade, 2004).

It is not very clear whether such benefit exists in Africa and Nigeria in particular. Although much has been reported about the challenges faced by developing countries in organizing football competition, the case of South Africa and the world cup in 2010 was faced with so many bribery and corruption allegations coming up after the 2010 world cup (Levermore and Beacom, Ogi, 2002; Searle, 2008; Venkateswarlu; 2008). Preuss (2008) listed a number of objectives South Africa had in mind; putting the country on the map, showcasing the region, promoting the political system, creating new trading partners, attracting investment, urban renewal including housing and infrastructure and building a legacy of sport infrastructure. Building a legacy was successful since South Africa won the hosting right of Africa Cup of Nations in 2013.

In view of the fact that FIFA aligned with the achievement of the eight Millennium Development Goals by the year 2015, the researcher was motivated to appraise the Influence of FIFA organized sports competitions on the attainment of Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Based on the important role football plays in the society and the involvement of FIFA on achieving the Millennium Development Goal; this study was conducted to;

1. appraise the influence of FIFA organized competitions on the eradication of poverty in Nigeria,
2. appraise the level of involvement of FIFA organized competitions in meeting the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria in areas of universal primary education,
3. appraise the influence of FIFA organized competitions on promoting gender equality and women empowerment,

4. appraise the influence of FIFA organized competitions on combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria,
5. appraise the influence of FIFA organized competitions on reduction of child mortality rate among children less than five years of age in Nigeria,
6. appraise the influence of FIFA organized competitions on promoting maternal health in Nigeria,
7. appraise the influence of FIFA organized competitions on ensuring environmental sustainability in Nigeria,
8. appraise the influence of FIFA organized competitions on the development of global partnership in Nigeria, and
9. appraise the influence on the strengths and the weaknesses in the implementation of the MDGs programmes in Nigeria.

1.4 Research Questions

On the basis of the statement of the problem, the following research questions have been formulated:

1. Had FIFA'S organized competitions any significant influence on the eradication of poverty in Nigeria
2. Had FIFA'S organized competitions any significant influence on the achievement of Universal Primary Education and attainment of MDGs in Nigeria?
3. Had FIFA'S organized competitions significantly influence gender equality and empowerment of women in achieving MDGs in Nigeria?
4. Had FIFA'S organized competitions any significant influence in combating HIV/AIDS, and other diseases on MDGs in Nigeria?

5. Had FIFA's organized competitions any significant influence between NFF staff, State FA's and MDGs staff in their perceptions of the influence of FIFA organized competitions on reduction of child mortality and attainment of MDGs in Nigeria?
6. Had FIFA's organized competitions any influence on the improvement of maternal health and attainment of MDGs in Nigeria?
7. Had FIFA's organized competitions any significant influence on environmental sustainability and attainment of MDGs in Nigeria?
8. Had FIFA's organized competitions any significant influence on global partnership for development and attainment of MDGs in Nigeria?

1.5 Basic Assumptions

On the basis of the research questions, the following basic assumptions are made.

1. FIFA programmes help to reduce stigma and increase social and economic integration of people living with HIV and AIDS.
2. FIFA-based social mobilization initiatives enhance participation in community action to improve local environment.
3. FIFA organized competitions help improve female physical and mental health and offer them opportunities for social interaction and friendship.
4. School sport programmes help improve children academic achievement (UBE).
5. FIFA organized programmes for development and peace efforts catalyze global partnership and increase networking among governments, donors, NGOs and sport organizations worldwide.
6. FIFA organized competitions had no economic benefits to Nigeria.
7. FIFA organized competitions contributed to the increase in the enrollment of young people in universal primary education.

8. Through FIFA organized competitions, non-governmental organizations helped in providing high-impact health and nutrition interventions.

1.6 Hypothesis

On the basis of the research questions and basic assumptions, the following hypotheses were formulated:

Major hypothesis

There is no significant influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on the Eradication of poverty, hunger, achievement of universal primary education, gender equality, and reduction in child mortality, improvement in maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria.

1.6.1 Sub-hypotheses

1. There is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on eradication of poverty in Nigeria.
2. There is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on the achievement of universal primary education in Nigeria.
3. There is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on gender equality and empowerment of women in Nigeria.
4. There is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria.
5. There are no significant influence between NFF staff; State FA's and MDG's staff on their perceptions of the influence of FIFA organized competitions on the reduction of child mortality in Nigeria.
6. There is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on the improvement of maternal health in Nigeria.

7. There is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on ensuring environmental sustainability in Nigeria.
8. There is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on global partnership for development in Nigeria.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study is justified on the following basis:

1. The participants in FIFA organized sport competition could increase their employability, thereby eradicating poverty and hunger.
2. Sport-based community education programmes provide alternative for children who cannot attend school.
3. FIFA organized competitions could be used to educate and deliver health information to young mothers, thereby improving their maternal health.
4. FIFA organized competitions could assist lower the likelihood of infant mortality by promoting greater acceptance of children with disabilities.
5. Programmes providing HIV/AIDS and other diseases prevention education and empowerment could combat and reduce the infection rates.
6. FIFA-based social mobilization initiatives could enhance participation in community action to improve the local environment.
7. FIFA organized programmes for development and peace efforts could be used as catalyst for global partnership and increase networking among governments, donors, NGOs and sport organizations worldwide.
8. This study may help in other areas of research on FIFA organized competitions and other disciplines on sports development in Nigeria.
9. The study would help to reveal the lapses in the implementation of MDGs, so as to enhance implementation of the SDGs.

1.8 Delimitation

This research study was delimited to:

1. FIFA organized competitions and the millennium development goals in Nigeria as stated by United Nations {UN.}
2. It was delimited to the staff members of Nigeria Football Federation.
3. It also covered staff members of State Sports Councils in the Thirty – Six (36) states and Federal Capital Territory.
4. It was also delimited to the staff members of the Millennium Development Offices in the thirty-six states and Federal Capital Territory in Nigeria.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

The purpose of this study is to appease the Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on the attainment of Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. In order to achieve this, some empirical researches textbooks, journals were consulted and reviewed under the following sub headings.

History and Development of FIFA

Theoretical Framework

The History of FIFA since Inception

Vision and Mission of FIFA

Strategic Planning and Objectives of FIFA

Types of FIFA Tournaments in World, Africa and Nigeria

History of MDGS

The United Nations Eight (8) Millennium Development Goals

FIFA Organized Competition in Promoting Global Peace

FIFA Competition in the UBE Program in Nigeria

FIFA Organized Competition in the Role of Sport and Physical Education in Achieving Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria

Empirical Study in Study Area

2.1 History and Development of FIFA

FIFA (Federation International de Football Association) is the international governing body of association football. It is one of the world's oldest and largest NGOs, being founded on 21 May 1904. It has since expanded to include 209 member associations. The first official match between representatives of two nations was between England and Scotland in 1872 at

Hamilton Crescent, Partick, Glasgow, (http://www.englandfootballonline.com/Seas1872-00/1872-73/M0001Sco1872.html) finishing in a 0–0 draw. The following year at The Oval, England enjoyed a 4–2 victory over the travelling Scots. This was followed by the creation of the world's second national football association, the Scottish Football Association in 1873. Previously the Football Association had been the world's only governing body, though codified football was being played only in the United Kingdom at this stage (http://www.englandfootballonline.com/Seas1872-00/1872-73/M0001Sco1872.html)

With the number of inter-nation matches increasing as football spread, the need for a global governing body emerged. Initially, it was intended to reflect the formative role of the British in football's history, but the football associations of the Home Nations unanimously rejected such a body. This was led by rejection from Football Association president Lord Kinnaird. Thus the nations of continental Europe decided to do it alone and 'FIFA' was born in Paris, uniting the Football governing bodies of France, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

The initial statutes of FIFA states that:

1. Only the represented National Associations would be recognized.
2. Clubs and players could only play for two National Associations at a time.
3. All Associations would recognize the suspension of a player in any Association.
4. Matches were to be played according to the "Laws of the Game of the Football Association Ltd".
5. Each National Association was to pay an annual fee of 50 French Francs.
6. Only FIFA could organize International Matches.

These statutes came into effect on 1 September, by which time Germany had also joined by Telegram. The first FIFA Congress was held on 23 May 1904 – Robert Guérin was elected President, Victor E. Schneider of Switzerland and Carl Anton Wilhelm Hirschmann of the

Netherlands were made Vice Presidents, and Louis Muhlinghaus of Belgium was appointed Secretary and Treasurer with the help of Ludvig Sylow of Denmark (http://www.englandfootballonline.com/Seas1872-00/1872-73/M0001Sco1872.html)

Early attempts at the organization of a tournament began, but without the British countries this failed. England, however, joined on 14 April 1905, thanks to great efforts by Baron Edouard de Laveleye who was made the first honorary member of FIFA. In 1906, Daniel Burley Woolfall took over as president, making strides to uniformity in the globe's laws. FIFA continued to expand in federations and influence, being able to monopolize international matches. However, its organizational skills were still not refined, and it was the Football Association which organized the football tournaments at the 1908 and 1912 Olympic Games, both won by Great Britain (www.fifa.com).

In 1909, South Africa (the first non-European member) joined, and Argentina and Chile followed in 1912. The United States and Canada entered just before World War I in 1913. International football was rare during World War One and FIFA nearly collapsed after Woolfall's death in 1918; it was Hirschmann, almost acting alone, who kept FIFA alive, and in 1919 convened an assembly in Brussels. However, the British associations (representing England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales) withdrew in protest against the inclusion of countries from the Central Powers. They re-joined in the early '20s, but withdrew again in 1928 following a disagreement with FIFA regarding payments to amateur players, and did not return until after World War II. In 1920, Jules Rimet of France was elected Chairman, becoming President in 1921 (http://www.englandfootballonline.com/Seas1872-00/1872-73/M0001Sco1872.html).

FIFA began to organize Olympic Games football tournaments, with 60,000 spectators watching the final at the 1924 Summer Olympics between Uruguay and Switzerland. These successes prompted FIFA, at the Amsterdam congress of 28 May 1928, to consider staging its

own World Championship. At the following Congress in Barcelona, plans were finalized – it would be held in Uruguay, which was celebrating its 100th anniversary of independence the following year. Unfortunately, Europe was in the midst of an economic crisis, and teams would have to do without their key players for two months – several nations pulled out. Without them, the first World Cup opened in Montevideo on 18 July 1930 – with only four European teams. Following the disappointment of not hosting the first tournament, Italy was chosen as the venue for the 1934 World Cup. Following the previous tournament, all matches were played in one country, meaning some teams made the long trip home after just one qualifying round. The final, won by the Italians, was the first to be broadcast live on radio. Italy defended this title in the last World Cup before World War II, in France (http://www.englandfootballonline.com/Seas1872-00/1872-73/M0001Sco1872.html)

2.1.1 Post-War Expansion of FIFA

On 10 May 1947 a 'Match of the Century' between Great Britain and 'Rest of Europe XI' was played at Hampden Park in Glasgow before 135,000 spectators – Britain won 6–1. The proceeds from the match, coming to £35 000, were given to FIFA, to help re-launch it after World War Two. This was followed by FIFA's first post-war World Cup in 1950, held in Brazil. FIFA, meanwhile, continued to expand so that by the time of its fiftieth anniversary, it had 84 members. In 1954, Jules Rimet was replaced by Rodolphe William Seeldrayers of Belgium; Seeldrayers died the next year and was succeeded by Englishman, Arthur Drewry. He again had a short presidency and was replaced upon his death in 1961 by Sir Stanley Rous, a former referee. During Rous' presidency, the game continued to spread, with the World Cup appearing on television for the first time. Rous was a traditionalist, promoting the amateurism of the national game and a romantic view of "Corinthian" values. He helped make the World Cup one of the big international sports events, behind perhaps only the Olympic Games in worldwide prestige. His tenure was also marked with controversy, as he

supported the South African apartheid regime, and worked to allow the country to participate in the World Cup, despite having been banned from CAF. This caused tensions between Rous and a number of FIFA confederations (http://www.englandfootballonline.com/Seas1872-00/1872-73/M0001Sco1872.html)

Table 2.1: List of Past Presidents of FIFA

No.	President	Nationality	Presidency
1	Robert Guérin	France	1904–1906
2	Daniel Burley Woolfall	England	1906–1918
3	Jules Rimet	France	1921–1954
4	Rodolphe Seeldrayers	Belgium	1954–1955
5	Arthur Drewry	England	1955–1961
6	Sir Stanley Rous	England	1961–1974
7	Dr João Havelange	Brazil	1974–1998
8	Sepp Blatter	Switzerland	1998–2015
9	Issa Hayatou (acting)	Cameroon	2015–present

Source www.fifa.com 2017.

Table 2.2: List of Past General Secretaries of FIFA

General Secretary	Nationality	Term
Louis Muhlinghaus	Belgium	1904–1906
Cornelis August Wilhelm Hirschman	Netherlands	1906–1931
Dr. Ivo Schricker	Germany	1932–1951
Kurt Gassmann	Switzerland	1951–1960
Dr. Helmut Käser	Switzerland	1961–1981
Sepp Blatter	Switzerland	1981–1998
Michel Zen-Ruffinen	Switzerland	1998–2002
Urs Linsi	Switzerland	2002–2007
Jérôme Valcke	France	2007–present

Source – www.fifa.com

2.2 The History of FIFA since Inception

The Federation International de Football Association (FIFA; English: International Federation of Association Football) is the international governing body of association of football, futsal and beach soccer. Its membership comprises 209 national associations. Its headquarters are in Zurich, Switzerland, and the president was Sepp Blatter. FIFA is

responsible for the organization of football's major international tournaments, notably the World Cup (www.fifa.com). The need for a single body to oversee association football became apparent at the beginning of the 20th century with the increasing popularity of international fixtures. FIFA was founded in Paris on 21st May 1904; the French name and acronym persist even outside French-speaking countries. The founding members were the national associations of Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Spain (represented by Madrid Football Club; the Spanish federation was not created until 1913), Sweden and Switzerland. Also, that same day, the German Association declared its intention of affiliating through a telegram. The first president of FIFA was Robert Guérin. Guérin was replaced in 1906 by Daniel Burley Woolfall from England who was, by then a member of the association. The first tournament that FIFA staged, which is the association football competition for the 1908 Olympics in London was more successful than its Olympic predecessors, despite the presence of professional footballers, contrary to the founding principles of FIFA. Membership of FIFA expanded beyond Europe with the application of South Africa in 1908, Argentina and Chile in 1912, and Canada and the United States in 1913.

During World War I, with many players sent off to war and the possibility of travel for international fixtures severely limited, the organization's survival was in doubt. Post-war, following the death of Woolfall, the organization was run by Dutchman Carl Hirschmann. It was saved from extinction, but at the cost of the withdrawal of the Home Nations (of the United Kingdom), who cited an unwillingness to participate in international competitions with their recent World War enemies. The Home Nations later resumed their membership. The FIFA collection is held by the National Football Museum in England.

2.2.1 FIFA Structure

FIFA is an association established under the Laws of Switzerland. Its headquarters are in Zurich. FIFA's supreme body is the FIFA Congress, an assembly made up of representatives from each affiliated member association. The Congress has met 66 times since 1904; it now assembles in ordinary session once every year and, additionally, extraordinary sessions have been held once a year since 1998. At the congress decisions are made relating to FIFA's governing statutes and their method of implication and application. Only the Congress can pass changes to FIFA's statutes. The congress approves the annual report, and decides on the acceptance of new national associations and holds elections. Congress elects the President of FIFA, its General Secretary, and the other members of FIFA's Executive Committee on the year following the FIFA World Cup competition. Each national football association has one vote, regardless of its size or footballing strength.

The President and General Secretary are the main officeholders of FIFA, and are in charge of its daily administration, carried out by the General Secretariat, with its staff of approximately 280 members. FIFA's Executive Committee, chaired by the President, is the main decision-making body of the organization in the intervals of Congress. FIFA's worldwide organizational structure also consists of several other bodies, under authority of the Executive Committee or created by Congress as standing committees. Among those bodies are the Finance Committee, the Disciplinary Committee, the Referees Committee, etc (www.fifa.com). Besides its worldwide institutions (presidency, Executive Committee, Congress, etc.) there are six confederations recognized by FIFA which oversee the game in the different continents and regions of the world. National associations, and not the continental confederations, are members of FIFA. The continental confederations are provided for in FIFA's statutes, and membership of a confederation is a prerequisite to FIFA membership.

AFC – Asian Football Confederation

Australia has been a member of the AFC since 2006

CAF - Confederation of African Football

CONCACAF – Confederation of North, Central American and Caribbean association football

Guyana and Suriname are CONCACAF members although they are in South America, as is French Guiana despite not being members of FIFA.

CONMEBOL – Confederation Sudamericana de Fútbol

OFC – Oceania Football Confederation

UEFA – Union of European Football Associations

Teams representing transcontinental nations of Russia, Turkey and Kazakhstan are UEFA members, although the majority of their territory is outside of continental Europe. Cyprus and Israel are also members for political reasons. Monaco, Vatican City, Kosovo and Northern Cyprus are not members of UEFA or FIFA, while Gibraltar is only a member of UEFA.

In total, FIFA recognizes 209 national associations and their associated men's national teams as well as 129 women's national teams. FIFA has more member states than the UN, as FIFA recognizes 23 non-sovereign entities as distinct nations, such as the four Home Nations within the United Kingdom or politically disputed territories such as Palestine. Only nine sovereign entities are not members of FIFA: Monaco, Vatican City, United Kingdom, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Palau and Nauru. The FIFA World Rankings are updated monthly and its ranks each team based on their performance in international competitions, qualifiers, and friendly matches. There is also a world ranking for women's football competitions, updated four times a year (www.fifa.com).

2.2.2 Recognitions and Awards

FIFA awards, each year, the title of FIFA Ballon d'Or to the top men's and women's players of the year, as part of its annual awards ceremony which also recognizes team and international association football achievements. Until 2009, they awarded the FIFA Player of the Year to the best player, until it and the Ballon d'Or ceased to be awarded. At the Ballon d'Or banquet, the FIFA Puskás Award, the FIFA/FIFPro Best XI, FIFA Fair Play Award, and the FIFA Presidential Award are also awarded. In 1994, FIFA published the FIFA World Cup All-Time Team. In 2000, FIFA published the results of an Internet poll, declaring Real Madrid to be the FIFA Club of the Century. In 2002 FIFA announced the FIFA Dream Team, an all-time all-star team chosen by fans in a poll. As part of its centennial celebrations in 2004, FIFA organized a "Match of the Century" between France and Brazil (www.fifa.com).

2.2.3 Governance and Game Development

The laws that govern football, known officially as the *Laws of the Game*, are not solely the responsibility of FIFA; they are maintained by a body called the International Football Association Board (IFAB). FIFA has members on its board (four representatives); the other four are provided by the football associations of the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, who jointly established IFAB in 1882 and are recognized for the creation and history of the game. Changes to the Laws of the Game must be agreed by at least six of the eight delegates.

2.2.4 Discipline of National Associations

FIFA frequently takes active roles in the running of the sport and developing the game around the world. One of its sanctions is to suspend teams and associated members from international competition when a government interferes in the running of FIFA's associate member organizations or if the associate is not functioning properly. A 2007 FIFA ruling that a player can be registered with a maximum of three clubs, and appear in official matches for a

maximum of two, in a year measured from 1 July to 30 June has led to controversy, especially in those countries whose seasons cross that date barrier, as in the case of two former Ireland internationals. As a direct result of this controversy, FIFA modified this ruling the following year to accommodate transfers between leagues with out-of-phase seasons (www.fifa.com).

2.2.5 FIFA Anthem

Since the 1994 FIFA World Cup, like the UEFA Champions League, FIFA has adopted an anthem composed by the German composer Franz Lambert. It has been recently re-arranged and produced by Rob May and Simon Hill, the FIFA Anthem is played at the beginning of official FIFA sanctioned matches and tournaments such as international friendlies, the FIFA World Cup competitions, FIFA Women's World Cup competitions, FIFA U-20 World Cup competitions, FIFA U-17 World Cup competitions, Football at the Summer Olympics competitions, FIFA U-20 Women's World Cup competitions, FIFA Women's U-17 World Cup competitions, FIFA Futsal World Cup competitions, FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup competitions and FIFA Club World Cup competitions.

Since 2007, FIFA has also required most of its broadcast partners to use short sequences including the anthem at the beginning and end of FIFA event coverage, as well as for break bumpers, to help promote FIFA's sponsors. This emulates practices long used by some other international football events such as the UEFA Champions League. Exceptions may be made for specific events; for example, an original piece of African music was used for bumpers during the 2010 FIFA World Cup competition.

2.2.6 2011 FIFA Presidential Election

FIFA announced on 25 May 2011 that it had opened the investigation to examine the conduct of four officials—Mohamed Bin Hammam and Jack Warner, along with Caribbean Football Union (CFU) officials Debbie Minguell and Jason Sylvester—in relation to claims made by executive committee member, Chuck Blazer. Blazer, who is the general secretary of the CONCACAF federation, has alleged that violations were committed under the FIFA code of ethics during a meeting organized by Bin Hammam and Warner on 10 and 11 May—the same time Lord Triesman had accused Warner of demanding money for a 2018World Cup competition vote—in relation to the 2011 FIFA presidential election, in which Bin Hammam, who also played a key role in the Qatar 2022 FIFA World Cup competition bid, allegedly offered financial incentives for votes cast in his favor during the presidential election. As a result of the investigation, both Bin Hammam and Warner were suspended.

Warner reacted to his suspension by questioning Blatter's conduct and adding that FIFA secretary general, Jerome Valcke, had told him via e-mail that Qatar had bought the 2022 World Cup. Valcke subsequently issued a statement denying he had suggested it was bribery, saying instead that the country had "used its financial muscle to lobby for support." Qatar officials denied any impropriety. Bin Hammam also responded by writing to FIFA, protesting unfair treatment in suspension by the FIFA Ethics Committee and FIFA administration (www.fifa.com).

Further evidence emerged of alleged corruption. On 30th May 2011, Fred Lunn, vice-president of the Bahamas Football Association, said that he was given $40,000 in cash as an incitement to vote for FIFA presidential candidate, Mohamed bin Hammam. In addition, on 11th June 2011 Louis Giskus, president of the Surinamese Football Association, alleged that he was given $40,000 in cash for "development projects" as an incentive to vote for Bin Hammam (www.fifa.com).

2.2.7 Response to Allegations

After being re-elected as President of FIFA Sepp Blatter responded to the allegations by promising to reform FIFA in wake of the bribery scandal, with Danny Jordaan, CEO of the 2010 FIFA World Cup in South Africa, saying there is great expectation for reform. Former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is being tipped for a role on the newly proposed 'Solutions Committee', and former Netherlands national football team player Johan Cruyff is also being linked with a role. UEFA secretary general Gianni Infantine said he hopes for "concrete" measures to be taken by the world game's authority. Saying that "the UEFA executive committee has taken note of the will of FIFA to take concrete and effective measures for good governance ... [and is] following the situation closely." IOC president Jacques Rogge commented on the situation by saying that he believes FIFA "can emerge stronger" from its worst ever crisis, stating that "I will not point a finger and lecture ... I am sure FIFA can emerge stronger and from within".

Several of FIFA's partners and sponsors have raised concerns about the allegations of corruption, including Coca-Cola, Adidas, Emirates and Visa. Coca-Cola raised concerns by saying "the current allegations being raised are distressing and bad for the sport"; with Adidas saying "the negative tenor of the public debate around FIFA at the moment is neither good for football nor for FIFA and its partners"; moreover Emirates raised its concerns by saying "we hope that these issues will be resolved as soon as possible"; and Visa adding "the current situation is clearly not good for the game and we ask that FIFA take all necessary steps to resolve the concerns that have been raised."

Australian Sports Minister Mark Arbib said it was clear FIFA needed to change, saying "there is no doubt there needs to be reform of FIFA. This is something that we're hearing worldwide", with Australian Senator Nick Xenophon accusing FIFA of "scamming" the country out of the A$46 million (US$49 million) it spent on the Australia 2022 FIFA World Cup bid, saying that "until the investigation into FIFA has been completed, Australia must

hold off spending any more taxpayers' money on any future World Cup bids." Theo Zwanziger, President of the German Football Association, also called on FIFA to re-examine the awarding of the 2022 FIFA World Cup competition to Qatar (www.fifa.com).

Transparency International, which had called on FIFA to postpone the election pending a full independent investigation, renewed its call on FIFA to change its governance structure. Moreover, former Argentine football player Diego Maradona was critical of FIFA in light of the corruption scandal, comparing members of the board to dinosaurs. He further said "FIFA is a big museum. They are dinosaurs who do not want to relinquish power. It's always going to be the same." In October 2011, Dick Pound criticized the organization, saying, "FIFA has fallen far short of a credible demonstration that it recognizes the many problems it faces, that it has the will to solve them, that it is willing to be transparent about what it is doing and what it finds, and that its conduct in the future will be such that the public can be confident in the governance of the sport (www.fifa.com).

2.3 Vision and Mission of FIFA

Below is the Vision and mission of FIFA as an international Football Organisation World Wide.

2.3.1 Vision of FIFA

FIFA strongly acknowledges its social responsibility, which sets the course and guides the organization in its efforts to accomplish its mission. Football is no longer considered only as a global sport, but also as unifying force whose virtues can and must contribute to making a better world.

In line with that vision and as defined by its Statutes, FIFA's mission is to "improve the game of football constantly and promote it globally in the light of its unifying, educational, cultural and humanitarian values, particularly through youth and development programmes."

Access to and participation in sport provide an opportunity to experience social and moral integration for people otherwise marginalized by social, cultural or religious barriers caused by gender, disability, or other forms of discrimination. Sport – and football in particular – can be somewhere to experience equality, freedom and a dignified means of empowerment.

Football is an excellent tool to achieve all kinds of development objectives. Its enormous potential is especially evident in youth work, where it teaches qualities such as fair play, discipline, respect, solidarity and, with an ever-increasing number of girls playing, it also teaches equality. Football is also a way to access young people who cannot be approached in any other way (www.fifa.com).

2.3.2 Mission of FIFA

2.3.2.1 Developing Football Everywhere and for All

FIFA's primary objective is "to improve the game of football constantly and promote it globally in the light of its unifying, educational, cultural and humanitarian values, particularly through youth and development programmes". We share the success of the FIFA World Cup to support football development projects in our 209 member associations across the globe. Football has flourished as a global game because of this support. With USD 550,000 going into these programmes each day, we are spending more than ever on football development. Many of our members depend on this support to finance their day-to-day operations. It ensures that football can have a solid foundation throughout the world (www.fifa.com).

2.3.2.2 Organizing Inspiring Tournaments of FIFA

The second objective is to organize international football competitions. FIFA's goal is to touch, unite and inspire the world through its competitions and events. They are best known for organizing the biggest single-sport competition in the world: the FIFA World Cup™. The revenue from this one competition enables FIFA to stage around 30 tournaments every four

years, which serve to develop many aspects of the game, from women's and youth football to beach soccer, futsal and even the Interactive World Cup.

2.3.2.3 Caring about Society and the Environment

Football is much more than just a game. Its universal appeal means it has a unique power and reach which must be managed carefully. It is believed that FIFA has a duty to society that goes beyond football: to improve the lives of young people and their surrounding communities, to reduce the negative impact of its activities and to make the most that it can of the positives.

Football can inspire communities and break down barriers. Football is for all. FIFA believes that everybody has the right to play football free from discrimination or prejudice and it is striving to ensure that this is the case. FIFA recognize, and works hard to limit, its impact on the environment, inspiring greater awareness and best practice in sustainability standards at all of the events (www.fifa.com).

2.4 Strategic Planning and Objectives of FIFA

The seven key areas in the table below, defined by the International Standardization Organization (ISO), form the foundation of the FIFA World Cup Sustainability Strategy and the strategic planning process undertaken by FIFA and the LOC. The issues below, which are also based on ISO 26000[3], were defined and selected through a materiality analysis that considered their influence and relevance for the FIFA World Cup competition and its stakeholders. The strategic objectives for each core area form the backbone of this strategy. They also guide the next steps in the process, which included the definition of stakeholders, goals for each issue and individual activities that will be implemented in order to achieve the goals for each issue and ultimately the strategic objectives. The information is all captured in a comprehensive separate, internal document: the FIFA World Cup Competitions

Sustainability – Action Plan. Through the strategic planning process, social responsibility and the environment were defined as the two core pillars of the Sustainability Strategy. The environmental program will focus on waste, water, energy, transportation, procurement and climate change. The following ISO 26000 areas can be grouped under social responsibility: fair operating practices, consumer issues, labor practices, human rights as well as community involvement and development will be closely linked with the existing, Worldwide Football for Hope initiative, whereby the power of football will be used to promote social change in Brazil (www.fifa.com).

Presented in the Tables 2.3 is strategic planning and objectives of FIFA

Table 2.3: Strategic Planning and Objectives

	Key Areas	Strategic Objectives	Issues
Principle	Organisational Governance	The sustainability efforts of the FIFA World Cup Competitions are guided by the principles of accountability, transparency, ethical behavior and respect for stakeholder interests, the rule of law, international norms of behavior and human rights. Furthermore, FIFA and the LOC aim to leave a positive legacy in the host country.	• Integrate guiding principles into FIFA World Cup Competitions management and governance structures (accountability, transparency, ethical behavior, respect for stakeholder interests, the rule of law, international norms of behaviour and human rights • Advocacy for and integration of the notion of sustainability within the FIFA World Cup Competition management structures and functional areas • Legacy (social, environmental and economic) • Fundamental principles and rights at work
	The Environment	FIFA and the LOC will work to reduce the negative environmental impact of preparing and staging the FIFA World Cup Competition, focusing on waste, water, energy, transportation, procurement and climate change, and use the event to raise awareness about the environment.	• Promote environmental protection in Brazil • Offsetting carbon emissions • Logistics (goods) • Transportation (people) • Waste • Water • Sustainable consumption Energy (conscious consumption, efficiency and renewable energy
Social	Community Involvement and Development	FIFA and the LOC will promote a higher level of well-being in the Host Cities by supporting initiatives that use football as a catalyst for development in the areas of education, health, social inclusion, civil security, and anti-discrimination.	• Health • Social inclusion and anti-discrimination Social investment (programmes, training)
	Fair Operating Practice	FIFA and the LOC aim to fairly engage with third-party organizations and individuals and promote socially responsible behavior among its stakeholders through leading by example and advocacy and through sustainable procurement policies.	• Promotion sustainability in the organizations' sphere of influence • Sustainable procurement Opportunities for informal sector
Social	Consumer Issue	FIFA and the LOC aim to protect consumer rights through the application of principles of consumer protection, including health and safety, consumer services, consumer education and data protection as well as the promotion of an inclusive event for all.	• Protecting consumers' health and safety • Consumer service and complaint resolution • Consumer education and awareness • Accessibility Consumer data protection
Social	Labour Practice	FIFA and the LOC will strive to ensure fair labor practices, including fair wages and benefits in a healthy and safe work place.	• Employment relationship • Health and safety at workplace • Fair wages and benefits Recruitment and training of FIFA World Cup Competition personnel
Social	Human Right	Within FIFA's and the LOC's sphere of influence, human rights and the rule of law must be respected, including concepts of social justice and fairness.	• Civil and political rights (homeless) Prevention of slave and child labour and human trafficking

*Source:*http://www.fifa.com/mm/document/fifaworldcup/generic/02/11/18/55/sustainabilitystrategyconcept_neutral.pdf

2.5 Types of FIFA Tournaments

Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) is an international association that organizes the very-famous global football competition called FIFA World Cup every four years.

2.5.1 **8 FIFA Men's Tournaments**

1. FIFA Interactive World Cup
2. FIFA U-20 World Cup
3. FIFA U-17 World Cup
4. FIFA Futsal World Cup
5. Blue Stars 2014 or FIFA Youth Cup
6. FIFA Confederations Cup
7. FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup
8. FIFA Club World Cup

2.5.2 **FIFA Women's Tournaments**

1. FIFA Women's World Cup
2. FIFA U-20 Women's World Cup
3. FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup

2.5.3 **Common FIFA Tournaments (for both genders)**

1. Olympic Football Tournament
2. Youth Olympic Football Tournament

At present, FIFA has 209 member nations. It has its headquarters in Zurich, Switzerland. Its President is Sepp Blatter and its Vice-Presidents are Jim Boyce and Prince Ali Bin Al-Hussein.

FIFA is affiliated to the International Olympic Committee.

FIFA (Intercontinental competitions)

National Teams of FIFA

- FIFA World Cup
- FIFA Women's World Cup
- FIFA Confederations Cup
- Summer Olympic Games (FIFA unofficial)

National Youth Teams of FIFA

- FIFA U-20 World Cup (under-20 men)
- FIFA U-17 World Cup (under-17 men)
- FIFA U-20 Women's World Cup (under-20 women)
- FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup (under-17 women)
- Summer Youth Olympic Games (FIFA unofficial)

FIFA Clubs

Worldwide

- FIFA Club World Cup

Nipo-South American

- Suruga Bank Championship

Arab

National Teams

- Arab Cup of Nations
- Pan Arab Games
- Gulf Cup of Nations

Clubs

- Arabian Champions' League
- Arab Super Cup
- Gulf Club Cup

AFC (Asian competitions)

National Teams

Federations Member the Asian Football Confederation

- Asian Cup

Clubs

- AFC Champions League
- AFC Cup
- AFC President's Cup (defunct) (http://www.fifa.com/fifa-tournaments/index.html).

2.6 FIFA Organized Competition in Promoting Global Peace

The continuous rise in the number of violent conflicts between nations, within nations/states, industries and even in homes has been alarming that it remains a big threat to global tranquility. For instance, Olisa (1998), Matsuo (2000) confirm the decimation of millions of human lives and wastage of immeasurable material wealth due to several major upheavals like Vietnam Afghanistan war, the Middle East wars etc. Adeyemo (2000) said that by the end of the 20th Century and the beginning of 21st century, Africa stood at a crossroad because of frequent clashes, military coups and counter-coups, frequent uprising, conflicts and wars as well as religious violence. Ajala (2003a) observes that at national level, especially Nigeria, ethnic militia groups like Oodua Peoples Congress (OPC) in the South-West, Movement for the Actualisation of Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) in the East, Niger Delta Volunteer Force (NDVF) in the South—South, Arewa Youth Movement (AYF) in the North are creating tension and causing violence. They are aggrieved by the economic depression created by past regimes coupled with continuous mismanagement and corruption, improper allocation of economic resources within/between different ethnic groups and general impoverishment. These regional agitations had met with military incursions. For instance, the establishment of military force code named “Operation Restore Hope” in the

Delta region in 2004 so as to restore peace has only heightened militancy in the area and kidnapping of expatriates as ransom *for* peace. The detention of militant leaders of OPC, MASSOB, NDVF has equally worsened the assumed peace in their different areas. All these indicate that the perceived peace have not been achieved thereby suggesting that an alternative approach to the problems should be sought.

In Nigeria, at the industrial level, conflicts of late have resulted from federal government economic reforms like Monetisation (2003), Civil Service Reform (2004) etc. As managements of different industries try to fulfill the reform policies, labour (employees) are always wounded and aggrieved thereby setting the stage for conflict. It has also been observed that sacking of workers, withdrawal of pay and other punitive measures have little redemptive impact on the root causes of much of the conflicts at place. The continual occurrence of conflicts at workplace distracts both management and workers from achieving the stated objectives of the company. There is therefore the need for intervention in their thoughts and lives by orientating them towards peaceful and non-violent solutions.

Furthermore, at workplace sometimes, there is a high level of verbal, and psychological violence in relationship between management and labour. The existence of such violence, no doubt, affects negotiation between management and labour, and as well detrimental to relationship and conducive work environment. Consequently, the welfare of the organization members is negatively affected.

It is against this background that this paper looks at peace studies, which requires the contributions of a variety of discipline, an integration of interpersonal and systems-oriented approaches to the problem of industrial conflict and promotion of workers welfare.

Some concepts are closely interwoven in the application of peace education to resolving industrial conflicts and promotion of conducive work environment to boost and protect workers' welfare. These concepts are discussed as follows:

Concept of Violence

The most obvious *form of* violence is an act to do physical harm to other people. Violence includes physically harming another, shoving, pushing, harassing, intimidating, coercing, brandishing weapons, and threatening. The corollary understanding of peace will aid the definition of violence. That is why Fell (1988) maintained that if we are to be interested in peace, we also have to be interested in violence. Broadly speaking, violence within a society falls into two main categories: overt or direct violence, in which people are physically damaged in some way (this is easily recognised) and cover or structural violence. Violent conflict can be viewed from being either direct or structural in nature.

Direct Violence

This is the common meaning attached to violence. It is referred to as physical injuries and the infliction of pain that is caused by a specific person. Killing and beating, be it at war or at interpersonal situations represent direct violence. Bulham (1985) also confirmed that direct violence might also take the form of verbal and psychological abuse. Therefore, direct violence is a clear subject- action-object relationship where one party hurts the other party through a violent act. Such act leaves behind it the harming effects on the body, mind and spirit of the sufferer (Galtung, 1996).

Despite the assumed negative effect of direct violence, violence in interpersonal relations may be employed as an instrument for robbery, revenge or honour. Moreover, states use organized violence to achieve foreign policy goals (Nicholson, 1992). Furthermore, direct violence is institutionalized in prison systems, concentration camps, military forces and militia settings.

Structural Violence

Structural violence on the other hand often work slowly in eroding human values and shortening lifespans. It includes poverty, hunger, repression, and social alienation, denial of

educational opportunities, free speech and freedom of association. All aforementioned conditions are associated with uneven life chances, inequitable distribution of resources and unequal decision-making power. Galtung (1969) confirms that structural violence is typically built into the very structure of society and cultural institutions.

Simple illustrations of the components of structural violence are necessary. Frefre (1998:37), in confirming oppression as a form of structural violence, which is maintained by manipulation of relations, said that it is:

> *A situation in which one person exploits another person or hinders his or her pursuit of self-affirmation as a responsible person. Such situation in itself constitute violence, even when sweetened by false generosity, because it interferes with the individual's ontological and historical vocation to be more fully human.*

Another component of structural violence is inappropriate economic structures. When economic structures that are necessary for staying alive are not, met structural violence set in. Fischer (1993) confirms that the loss of life attributed to malnutrition and starvation exceeds the number of people who have been killed by war. This is a confirmation that death by starvation is no better than being killed by a gun. Jeong (2000) concludes on economic structural violence by using that social stability based on law and order without providing the means for survival is regarded as only a privilege for a select few.

Discrimination is another form of structural violence. Discrimination results in denying people of important rights such as economic opportunities, social and political equality and a sense of autonomy and freedom (Jeong, 2000). The gross violation of human rights and dignity prevents the attainment of self-fulfillment of the individuals, which is another form of structural violence. Moreover, when human beings are denied decent education, housing, freedom of expression, they are structurally brutalized.

Concept of Peace

The concept of peace is not the traditional definition of peace as absence of war but the inclusion of many situations that guarantee positive human conditions. Peace is obtained by changing social structures that are responsible for death, poverty and malnutrition. It can be either positive peace or negative peace.

Negative Peace

This focuses on the absence of direct violence such as war. Negative peace can be brought about through various ways. First, peace through negotiation or mediation rather than through physical force in order to eliminate manifest of violence.

Second, through stable social order. Wenden (1995) confirms that the notion of a stable social order is a form of negative peace. Therefore, in a negative peace approach, preventing war requires large array of international agreement and institutions that can support stable relations among nations. It should be noted that such stability and order can be maintained by an oppressive system, and then negative peace is compatible with structural violence.

Positive Peace

The absence of direct violence does not explain how to deal with unacceptable social order, therefore changing human conditions has become an important goal of peace. Peace is not only concerned about the overt control or reduction of violence but also about vertical social developments that are responsible for hierarchical relationship between people. Therefore, the concept of positive peace means the removal of structural violence beyond the absence of direct violent.

Equality is an essential element of peace because its absence encourages tensions of all types. In addition, elimination of various forms of discrimination is a pointer to human realisation. Galtung (1969) mentions that positive peace would not be obtained without development of just and equitable conditions associated with equalitarian social structures.

The goals of positive peace touch upon many issues that influence quality of life, including personal growth, freedom, social equality, economic equity, solidarity, autonomy and participation (Galtung, 1973). Thus, Ajala (2003a) in defining peace concludes that "peace involves cooperation and non-violent social change, aimed at creating more equitable and just structures in any society" He therefore presented a diagrammatic definition of peace thus:

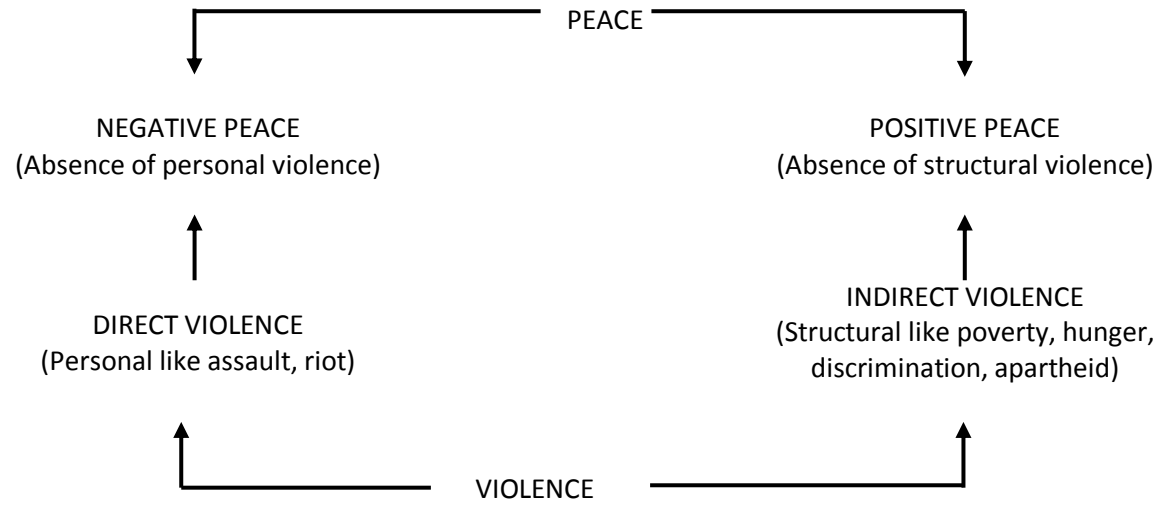


Fig. 12.1: A Diagrammatic Representation of Definition of Peace Using the Dual Concept of Violence and Peace

The United Nations (1996) in line with internationally accepted views sees peace as the enjoyment of economic and social justice, equality and the entire ranges of human rights and fundamental freedoms within society. In line with the UNO's view, Ajala (2003b) using Bjerstest (1990) idea identifies the interacting goal areas of peace for developing harmonious environment in the world, which can be extrapolated into the workplace. The interacting variables are world citizen responsibility, egalitarian attitude, preparedness for non-violence and readiness to search for alternatives.

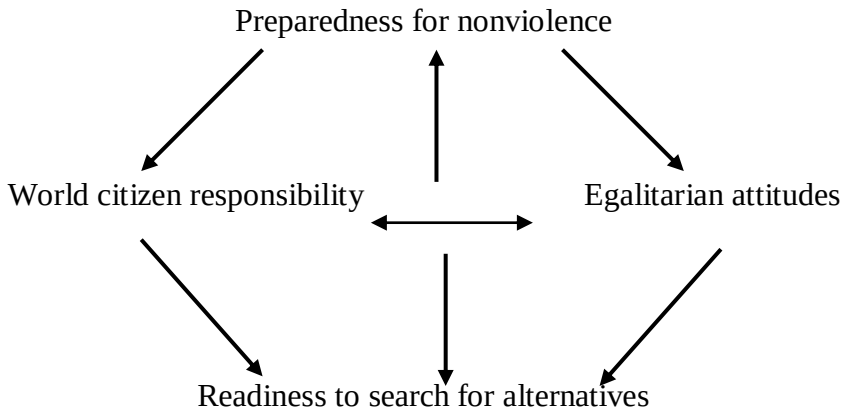


Fig. 12.2: Diagram on Interacting Goals of Peace

Source: ***Bjerstedt, A (1990): Education For Peace in the 1990s: University of Land*** **Peace Education and the Workplace Environment**

The creation of peace culture without ignoring the culture of violence calls for proper understanding of peace education. The importance of peace education would be educating workers to recognise both structural and behavioural violence. Workers who recognise the conditions, under which violence is done to human beings without specific human intention, will be freer to participate in the restructuring required for a more peaceable world of work

Ajala (2003a) agrees that the problem of peace in work place can be classified into five underlying peace values thus and that if these underlying principles are well mastered by management and staff industrial conflicts will be reduced and a conducive Work environment will be guaranteed.

Peace Values Underlining Industrial Conflicts

S/N	**Problem of Peace at Work**	**Value Underlying Peace**
1	Violence through strikes, lockouts etc	Non-violence
2.	Inequality through pay etc	Economic welfare
3.	Injustice between/within management and workers	Social justice
4.	Environmental damage/industrial hazard	Ecological balance
5.	Alienation of workers	Participation

Education about conflict involves not only knowledge and understanding of conflict itself-types, levels, causes, and courses but also it encompasses learning for conflict resolution — experiencing the skills and processes of resolving conflict (Burnley, 1988). The objective of resolving conflict through peace education is to encourage the acquisition of skills and attitude by parties involved in the conflict for non-violent behavior in the course of action.

While peace education involves learning about peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peace building, its ultimate objective goes beyond transmission of knowledge to development of peaceful people through appropriate knowledge, attitudes and skills about peace itself. Therefore, the aims of education for peace arc thus to develop the knowledge, attitudes, and skills, which are needed in order to:

(i) explore concepts of peace as a state of being and as an active process

(ii) enquire into the obstacles of peace and the causes of lack of peace;

(iii) resolve conflicts in ways that will lead toward a less violent and a more just world; and

(iv) explore a range of different alternative futures in particular ways of building a more just and sustainable *world* society (Hicks, 1988).

Promoting peaceful behavior among workers and management in industries and other pairs in contemporary issues require curricula that will affect their attitudes, values, competence, personal and political beliefs. The applications of such acquired skills are hereby discussed,

Application of Knowledge in Peace Education to Industrial Conflict Resolution knowledge and understanding in the following areas will help in stemming industrial conflicts and promote peaceful people who through collaborative activity, can share their views, work together and achieve jointly identified goals. Workers and management should have knowledge about general principles of peace and conflict that are applicable to all types

and levels of conflict. This generic knowledge according to Nelson, Van Slyck, and Cardclla (1999) and Ajala (2003b) include:

- principles about tendencies toward bias in perception of others (e.g. prejudice, dehumanisation),
- factors in escalation and dc-escalation of conflict;
- causes and consequences of cooperation, competition and violence,
- the role and dynamics of emotion in human relations;
- the importance of reconciliation following conflict;
- effective communication, problem solving, and decision making;
- conflict resolution strategies e.g. negotiation, mediation, arbitration);
- non-violent methods of social influence e.g. positive incentives, and
- reinforcement, friendly initiatives, nonviolent activism and resistance).

Application of Skills in Peace Education to Industrial Conflict Resolution

Imparting knowledge is not sufficient to create a peaceful person. Teaching the skills necessary *for* peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace building are required by both employers and employees. Without the necessary skills of conflict resolution, conflict resolution may see no further than win/lose possibilities.

D'Zurilla (1986), Nelson, Golding, News and Blazina (1995), Freeney and Davidson (1996), all confirm that problem solving and conflict resolution competencies (skills) can be taught effectively. When peace education skills are properly acquired, parties so involved are more cooperative and less violent in their interpersonal relationship with others.

Assertiveness training is an effective skill for management and labour to influence each other without being aggressive as confirmed by Wise, Bundy, Bundy and Wise (1991). In addition, training in anger management and emotional self-control have also been confirmed to aid conflict resolution skills development (Feindler and Ecton, 1986).

Furthermore, both employers and employees should acquire additional skills to resolve conflict in non-violent ways to stimulate harmonious work environment and promote workers' welfare. These include communication skills of active listening; perspective taking; empathy; methods of conflict resolution like negotiation and mediation; techniques for non-violent social influence; abilities to manage anger, anxiety tension, and other emotions in oneself and others.

Steps in Skill Acquisition

Liss, Edelman, Tennent and Bellard (1995) suggest the use of **'TRIBE"** as plausible steps to inculcate the required skills in both Management and workers. The steps are:

T = Tell what's up with you.

R = reflectively listen to the response.

I = Identify what's important.

B = Brainstorm possible solutions.

E = Evaluate solutions and try it.

Despite the aforementioned steps, another method of inputting these skills of peace education is known as negotiation process and is described by Bodine, Crawford and Schrunpf (1994) as:

- agree to negotiate;
- gather points of views;
- locus on interest;
- create win-win options;
- evaluate options; and
- create an agreement.

Application of Attitudes in Peace Education to Industrial Conflict Resolution

Myers, (1996) opines that attitudes and values are important causes of behavior and that behaving often causes a change in attitudes. The implication of this statement for peace education within industry is that both management and labor should directly address and support the development of peaceful attitudes and values, and work environment that encourages both management and labour to take peaceful action, which promotes development of peaceful attitudes at their workplace.

The following ten values tagged "industrial harmony and equality values" are accepted as educational objectives for peace education in industries and industrial harmony for good workers' welfare:

1. a good life for others (improving the welfare of both management and labor),
2. rule by the people (industrial democracy — involvement in both management and labor in decision making),
3. interdepartmental cooperation (having different departments in the organization working together to help one another),
4. social progress and social reform (readiness by both management and labor to change their opinions for better decision making),
5. a world of peace (harmonious working environment; absence of violent industrial conflict),
6. a world of beauty (beautification, landscaping, and conducive work environment),
7. human dignity (respect for each other — management and labor; treating each other as someone at work,
8. equal opportunity for all (no discrimination of any sort in the establishment)
9. greater economic equality (ability to move either vertically or laterally within the organization i.e. occupational mobility), and

10. preserving the natural environment (the attainment of set objectives by both management and labor.

From the points itemized above, the following essential attitudes of peaceful people in a work organization are deduced:

- a preference for non-violent methods for conflict resolution,
- a preference for collaborative approaches to resolving conflict, and
- tolerance and appreciation for human diversity including diversity in attitudes to conflict and peace.

Implications for Industrial Social Work

Peace education should be seen by industrial social workers as conflict mediation and resolution. This approach focuses on analysis of conflict and on ways of resolving such conflict non-violently. This process in peace education guarantees conflict resolution at work place peacefully. However, one needs to recognise the danger reproducing inequality where an equal balance of power exists between management and labour.

Peace education is to be further pursued as personal peace by industrial social workers. This is primarily interpersonal, stressing the need for empathy and cooperation with a focus on the process of education itself and a need to transform hierarchical structures at all levels of the work environment, which is a peace-building process.

As a helping profession, social worker should sec peace education as a problem-solving approach where empowerment skills to resolve conflict non-violently are learnt. This suggests that a curriculum should be designed to incorporate issues like, diversity appreciation, prejudice and tolerance, critical thinking, communication and listening skills, problem solving, peaceable alternatives to social and political injustice within the workplace.

2.7 FIFA Organized Competition in Promoting UBE in Nigeria

The provision of the UBE programme is part of the wider context of Nigeria's overall developmental imperatives. In recognition of the immense benefits associated with the provision of the programme. The Nigerian government formally launched her Universal Basic Education in 1999 as one of the means to achieving those national objectives.

However, the sustainable provision of the UBE programme to all eligible Nigerians will require an increased expenditure (although resources need to be used more efficiently). This is premised on the fact that these expenditures cannot be met solely from public sources. Adverse intersection macroeconomic condition, which has increased competition for public funds, has resulted in curtailed government allocation to education despite its high social returns. For instance, public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP, which was 1.13 percent in 1985, fell to 1.08 percent in 1990, and later in 0.61 and 1.02 percent in 1995 and 2000 respectively (Olaniyi and Adam, 2003:190). By every standard, this amount is a far cry from the recommended 26 percent by UNESCO. In addition, if the effect of negative price changes (inflation) is considered, then there is sufficient doubt in the ability of government to solely finance the UBE programme. This doubt in government's ability to provide all the needed finance for the successful execution of the UBE programme has generated some worries in certain quarters. According to Adeyemi and Igneneweka (2001), there is a growing fear that the cost of providing the UBE programme may be prohibitive since that its school programme like the previous experiment with the Universal Primary Education (UPE) may be jettisoned few years after take-off. This assertion, therefore, calls for a holistic involvement in the financing of the programme.

In consideration of the enormity of the needs and requirements for the successful implementation of the UBE programme in Nigeria, it is, therefore, clear that government alone cannot single handedly shoulder the colossal financial burden of the programme. Available statistics shows that a whopping amount of three trillion, three hundred and four billion, seven hundred and forty-nine million five hundred and thirty-two thousand, four hundred and twenty naira (N3,504,749,532,420) will be required for the successful execution of the Universal Basic Education programme in Nigeria for a period covering ten years from 2000 to 2010 (Obanya, 2002). On the average, a total sum of two hundred and ninety-two billion, hundred and thirty-four million, six hundred and thirteen thousand, five hundred naira (N292,634,613,500), will be needed annually to successfully execute the UBE programme in the country.

This amount covers the cost of providing blocks of classification of renovation, school furniture, instructional materials, training, information communication and technology, libraries, stall recruitment, textbooks and teaching aids, management capacity building and administrative cost.

Scope and Objectives of the UBE Programme

In 1990, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, the World Bank and (later) UNFPA launched the World Conference on Education for All (EFA) in Jomitien, Thailand. Under the auspices of these partners and other development agencies, 155 nations and 150 NGOs came together and committed themselves to:

- expansion of early childhood care and development activities;
- universal access to and completion of primary education by the year 2000;
- improvement in learning achievement;
- reduction in adult illiteracy to one-half its level by the year 2000;
- expansion of provision of basic education and training in other essential skills; and

- increased acquisition by individual and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living and sustainable development World Bank, 2003).

As a signatory to the Jomitien (1990) declaration, and the E-9 New Delhi (1991) Declaration (nine countries with the highest number of illiterates and growing population in the world), (World Bank 1999 and Obanya, 2002), Nigeria formally responded by launching her own Universal Basic Education (UBE) programme in September 1999 to provide free basic education for all children within the school-age bracket.

Unlike the UPE programme of the mid-1970s (which began precisely in 1976), and which was limited to only pupils at the primary level of education, the current UBE programme is more encompassing. According to the National Policy on Education (2004), the scope of the UBE activities in Nigeria, covers programmes such as:

- initiatives/programmes for the early childhood care and socialising;
- the acquisition of functional literacy numeracy and lifelong skill, especially for adult persons aged 15 and above;
- the out of school, non-formal education, the nomadic population, non-formal skills d apprenticeship training programme, and
- the formal school system from the beginning of the primary education to the end of the junior secondary school level.

  similarly, the objectives of the UBE programme include:

  - the development in the entire citizenry,
  - a strong consciousness for education and a strong commitment to its vigorous promotion,
  - the provision of free, Universal Basic Education for every Nigerian child of school-age,

- reducing drastically the incidence of dropout from the formal school system (through improved relevance, quality and efficiency),
- catering for the learning needs of the young persons who, for one reason or the other had their schooling interrupted as well as ensuring the acquisition of the appropriate levels of literacy, numeracy, manipulative, communicative and life skills, and
- acquisition of ethical, moral and civic values needed for laying a solid foundation for lifelong learning.

The UBE programme is certainly all encompassing and laudable in view of its area of coverage and objectives. According to Obanyi (2002), these objectives can be summarized into three major categories: namely, mobilizing the entire society for full involvement in the promotion of education; meeting the educational needs of a wide variety of persons along a wide social spectrum, and laying a solid foundation for lifelong learning.

Table 20.1 below ex-rays the Nigerian government responses in educational development in the country from 1992 to 2003. The table shows the position occupied by the education sector in the country given the total budgetary outlay.

Year	Total Budget	Allocation to Education	% of Budget to Education
1992	155,200,000,000	12,728,676,390	8.20
1996	188,221,068,083	12,135,951,790	6.45
1997	404,000,000,000	16,440,162,815	4.07
1998	260,000,000,000	26,721,320,906	10.28
1999	419,500,000,000	27,712,000,000	6.61
2000	667,511,714,733	56,688,169,766	8.36
2001	894,214,805,186	62,567,055,443	7.00
2002	1,064,801,253,520	73,435,499,300	6.89
2003	765,100,000,000	13,900,000,000	1.82

Source: Government annual budgetary releases for various years. Compiled from Gani Fawehimi's Research Team Publication, 2003.

The analysis of government budgetary allocation to education over the years shows an unstable declining allocation during the period. The largest allocation was 10.28% during the

General Sani Abacha led military dictatorship. Even at that level, the amount was still a far cry from the UNESCO recommendation of 26% (Jaiyeoba and Atanda, 2004.)

The oil dependent economy of Nigeria necessitates the need to urgently seek for other means of support for the success of the UBE programme. It could be seen from Table 20.1 above, that there is a sharp fall in allocation from 6.89 percent in 2002 to only 1.82 percent in 2003. The fall in allocation is in response to the sharp decline in the total budget during the period. The implication is that complete reliance on budgetary estimates from government for educational development could be threatened. Consequently, the hope of achieving the UBE objective could be jeopardised.

Rationale for Comprehensive Funding Strategies for the UBE Programme

The traditionally predominant role of government in the financing and provision of basic education is usually rooted in political and social circumstances. Consequently, government took the responsibility of providing basic education freely, implying that the financial responsibilities are fully borne by it. However, these political and social circumstances are no longer consistent with most development countries' Nigeria inclusive prevailing economic realities (World Bank, 2003:75). Other competing socio-economic necessities such as the provision of pipe-borne water, adequate electricity supply, adequate health care services, good road network and rail system etc., have mounted financial pressure on governments such that it may no longer be feasible for it to solely finance the UBE programme. Although, in successful achievement of the UBE objectives will have immense positive external effect on the overall wellbeing of society, (Okunameri, 2001; Obanya, 2002; Fabunmi, Akinwumiju, Uyana, 2002 and Fabunmi, 2004), the colossal fund needed to fully execute the program surpasses the ability of government as earlier stated.

In spite of the limitation on the part of government's ability to solely shoulder the financial responsibility of the UBE programme, the need to increase Nigerian educational attainment at all levels and particularly at the basic level cannot be overemphasized. This is based on the fact that Nigeria's educational attainment is still comparatively low even when compared with most other African countries. For instance, in a survey carried out among other African countries to ascertain the level of educational development, it was discovered that Nigeria falls short of other African countries such as South Africa, Cape Verde, Mauritius, Gabon, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Uganda and Tanzania where she was ranked 18th (Obanya, 2002). According to Umo (2003), even the African level of educational development pales into insignificance when compared with East-Asia and the Oceania with gross enrolment of 118%, 66% and 10.8% respectively for primary, secondary and tertiary institutions as against 77%, 26% and 4% of the African countries with Nigeria ranking the poorest by African standard (Umo, 2003). In spite of all the agreement entered into by Nigeria concerning eradicating literacy, the literacy rate for Nigeria is still as low as 52% (Babalola, 2000). Therefore in order to achieve the laudable goals of the UBE programme, sufficient funds have to be generated and mobilised from all possible and relevant avenues. Much can rarely be achieved without adequate financial empowerment.

As stated earlier, the UBE programme is a gigantic national programme. In specific term, the programme will affect the life of all Nigerians, directly and indirectly. Table 20.2 shows the potential direct beneficiaries of the UBE programme in Nigeria.

Potential Direct Beneficiaries of UBE

	Group	Estimated Number	% of Nigeria's Total Population
1.	Children Aged 0 – 6 years	15 million	17%
2.	Primary School Children (including nomadic schools)	24 million	25%
3.	Junior Secondary School Children	5 million	4%
4.	Illiterate Adults (48% of Nigeria's 80 million adults)	39.6 million	33%
5.	Out of School Youth	15 million	17%
	Total	98.6 million	80%

Source: **Adapted from Obanya, 2002: Revitalizing Education in Africa**

Going through the table, it is significant to note that the estimated 131.8 million Nigeria's population (World Fact Book, 2006), 98.6 million or 74.8% of the population would become literate through the UBE programme. In view of the positive significant impact the UBE programme will have on Nigerians and the Nigeria socio-economic life, it is pertinent to explore every possible channel to fund the programme to its success.

Most importantly, as rationale for seeking alternative funding strategies for the success of the UBE programme, is the magnitude of the financial implication. For instance the minimum financial requirement for the successful take-off of the programme during the 2000/2001 academic year was put at N688.66 million covering the cost of classrooms, teachers' salaries, teaching and learning materials, mass literacy and nomadic components, management capacity development and teacher professional development (Obanya, 2002). The UBE funding requirement is quite a gigantic challenge; hence all hands must be on deck to ensure its success.

Suggested Alternative Fund Sourcing Strategies

Owing to the huge amount of money needed for the implementation of the UBE programme, relying entirely on government sources will be inadequate. There is need for more innovative and pragmatic fund sourcing strategies to boost the financial status of the programmes.

The steps required to source for money include among others.

1. The government at all levels will do well to create a Fund Reserve to which a given proportion of their annual income can be paid. The fund can then be supervised by the various UBE commission in the different states who are answerable to the national body. It is important that the three-tiers of government show greater practical commitment to funding the programme. Moreover, the government (particularly at the national level), should ensure transparency and accountability with respect to the financial operation of the programme.

2. The private sector should be sensitised and conscientised to get actively involved in the financing of the programme. The need for sensitising and conscientising is based on the attitude of the private sector towards education in Nigeria. Most private organisations believe that investing in education does not provide immediate gain, hence, they are reluctant to contribute to educational development (Babalola, 1995). Efforts should be made for them to see the need as a matter of necessity to provide a genuine financial support for the programme. The private sector could deal directly with the individual schools within the communities. This in itself will help break the bureaucratic bottlenecks usually encountered in the process of operation.

3. The entire community should be mobilised and sensitised to contribute to the successful implementation of the UBE programme. The support of the community

could be by financial or non- financial means. For instance, the communities could provide physical labour, resources such as chairs and desks etc, for the local school. This will go a long way in reducing the financial burden on governments. However, it is important that the schools put in place a good working relationship with the community to ensure a good cooperation from the community (Jaiyeoba and Atanda, 2004).

4. The school authorities, headmasters, classroom teachers and the parents teachers association should join hands with the local community in identifying the immediate and future needs with a view to jointly finding solution that will help in achieving the objectives of the programme.

5. The role of the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other voluntary agencies in the successful implementation of the programme cannot be overemphasised. According to Afolabi (2004), the need for active participation of voluntary agencies in the financing of our education programme are premised upon two factors: these are legal requirements and economic conditions. This is in consonance with the National Policy on Education (1998), which stipulates that government welcomes the participation of voluntary agencies in the funding of education. On the economic justification for voluntary agency to participate, it is emphasised that the human capital formation built by the education sector is a reservoir from which the different organisations draw their skilled labour force needed for the work in the respective organisation. Hence, the need for voluntary agencies and non-governmental Organization be involved in the financing of the Universal Basic Education programme. This could be done through direct provision of infrastructural materials and equipment to schools (Adeboye and Afolabi, 1991).

6. The international organisations should be made to understand the country's limitations in terms of the financing of basic education in Nigeria. Since the Jomiten (1990) World Conference on Education for All was an international one, the international agencies such as the World Bank and other development agencies should help in providing relevant financial support for the successful implementation of the UBE programme in Nigeria. Such organisations as UNDP, which has been involved in development programme, should be persuaded to expand their activities to the development of mass literacy programme for all eligible Nigerians through absolute financial and non-financial support for the UBE programme.

   It will not be out of place to make a clarion call to all the well to-do Nigerians in the diaspora to provide the needed financial and material support to ensure the success of the Universal Basic Education programme in the country.

2.8 FIFA Organized Competition in Promoting Sports and Physical Education in Achieving Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria

For the first time in history, in September 2000, at the United Nations Millennium Summit, world leaders and a diverse range of players across the globe agreed to a set of time bound and measurable goals and targets based on a common platform of priorities for addressing the many faces of extreme poverty, hunger, joblessness, diseases, lack of shelter, gender inequality and environmental decline that has been the bane of many African countries and other less developed countries around the world. The urgent need to address these problems has led to the development of a set of clearly-defined objectives by the United Nations, commonly referred to as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

According to a United Nations' fact sheet released in 2005, the MDG5 provide a framework for the entire UN system to work coherently together towards a common end. It was stated

that the UN Development Group (UNDG) will help ensure that the MDGs remain at the centre of those efforts. At present, in virtually every developing country, the UN is uniquely positioned to advocate for change, connect countries to knowledge and resources, and help coordinate broader efforts at the country level.

Africa has been identified as a key player and beneficiary in the gains of MDGs, because the region is characterised by all the key problems identified as MDGs. A statement from 'Africa 2015 for an AIDS-free generation (2003), nowhere in the world are the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) more urgently needed than in Africa, the region with the highest incidence of poverty and where progress in achieving the MDGs is slowest in terms of life expectancy, per capita income education and control of diseases especially HIV/AIDS.

The world is making progress towards the MDGs but it is uneven and too slow. According to an annual progress report from Secretary-General Kofi Annan (2005) Developing countries are reducing extreme poverty, extending access to primary education and alleviating disease and hunger in many regions of the world, pursuit of targets set in the year-2000 UN Millennium Declaration. The report specifically expressed that

> *In four short years, the eight Millennium Development Goals derived from the Millennium Declaration have transformed the face of global development cooperation. The broad global consensus around a set of clear, measurable and time-bound set of development goals has generated unprecedented, coordinated action.*

The UN has however warned that progress has been hardest to come by in the poorest nations: those that are landlocked or least developed, and those that are in sub-Saharan Africa. In many cases, there is lack of significant progress or even reversals. there is a discouraging lack of progress on child survival and on very poor rates of maternal mortality that prevail in much of the world and slow advances on access to improved sanitation.

Research and monitoring activities have shown that a large majority of nations will reach the MDGs only if they get substantial support- advocacy, expertise and resources — from outside. The challenges for the global community, in both the developed and developing world, are to mobilise financial support and political will, re-engage governments, re-orient development priorities and policies, build capacity and reach out to partners in civil society. In the light of the above, the UN has made efforts to achieve the MDGs an all-inclusive approach. Different areas, tools are being explored and one of the most potent tools discovered is physical education and sports.

Sports, Physical Education and the Millennium Development Goals

In its Resolution 58/5 of 3 November 2003, the General Assembly encouraged Governments, international sports bodies and sport-related organisations to elaborate and implement partnership initiatives and development projects compatible with the education provided at all levels of schooling to help achieve the goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The resolution encourages the United Nations to develop strategic partnerships with the range of stakeholders involved in sports, including sports including sports organisations, and the private sector, to

- assist in the implementation of sports for development programmes;
- stress the need for all parties to cooperate closely with international sports bodies to elaborate a "code of good practice;
- invite governments to accelerate the elaboration of an international anti-doping convention in all sports activities; and
- proclaim 2005 the International Year of Sports and Physical Education (UN General Assembly secretary general report,2004).

The UN Committee on Sports for Peace and Development (2003) defines sports in a broad sense. Incorporated into the definition of "sports" are all forms of physical activity that

contribute to physical fitness, mental well-being and social interaction. These include play; recreation; organised, casual or competitive sports; and indigenous sports or games. Sports have been recognised as a vital weapon which encourages inclusion and citizenship. Sports brings individuals and communities together, highlighting commonalities and bridging cultural or ethnic divide. Sports provide a forum to learn skills such as discipline, confidence and leadership and it teaches core principles such as tolerance, cooperation and respect. Sport teaches the value of effort and how to manage victory, as well as defeat. When these positive aspects of sports are emphasised, sports becomes a powerful vehicle through which the United Nations can work towards achieving its goals.

The fundamental elements of sport make it a viable and practical tool to Support the achievement of the MDGs. Sport has an impact on health and reduces the likelihood of many diseases. Sports programmes serve as effective tools for social mobilization, supporting health activities such as HIV/AIDS education and immunisation campaigns. Sport can be a significant economic force providing employment and contributing to local development. It is also a key site and natural draw for volunteer involvement. Furthermore, participation in sport supports the preservation of a clean and healthy environment.

The practice of sport is vital to the holistic development of young people, fostering their physical and emotional health building valuable social connections. It offers opportunities for play and self-expression, beneficial especially for those young people with few other opportunities in their lives. Sport also provides healthy alternatives to harmful actions, such as drug abuse and involvement in crime.

Within schools, physical education is an essential component of quality education. Not only do physical education programmes promote physical activity; there is evidence that such programmes correlate to improved academic performance.

Sport can cut across barriers that divide societies, making it a powerful tool to support conflict prevention and peace-building efforts, both symbolically on the global level and very practically within communities. When applied effectively, sports programmes promote social integration and foster tolerance, helping to reduce tension and generate dialogue. The convening power of sport makes it additionally compelling as a tool for advocacy and communications.

All the possibilities derivable from sports have been identified and recognised by the United Nations. The UN has singled sports and physical education out as potent weapons that can go a long way in helping poor countries attain MDGs by 2015. Various committees have been set up, and communities are being reached on the most effective ways of using this tool to achieve the stated objectives. The height of these efforts culminated in the declaration of 2005 as the International year of Physical Education and Sports.

Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 58/5, Mr. Adolf Ogi, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sports for Development and Peace, proposed to the Secretary-General the establishment of the United Nations Office for the International Year of sports and Physical Education. The establishment of the office was approved by the Secretary-General in December 2003 and it was set up in May 2004. A core objective of the Office for the International year was the global coordination of the commemoration of the Year and the promotion of sports as a partner for development and peace, contributing to the achievement of the MDGs.

According to the UN final report (2005), it was indicated that the International Year has clearly affirmed at sport and physical education are fundamental vehicles for promoting education, health, development and peace as part of the overall effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Sport, as a universal language, can help bridge social, religious, racial and gender divides.

The commemorative efforts undertaken during the year, as reflected in the report, particularly took into account certain negative aspects facing athletes, including child labour, violence, doping, early specialisation, over training and exploitative forms of commercialisation, over-training and exploitative forms of commercialisation, as well as less visible threats and deprivations, such as the premature severance of family bonds and the loss of sporting, social and cultural identities.

Identifying the achievement of declaring 2005 as the International Year of Sport and Physical education, the United Nations report listed the following:

- It provided a unique opportunity to use the convening power of sport to capture the attention of and mobilise individuals, organisations, communities and the public at large. It facilitated delivery of messages and programmes to a wide range of people at local, national, regional and global levels, drawing diverse groups together in a positive and supportive environment.
- The perception of "sport" by the general public and the government was expanded, emphasising the notion of "Sport for all". Programmes promoting sport for development and peace have gained greater attention and resources from Governments, civil society and private-sector partners globally
- The International Year illustrated the importance of sport and physical education for quality education and brought to light that physical education is continuously losing ground in formal education systems and that it is imperative that young people gain an appreciation of sport at school in order to ensure lifelong active and healthy living.
- The private sector in the form of sports organisation federations and providers of sporting goods has embraced the multi-stakeholders approach advocated during the International Year. Private-public partnerships have been established United Nations agencies and increased information sharing has been enabled at all levels.

Specific Contributions of Sports and Physical Education to Specific Objectives of Millennium Development Goal

The United Nations in one of its publications outlines the following as specific ways by which sports and physical education can specifically meet the objectives of MDGs.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Providing development opportunities will help Fight poverty. The sports industry as well as the organisation of large sports events, creates opportunities for employment. Sports provides life skills essential for a productive life in society.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Sport and physical education are essential element of quality education. They promote positive values and skills which have a quick but lasting impact on young people. Sports activities and physical education generally make school more attractive and improve attendance. Sports activities and physical education also attract children and motivate them to attend lessons more regularly. Children who participate in sports have improved concentration levels and typically perform better in school.

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Increasing access for women and girls to physical education and sport helps them build confidence, self-esteem and leadership skills, and a stronger social integration. Involving girls in sport activities alongside with boys can help overcome prejudice that often contribute to social vulnerability of women and girls in a given society.

Goals 4 and 5: Reduce Child Mortality and Improve Maternal Health

Sport can be an effective means to provide women with a healthy lifestyle as well as to convey important messages as these goals are often related to empowerment of women and access to education.

Goal 5: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Sport can help reach out to otherwise difficult to reach populations and provide positive role-models delivering prevention messages Sport, through its inclusiveness and mostly informal structure, can effectively assist in overcoming prejudice, stigma and discrimination by favouring improved social integration.

Goal 6: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Sport is ideal to raise awareness about the need to preserve the environment. The interdependency between the regular practice of outdoor sports and the protection of the environment arc obvious for all to realise.

Goal 7: Develop A Global Partnership for Development

Sport offers endless opportunities for innovative partnerships for development and can be used as a tool to build and foster partnerships between developed and developing nations to work towards achieving the millennium development goals. Goal 8 acknowledges that in order for poor countries to achieve the first seven goals, it is absolutely critical that rich countries deliver on their end of the bargain with more and more effective aid, sustainable debt relief and fairer trade rules for poor countries — well in advance of 2015.

Using Sports and Physical Education to Achieve Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria

Nigeria is very vital to the development of Africa. The population of Nigeria represents about a quarter of that of the whole of Africa, therefore achieving millennium development goals in Nigeria is very important than that of Africa as a whole. It is however disheartening, to note that Nigeria is one of the nations in Africa with the least chances of achieving MDG5 by 2015.

The UN has done series of monitoring and evaluation of the activities on MDGs in different countries in Africa, with the aim of identifying countries that are making progress, and have

the chance of achieving the MDGs within the time frame. Specific assessment of progress on each MDG goal in individual countries was made and Nigeria was not listed as having a chance of achieving any of the eight goals by 2015. This is a very serious situation that calls for urgent action.

For example, the United Nations (2005) reports that action at the country level in coordinating and publicising commemorative activities is testimony to the success of the International Year of Sports and Physical Education and has ensured that a growing network of governments, organisations, groups and individuals around the world are made aware of sport and physical education's vital role in contributing to education, health, development and peace. National focal points have been establishing in contributing to education, health, development and peace. National focal points have been established in 70 countries, namely Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, Cuba, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Israel, Latvia, Lebanon, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, the United Arabs Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu and Zambia. Beyond those countries which established national focal points, a further 52 countries have been particularly the objectives of the year with reports on their activities made to the Office for the International Year.

Moreover, the Economic Commission for Africa (2005) in its publication on the assessment of the progress and challenges of MDGs Africa reports a goal by goal analysis of the MDGs and the chances of individual African countries in achieving each these goals. Again, Nigeria was not listed as having a remote chance of achieving any of these goals by 2015.

There has been no recorded official effort in Nigeria whereby the government or its organ in charge of the MDGs made any effort to harness the power of sports to achieve any of the objectives of the MDGs. The only area where Nigeria was mentioned in the report was when it was said that roundtables meetings and workshops were held in Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Niger and Nigeria. This is against the backdrop of the fact that Nigeria is a sports loving nation. Although Nigeria is relatively peaceful compared to some other African countries engaged in full blown war, there is enough youth restiveness, poverty, illiteracy and political insurgence in the land, to warrant urgent intervention of programmes to help the country achieve the MDGs.

Another problem is the state of Physical Education in Nigerian schools. The teaching of Physical Education in our schools is at low ebb. The subject is no more a priority at the junior and senior secondary schools. Even at the primary school level, the place of physical education has been taken over by other subjects on the school's time-table, while playgrounds are no longer considered important priorities for primary schools to be established,

These are clear pointers that there is a need for concerted efforts to put Nigeria in the right track to achieve the MDGs. Nigerian government and other private sector stakeholders should brace up to these challenges. With the popularity of some sports in Nigeria, especially among the younger generation, there should be no problem in joining with the United Nations' initiatives to make use of sports and physical education as a handy tool in achieving stated objectives of the millennium development goals.

2.9 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this study is based on the assumption that social life consist of patterns of Interdependence among individuals and groups. The researcher adopted the "Figuration theory" as explicated by Jary and Harne (1987). The theory is concerned with how various social lives and institutions are interdependent, how modern FIFA emerged and became so important in societies, how FIFA is related to local and national identities, a strategy for controlling the expressions of violence, exploitation and abuse of power (Levermore & Beacom, 2008). The theory offers brief explanation on the influence of sports and social life consisting of patterns of interdependence and institutions. For instance FIFA organized sports competitions aims at creating jobs, building infrastructure, combat world hunger, forging global educational and cultural links for the purpose of advancing the objectives of international peace and the common welfare of mankind (Rojek & Dunning 1992; Antonakis & House, 2004) Hyden, (2006) states that both institutions give attention to problems and struggles that affect day to day lives of individuals and groups. In a development of some earlier collaborative work of (Sugden, Tomlinson & Darby (1996, 1998) Darby presented a convincing synthesis that shows how figuration theory is patterned and consistently interdependent. This interdependence can be used to make some sense of FIFA global presence in programs of government such as Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to articulate the interest of developing countries with regard to economic and cultural dependency.

However, the choice of figuration theory is based on the pattern of these dependencies that exists among institutions, such as FIFA organized competition as a strategic means for the attainment of millennium goals in Nigeria.

2.10.0 History of Millennium Development Goals

In 2000, the leaders of the world made a historic commitment: to eradicate extreme poverty and improve the health and welfare of the world's poorest people within 15 years. The commitment, opted at the Millennium Summit in September 2000, was set forth in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. This vision was expressed in eight time-bound goals, known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (www.endpoverty2015.org).

2.10.1 **Monterrey Consensus**

These goals and the commitments of countries to achieve them, were affirmed in the Monterrey Consensus that emerged from the United Nations Financing for Development Conference, in March 2002, World Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2002 and the launch of the Doha Round on International Trade. This commitment forms the basis for the Millennium Development Compact, calling all stakeholders to orient their efforts towards ensuring the success of the goals within a framework of shared responsibilities. Millennium Project (www.endpoverty2015.org).

In 2002, the UN Secretary-General commissioned an independent advisory body, the Millennium Project, to develop a concrete action plan for the world to reverse the poverty, hunger and disease, affecting billions of people. Its final recommendations, investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals were presented to the Secretary-General in January 2005.

2.10.2 **MDGs at the World Summit**

In September 2005 at the UN World Summit in New York, more than 170 Heads of State and Government met to renew their commitment to the Millennium Development Goals and agreed to take action on a range of global challenges. The principal outcome of this event was the reiteration of the strong and unambiguous commitment by all governments, to achieve the MDGs by 2015. The countries also expressed their agreement to provide immediate support

for impact initiatives to support anti-malaria efforts, education, and healthcare, particularly through innovative sources of financing for development. Some of the challenges addressed include:

- Strong and unambiguous commitment by all governments, in donor and developing nations alike, to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.
- Additional $50 billion a year by 2010 for fighting poverty.
- Commitment by all developing countries to adopt national plans for achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2006.
- Agreement to provide immediate support for quick impact initiatives to support anti-malaria efforts, education, and healthcare.
- Commitment to innovative sources of financing for development, including efforts by groups of countries to implement an International Finance Facility and other initiatives to finance development projects, in particular in the health sector.
- Agreement to consider additional measures to ensure long-term debt sustainability through increased grant based financing, cancellation of 100% of the official multilateral and bilateral debt of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs). Where appropriate, to consider significant debt relief or restructuring for low and middle income developing countries with unsustainable debt burdens that are not part of the HIPC initiative.
- Commitment to trade liberalization and expeditious work towards implementing the development dimensions of the Doha work program.
- "We reaffirm our support for the mandates and commitments undertaken at...the Millennium Summit of the United Nations (New York, 2000) and the High-level Plenary Meeting of the Sixtieth Session of the United Nations General Assembly

(New York, 2005) as a fundamental condition for the sustainable development of our countries

- Fourth Summit of the Americas, Declaration of mar del Plata, November 2005 The third High-Level Forum on the Health MDGs was held in Paris, France on the 14th-15th of November of 2005. The major topics discussed were: financial sustainability and fiscal space, global health partnerships and aid effectiveness, and health in fragile states. The aim of the High-Level Forum (HLF) on the Health Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was to provide an opportunity for candid dialogue between senior policy makers and to identify opportunities for accelerating action on the health-related MDGs (www.endpoverty2015.org).

In Lima, Peru, on January 31st, 2006, the World Trade Organization's Director-General Pascal Lamy stated in relation to the results of the WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong that current negotiations must integrate the issues and concerns of developing countries "in every stage". Developing countries also have the "opportunity to adopt and lock in reforms which underpin economic growth and development," The MDGs have brought investment in people's health to the forefront of the global development agenda. They highlight the centrality of health as a tool to assist humanity with poverty and despair. This opens new opportunities for health organizations to gain wider support in their quest to improve health and play a key role in eliminating poverty and hunger (www.endpoverty2015.org)

2.11 Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the eight international development goals that were established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. All 189 United Nations member states at the time (there are 193 currently), and at least 23 international

organizations, committed to help achieve the following Millennium Development Goals by 2015:

1. to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. to achieve universal primary education;
3. to promote gender equality;
4. to reduce child mortality;
5. to improve maternal health;
6. to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
7. to ensure environmental sustainability; and
8. to develop a global partnership for development.

Each goal has specific targets, and dates for achieving those targets. To accelerate progress, the G8 finance ministers agreed in June 2005 to provide enough funds to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the African Development Bank (AFDB) to cancel $40 to $55 billion in debt owed by members of the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) to allow them to redirect resources to programs for improving health and education and for alleviating poverty. Critics of the MDGs complained of a lack of analysis and justification behind the chosen objectives, and the difficulty or lack of measurements for some goals and uneven progress, among others. Although developed countries aid for achieving the MDGs rose during the challenge period, more than half went for debt relief and much of the remainder going towards natural disaster relief and military aid, rather than further development. As of 2013, progress towards the goals was uneven. Some countries achieved many goals, while others were not on track to realize any. A UN conference in September 2010 reviewed progress to date and concluded with the adoption of a global plan to achieve the eight goals by their target date. New commitments targeted women and children's health, and the new initiatives in the worldwide battle against poverty, hunger and disease. Among

the non-governmental organizations assisting were the United Nations Millennium Campaign, the Millennium Promise Alliance, Inc., the Global Poverty Project, the Micah Challenge, The Youth in Action EU Programme, "Cartoons in Action" video project and the 8 Visions of Hope global art project.

2.13The United Nations Eight (8) Millennium Development Goals

The United Nations eight millennium Development Goals are stipulated are as follows:

2.12.1 **Eradication of Poverty and Hunger**

This aims at: reducing half the populations of the people who are living on less than one dollar a day, achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people. Reducing the half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

2.12.2 Achieve the Universal Primary Education

The united Nation goals stipulate that all boys and girls must be made to complete a full course of primary school.

2.12.3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary schools preparedly by 2005 and at all levels by 2015.

2.12.4 Reduce Child Mortality

Reduce by two third (2/3) the maternal rate among children under five years of age.

2.12.5 Improve Material Health

Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio, and achieve by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.

2.12.6 Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS. Achieve by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV and AIDS for all those who need it. Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

2.12.7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into the country's policies and programmers; reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

2.13 Contribution of FIFA to the Millennium Development Goals

The following are some of the contribution of FIFA to the millennium Development Goals**:**

2.13.1 **Eradication of Poverty and Hunger**

FIFA participants, volunteers and coaches acquire transferable life skills which increase their community services and supports through sport-based outreach programs. FIFA Programs and sports equipment production provide jobs and skills development. FIFA can help reduce stigma and increase self-esteem, self-confidence and social skills, leading to increasing employability (www.un.org/milleniumgoals).

2.13.2 Achieve the Universal Primary Education

School sports programs motivate children to enrol in and attend school and it can help improve academic achievement. Sport-based community education program provides alternative education opportunities for children who cannot attend school. Sports can help erode stigma which prevent children with disabilities from attending school (www.un.org/milleniumgoals).

2.13.3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

FIFA organized competitions help to improve female physical and mental health and offers opportunities for their social interaction and friendship. Sport participation leads to increased self –esteem, self-confidence and enhanced sense of control over one's body. Girls and women gain leadership opportunities and experience, and sports can cause positive shifts in gender norms that afford girls and women greater safety over their lives. Women and girls with disabilities are empowered by sports based opportunities to acquire health information, skills, social networks and leadership experience (www.un.org/milleniumgoals).

2.13.4 Reduce Child Mortality

FIFA organized competitions can be used to educate and deliver health information to young mothers, resulting in healthier children. Increased physical fitness improves children's resistance to some diseases. Sports can be used to reduce the rate of high-risk adolescent pregnancies. Sport-based vaccination and prevention campaigns help reduce child deaths and disability from measles, malaria and polio. Inclusive sports programmes help lower the likelihood of infanticide by promoting greater acceptance of children with disabilities (www.un.org/milleniumgoals).

2.13.5 Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

FIFA programmes can be used to reduce stigma and increase social and economic integration of people living with HIV and AIDS. FIFA programmes are associated with lower rate of health risk behaviors that contribute to HIV infection. FIFA programmes providing HIV prevention education and empowerment can further reduce HIV infection rates. FIFA organized competitions can be used to increase measles and polio eradication and other vaccination rates. Involvement of celebrity athletes and use of mass sport events can increase reach and impact malaria, tuberculosis and other education and prevention campaigns (www.un.org/milleniumgoals).

2.13.6 Ensure Environmental Sustainability

FIFA based public education campaigns can raise awareness of importance of environmental protection and sustainability. FIFA based social mobilization initiatives can enhance participation in community action to improve local environment (www.un.org/milleniumgoals).

2.13.7 Develop a Global Partnership for Development

FIFA for development and pence effort catalyze global partnership and increase networking among government, donors, Non-governmental Organizations and FIFA organizations worldwide (www.un.org/milleniumgoals).

Table 2.4: List of Final Matches, their Venues and Locations, the Finalist and Final Scores

Year	Winners	Final score	Runners –up	Venue	Location	Attendance
1930	Uruguay	4-2	Argentina	Estadio Centenario	Montevideo, Uruguay	80,000
1934	Italy	2-1	Czechoslovakia	Stadionazionale PNF	Rome, Italy	50,000
1938	Italy	4-2	Hungary	Stade Olympique de Colombes	Paris ,Frances	45,000
1950	Uruguay	2-1	Brazil	Estadio Maracana	do Rio de janeiro,	174,000
1954	West Germany	3-2	Hungary	Wankdorf Stadium Bern,	Switzerland	60,000
1958	Brazil	5-2	Sweden	Rasunda Stadium	Solna,Sweden	51,800
1962	Brazil	3-1	Czechoslovakia	Estadio Nacional	Santiagos, Chile	69,000
1966	England	4-2	West Germany	Wembley Stadium	London, England	93,000
1970	Brazil	4-1	Italy	Estadio Azteca	Mexico city, Mexico	107,412
1974	West Germany	2-1	Netherlands	Olympia stadion	Munich West, Germany	75,200
1978	Argentina	3-1	Netherlands	Estadio Monumental Buenos	Aires	71,483
1982	Italy	3-1	West Germany	Santiago Bernabeu	Argentina Madrid, Spain	90,000
1986	Argentina	3-2	West Germany	Estadio Azteca	Mexico City, Mexico	114,600
1990	West Germany	1-0	Argentina	Stadio Olimpico	Rome ,Italy	73,603
1994	Brazil	0-0	Italy	Rose Bowl	Pasadena, California, United States	94,194
1998	France	3-0	Brazil	Stade de France	Saint –Denis, France	80,000
2002	Brazil	2-0	Germany	International Stadium Yokohama	Yokohama, Japan	69,029
2006	Italy	1-1	France	Olympiastadio	Berlin,	69,000
2010	Spain	1-0	Netherlands	Soccer City	Joannesburg, South Africa	84,490
2014	Germany	1-0	Argentina	Estadio Maracana	do Rio de janeiro, Brazil	74,738

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_FIFA_World_Cup_finals

Table 2.5: Map of Winning Countries

National team	Winners	Runner – up	Total finals	Years won	Year Runners-up
Brazil	5	2	7	1958, 1994, 2002	1962, 1970, 1950, 1998
Germany	4	4	8	1954, 1974, 1990, 2014	1966, 1982, 1986, 2002
Italy	4	2	6	1934, 1938, 1982, 2006	1970, 19994
Argentina	2	3	5	1978, 1986	1930, 1990, 2014
Uruguary	2	0	2	1930,1950	-
France	1	1	2	1998	2006
England	1	0	1	1966	-
Spain	1	0	1	2010	-
Netherlands	0	3	3	-	1974, 1978, 2010
Czechoslovakia	0	2	2	-	1934, 1962
Hungary	0	2	2	-	1938, 1954
Sweden	0	1	1	-	1958

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_FIFA_World_Cup_finals

Table 2.6: World Cup Previous Winners

Winners List

Hosts	Winners	Scores
2014 Brazil	Germany	Germany 1-0 Argentina
2010 South Africa	Spain	Spain 1-0 Netherland
2006 Germany	Italy	1-1,then Italy beat France 5-3 in penalities
2002 Japan /S.Korea	Brazil	Brazil 2-0 Germany
1998 France	France	France 3-0 Brazil
1994 USA	Brazil	0-0, then Brazil defeated Italy 3-2 in penalities
1990 Italy	Germany	Germany 1-0 Argentina
1986 Mexico	Argentina	Argentina 3-0 Germany
1982 Spain	Italy	Italy 3-1 Germany
1978 Argentina	Argentina	Argentina 3-1 Holland
1974 Germany	Germany	Germany 2-1 Holland
1970 Mexico	Brazil	Brazil 4-1 Italy
1966 England	England	England 4-1 Germany
1962 Chile	Brazil	Brazil 3-1 Czechoslovakia
1958 Sweden	Brazil	Brazil 5-2 Sweden
1954 Switzerland	Germany	Germany 3-2 Hungary
1950 Brazil	Uruguay	Uruguay 2-1 Brazil
1946	Not held	
1942	Not held	
1938 France	Italy	Italy 4-2 Hungary
1934 Italy	Italy	Italy 2-1 Czechoslovakia
1930 Uruguay	Uruguay	Uruguay 4-2 Argentina

Source: http://www.topendsports.com/events/worldcupsoccer/winners.

2.14 Chapter Summary

FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association) an international governing body of association football founded on 21 May, 1904 with its headquarters in Zurich Switzerland is one of the world's oldest and largest NGOs. From the first official match between Scotland and England in 1872, it has grown to include 209 members.

2.14.2 History and Development of FIFA

The once National Football Association of the United Kingdom became FIFA in Paris comprising of the Football governing bodies of more European countries. This association that could barely organize a successful football tournament in 1905, today, organizes several world championship tournament of its own. Though it has a President and a General Secretary to run its day to day affairs, the supreme body of the association is the Congress which is an assembly made up of representatives from each affiliated member association. The congress meets once a year except when there is a need for extraordinary sessions.

2.14.3 Types of FIFA Tournament

FIFA has initiated several awards in recognition of outstanding players, team and football achievements. It also establishes the FIFA club of the century and dream team award. Though FIFA is not solely responsible for the laws governing Football, it has members in International Football Association Board (IFAB) which is the body in charge of Football laws. Since FIFA takes interest in the running and development of sports around the world, it has to develop means of ensuring discipline in all its member states. One of the sanctions is to suspend teams or associate members from international competitions.

2.14.4 Vision and Mission of FIFA

FIFA is practically a world of its own. It has its own National anthem, conducts its own presidential election and most of the times, it is not answerable to the government of any country. It has its vision and mission and strongly acknowledges its social responsibility. It has objectives and has to strategically plan to attain its objectives, vision and missions.

Through strategic planning process, social responsibilities are defined. FIFA hope to use Football to promote social change in the world in general and its member countries in particular.

2.14.5 Meaning of Millennium Development Goals

FIFA believes that Football is an excellent tool for achieving all kinds of development objectives thus, it positions itself to strategically maximize the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs are the eight international development goals established by the United Nations following the Millennium Summit in 2000. The eight goals are

1. to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. to achieve universal primary education;
3. o promote gender equality;
4. to reduce child mortality;
5. to improve maternal health;
6. to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
7. to ensure environmental sustainability; and
8. to develop a global partnership for development.

2.14.6 FIFA and Millennium Development Goals

Each goal has specific targets and set dates of achieving them. FIFA has contributed immensely to the achievement of these goals. FIFA uses its machinery, its massive resources, everything at its disposal, to help achieve the Millennium goals. FIFA participants, volunteers

and coaches acquire and transfer life skills. FIFA programs, Sports equipment production provide jobs, skills, motivations for achievements and reduce stigmatization attached to so many health challenges. They also increase self-esteem, self-confidence, self-worth and social skill. FIFA sport based community programs provide alternative education for children who cannot attend schools. More so FIFA organized competitions that can be used to educate and inform on a lot of issues and topics. Most of the time, nations upgrade their health facilities and beautify their environments when they are to host FIFA organized competitions. FIFA organized competitions are the greatest tools for world peace. The influence of FIFA organized competitions on the attainment of the MDGs cannot be over emphasized. FIFA has grown beyond mere playing of football tournament. It has the most effective goal for the attainment of Millennium Development goal.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The purpose of this study was to appraise the influence of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions on the attainment of Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. This section focused on research design, population, sample and sampling procedures, instrumentation procedures, data collection and procedure for data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

As the information required to achieve the purpose of this study is already available and no manipulation of any independent variable is required, the Ex-post facto research design was used. Kerlinger, (1973), states that this method is the best tool to use in descriptive research involving current events or conditions.

3.2 Population

The population for this study consisted of all staff members of Nigeria Football Federation (NFF), State Football Association (FA) Secretaries in the 36 States of the Federation and F.C.T, Abuja. It also included all staff members working in the MDGs offices in the 36 states of the federation and F.C.T Abuja, totaling two thousand and eighteen (2018) staff members, (NFF, 2017, State F.As, 2017; MDGs, 2015)

3.3 Sample and Sampling procedure

On the basis of the study, a total of 285 respondents were used for the study as shown below:

Table 3.1: Sample Respondents for the Study

	Organization	Respondents
1	States F.A s	16 officials X 10 states = 160 respondents
2	Nigeria Football Federation (NFF)	25 officials = 25 respondents
3	Millennium Development Goals office	10 officials X 10 States = 100 respondents
		Total = 285

*** NFF = 25 officials, MDGs = 100 Officials and State FAs = 160 officials = 285 Respondents**

In order to ensure equal chances for the respondents to be represented in the study, a stratified random sampling technique was used. In this technique, the six (6) geo-political zones in Nigeria were used. They are: North Central (NC) North East (NE) North West (NW) South East (SE) South West (SW) South South (SS).The dip, pick, recorded and returned method was used. The state F.A's were written on pieces of papers differently and dropped in a box/bag and the research assistants picked one at a time while the researcher records and the pieces of paper refolded and returned into the box/bag on each occasion a state F.A was picked until the two state F.A.s required for each zone are achieved. This is to keep the same number for all the selection process (Thomas & Nelson, 2007; Sambo, 2005).

Purposive sampling techniques was applied for Nigeria Football Federation (NFF) as such; twenty five (25) officials were purposively selected according to their status. At the State levels sixteen Football Association (FA) officials was purposively sampled from each State. From the Millennium Development Goals offices ten (10) officials were randomly sampled from each state. The table below is the summary of the sampled respondents..

Table 3.2: Revealed Sample States from the six (6) Geo political Zone for the Study

North Central	North East	North West	South East	South West	South South
Plateau	Taraba	Kano	Imo	Ogun	Rivers
Nasarawa	Bauchi	Kaduna	Abia	Ondo	Cross Rivers

Note: *1 geo-political zone would be used for pilot study (North Central).
*10 States would be used for the main study

3.4 Instrumentation

The instrument for this study was the Questionnaire which was self-developed by the researcher into the following sections: A: Bio data, B: Key for respondents feelings, C: FIFA organized Competitions and the Eradication of Poverty and Hunger and attainment of MDG in Nigeria, D: FIFA Organized Competitions on the Attainment of Universal Primary Education and attainment of MDG in Nigeria, E: FIFA Organized Competitions and Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in Nigeria and attainment of MDG in Nigeria, F: FIFA Organized Competitions, assists in Combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria and the attainment of MDG in Nigeria, G: FIFA Organizes Competitions and reduction of child mortality and attainment of MDG in Nigeria, H: FIFA Organized Competitions and improvement of maternal health and attainment of MDG in Nigeria, I: FIFA Organized Competitions and ensuring environmental sustainability and attainment of MDG in Nigeria and J: FIFA Organized Competitions and Global Partnership for Development and attainment of MDG in Nigeria. The 5 point likert scale of measurement was used. This scaled have strongly agreed points, agreed = 4 points, undecided = 3 points, strongly disagreed = 2 points, not agreed =1point. Kerlinger, (1973); Boateng, (1991), expressed that likert scale of measurement allows the respondents to place themselves along a feeling continuum for each statement in the instrument inventory.

3.5 Validation of the Instrument

In order to determine the face validity and internal consistency of the Questionnaire, it was given to the supervisory team to make their input, while the corrected copies were given to five different professional experts selected by the supervisory team in sports management, within and outside the Department of Physical and Health Education, A.B.U Zaria to serve as jurors by vetting the contents with the sole aim of determining the instrument's suitability and adequacy. On the basis of their inputs a final clean copy of the Questionnaire was prepared for the conduct of pilot study.

3.6 Reliability of the Instrument

For the reliability of the instrument to be ascertained, test and retest methods was used. two states from the North Central (NC) geopolitical zone were used for the pilot study. The states for the pilot study were selected by the method used in the selection of the states for the study. Through this method, Plateau and Nasarawa states were selected. To determine the reliability of' the instrument therefore, it was administered to 26 respondents each selected from Plateau and Nasarawa state FAs and MDGs. The data collected were coded and subjected to statistical analysis using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS IBM version 20). The Cronbach Alpha, option was selected in line with (Tavakol, 2011) recommendation for interval scaling for establishing the reliability of the instrument and internal consistency of the items within it. The observed reliability obtained for the instrument for the cronbach Alpha was 0.895, the internal consistency index was established at 0.895 for the average measure intra-class Correlation. The obtained reliability coefficients all indicated that the instrument could be considered reliable and internally consistent for the study. This observation is consistent with Field, (2006) recommendations which states that the reliability coefficient of between 0.5 and 1 is expected to be obtained for an instrument

which would imply that it is reliable and internally consistent for a study and studies of similar nature.

3.7 Procedure for Data Collection

The researcher with the help of six (6) research assistants administered the Questionnaire within two weeks.

3.8 Procedure for Data Analysis

The purpose of this study was to appraise the influence of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions on the attainment of Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria; the statistical package for social science (SPSS) was used to analyze the data.

1. Descriptive Statistics of frequency contents and percentages were used for the analysis of the demographic characteristics of the respondents.
2. Means and Standard Deviation {SD} were used to determine the average responses of the respondents and answer the research questions raised in this study.
3. The Chi-square Statistics was used to test the significance of the influence of the FIFA organized competitions on the variables Hypotheses I to IV and VI to VIII.
4. One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used for differences among the NFF Staff, State FA's Staff and MDG's Staff in their perceptions of the influence of FIFA organized competition on the attainment of MDG's in Hypothesis V.
5. One sample t-test was used to appraise the influence of FIFA organized competitions on the attainment of MDG's in Nigeria.
6. All statistical techniques were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

A total of two hundred and eighty five (285) Questionnaires were administered to the respondents. Out of the total administered, 276 made up of 153 (55.4%) FA officials, 98(35.5%) MDGs and 25(9.1%) NFF officials successfully completed and returned the Questionnaire issued to them. This gave a response rate of 96.8% of the total issued to the respondents. The data's collected were analyzed with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) IBM version 23. Apart from the presentation of the respondents' demographic characteristics presented in frequency contents and percentages, the results of the data analysis are presented along the research objectives and questions in this chapter. The study's hypotheses are tested at the end of the chapter with a discussion of the findings.

4.2 Descriptive Analysis of the Socio-demographic Characteristics

The demographic variables of the respondents selected for analysis along the expressed opinions on the influence of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions on the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Nigeria included gender, age, marital status, highest educational qualification, designation and years of experience on the job. Each of the variables was analysed in frequency contents and percentages in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Variables	Variable options	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	170	61.6
	Female	106	38.4
		276	
Age Grouping	18yrs – 25yrs	63	22.8
	26yrs – 35yrs	71	25.7
	36yrs – 45yrs	67	24.3
	46yrs and Above	75	27.2
		276	
Marital Status	Married	141	51.1
	Single	127	46.0
	Divorced	8	2.9
Highest Educational Qualification	First School Leaving Certificate	10	3.6
	WASSC/NECO/NABTEB	30	10.9
	NCE/ND	40	14.5
	HND/BA/BSC	104	37.7
	PGDE	51	18.5
	Masters	29	10.5
	PhD	12	4.3
Designation	Board Member	42	15.2
	Management Team	62	22.5
	Coach	60	21.7
	Sports Coordinator	49	17.8
	Others	63	22.8
Years of Experience	1yr- 5yrs	96	34.8
	6yrs - 10yrs	81	29.3
	11yrs – 15yrs	40	14.5
	above 15years	59	21.4

Male respondents as shown in the table 4.1 above were 170(61.6%) while the females were 106(38.4%). The inclusion of this variable helps to balance the gender aspect of the

investigated variables on the influence of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions on the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.

Also, the table reveals that 63(22.8%) of the respondents were between 18 and 25years. Respondents who were between 26 and 35years were 71(25.7%) while 67(24.3%) of the respondents were between 36 and 35years. Only 75(27.2%) of the respondents were above 35years. The age distribution shows that all the respondents were adults and would be expected to know the influence of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions on the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.

Respondents who were married from the total number involved in the study were 141(51.1%) while 127(46.0%) were single and 8(2.9%) were divorced/separated or widowed. The marital status of the respondents could have some influence on their perception of the FIFA organized competitions on the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.

Respondents whose highest qualifications was the First School Leaving Certificate (FSLC) were 10(3.6%) of the total respondents. Those with Secondary school certificates (WASSCE/NECO) were 30(10.9) while 40(14.5%) have NCE/OND/ND. Those with Higher National Diploma or First degree were 104(37.7%). While those with the Post graduate Diploma in Education were 51(18.5%). Only 29(10.5%) of the respondents have Master degrees and 12(4.3%) have Doctorate degrees. With these qualifications, the respondents would be expected to provide valid information required for the study.

By designation, 42(15.2%) of the respondents were board members of their respective associations while 62(22.5%) were part of their respective associations' management team, 60(21.7%) were coaches, 49(17.8%) were sports coordinators and 63(22.8%) were members of the other different units of their associations. These would imply that the respondents

could be said to represent a broad spectrum of the different sports organization in the country. Their opinion would be expected to be a good appraisal of the influence of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions on the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria

The table shows that 96(34.8%) of the total respondents have between 1 and 5years of experience on the job while 81(29.3%) have between 6 and 10years of experience. Those with 11 to 15years of experience were 40(14.5%) and 59(21.4%) have above 15years of work experience in their respective jobs. The distribution shows that all the respondents could be said to have adequate years of working experience to adequately appraise the influence of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions on the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.

Responses to Research Questions

The purpose of the study is to appraise the influence of FIFA organized competitions on the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. These included the eradication of poverty, attainment of the Universal Primary Education and combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria. These were restructured into specific objectives and assessed with research questions as follows: The opinions of the respondents in frequency and percentages on the 5 points Likert scale options for the items cum variables are presented as Appendix II.

Research Question One: Had FIFA organized competitions have any significance influence on the eradication of poverty in Nigeria? The assessment here relates to the perception of the respondents on the opportunities created through the Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized sports competitions for the reduction of poverty. Among others, is how the organized sports competitions are perceived to alleviate the living standard, creation of opportunity for self-employment, improvement in food production facilities and storage and the promotion of free trade. Tale 4.2 shows the mean opinion expressed by the

respondents on the five point scale. The midpoint average for agreement is 3.0. The 3.0 is based on the (SA=5+A=4+U=3+D=2+SD=1) these gives a total of 15 when divided by 5, 3.0 would be the midpoint. Mean score of magnitude 3.0 and above indicates agreement with the suggested notion of the item while lower mean score implies disagreement.

Table 4.2: Mean Scores of Responses on the Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on the Eradication of Poverty in Nigeria

S/N	Eradication of Poverty in Nigeria and Attainment of Millennium Goals (MDGs)	Mean	S. D.
1	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized sports competitions the poverty in Nigeria could be eradicated	2.88	1.577
2	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) through its competitions has alleviated the living standard of many nations	3.00	1.520
3	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized sports competitions are only for poverty eradication	2.87	1.504
4	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, many children have become self-employed.	2.83	1.482
5	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have no economic benefit to Nigeria	2.90	1.507
6	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could help improved Food storage facilities to Nigeria	2.98	1.391
7	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could help eliminate hunger in Nigeria.	2.88	1.421
8	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could help promotes free trade in and out of Nations.	2.83	1.478
9	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, Nigeria as a nation could benefit from High Economic growth.	2.89	1.589
10	Federations of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have improve Nigeria's International trade.	2.96	1.494
Aggregate mean		2.90	0.594

(Decision mean =3.5)

The aggregate mean score of2.90 with a standard deviation of 0.594 for the table shows that the respondents did not have the positive perception that FIFA organized competitions have

significant influence on the eradication of poverty and the attainment of Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. This is perceived to be non-achievement of self-employment opportunities creation which enhances derived economic benefits from such competitions organized within the county. The respondents were therefore of the view that such competitions do not have adequate resources to completely eradicated poverty in the country. The respondents did not perceive that any of the FIFA organized competitions could be said to be aimed at eradication of poverty of encourage improvement in the standard of living of the people.

This could explain their disagreement with suggestion that FIFA organized competitions have economic benefit to Nigeria and their disagreement with the suggestion that the FIFA organized sports competitions help to promote free trade which has economic benefits to Nigeria and in turn enhance the standard of living in the country and improve the economic standard. It could thus be said that the respondents were of the view that FIFA organized competitions have no significant influence on the eradication of poverty and the attainment of Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.

Research Question Two: Does FIFA organized competitions have any significant influence on the achievement of Universal Primary Education Nigeria? The attainment of the Universal Primary Education is one of the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals. The perceived influence of the IFA organized competitions' influence on the achievement of this objective in the MDGs is assessed here by examining how such competitions encourage Nigerian children to go to school, the associations' efforts in terms of educational scholarships to sport men and women, Sports institutions established, the level of enrolment into the schools, literacy level among others. The opinions of the respondents on the item used for the assessment are scored in mean and standard deviation in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Mean Scores of Responses on the Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on the Attainment of UPE in Nigeria

S/N	Universal Primary Education and attainment of MDGs	Mean	S. D.
1.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could encourage Nigerian children to go to school.	2.97	1.555
2.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) award educational scholarships to sport men and women in Nigeria.	2.86	1.547
3.	Sports institutions established by Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) in Nigeria encourage education at all levels.	2.83	1.566
4.	Most renowned sports men and women in Nigeria are discovered from Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) established Sports institutions.	2.91	1.573
5.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions in Nigeria has helped to improve the achievement of universal primary education.	2.86	1.478
6.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, many children have become literates.	2.86	1.498
7.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have contributed to the increase in the enrollment of young people in universal primary education.	2.95	1.475
8.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions; many young people have enrolled in universal primary education.	2.90	1.423
9.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, sports, culture and education has been improved.	2.84	1.654
10.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions e-learning has being enhanced	2.88	1.477
Aggregate mean		2.89	0.956

(Decision mean =3.5)

From the aggregate mean score of 2.89 and a standard deviation of 0.956 for the table, the respondents did not agree that FIFA organized competitions have any positive influence on the achievement Universal Primary Education objective of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. The respondents were of the view that FIFA organized competitions have no influence in encourage in Nigerian children to go to school through their activities nor do they establishes Sports institutions which ought to encourage increased enrolment into educational institutions and ward educational scholarships to sport men and women in the country.

The respondents did not perceive that FIFA organized competitions activities have any educational bearing that could be said to encourage development of education in the country or that such activities influence in any way the development of education in the country which would in turn influence the attainment of the Universal Primary Education objective of the Millennium Development Goals in the country. From the observation of the expressed opinions, it could be concluded that the respondents disagreed that FIFA organized competitions have significant influence on the achievement of Universal Primary Education and attainment of the MDGs in Nigeria.

Research Question Three: Does FIFA organized competitions influence gender equality and empowerment of women in Nigeria? Influence of FIFA organized competitions on the attainment of gender equality and women empowerment in the MDGs were examined by soliciting the opinions of the respondents on the promotion of gender equality activities by the body, types of publicity given to women organized competitions, appointment of women into leadership positions, establishment of Vocational Training Centers for Women and reduction of violence against women among others. In Table 4.4, the opinion of the respondents on the significance of the influence is scored in mean and standard deviations. The midpoint average for decision on the item cum variable is 3.0.

Table 4.4: Mean Scores of Responses on the Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women Attainment in Nigeria

S/N	Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in Achieving MDG	Mean	S. D.
1.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organizes competitions that promote gender equality.	2.84	1.553
2.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized women competitions are given equal publicity as men competitions	2.87	1.482
3.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions for women to bring out the talents in them and encourage them to assume leadership position.	2.88	1.603
4.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions enhances women leadership roles in Nigeria.	2.82	1.451
5.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions has empowered women in Nigeria.	3.00	1.520
6.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, Vocational Training Centers have been established for Women in Nigeria.	2.98	1.484
7.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions attract donations to help deprived women in Nigeria	2.86	1.427
8.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions has helped women communities in the area of building towards better health in many Nations.	2.88	1.556
9.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions help to reduce violence against women in Nigeria.	2.94	1.493
10.	Dress code has hindered some women participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions.	2.85	1.472
Aggregate mean		2.89	0.857

(Decision mean =3.5)

The aggregate mean score for the table is 2.89 with a standard deviation of 0.857. This is lower than the midpoint average of 3.0. By this mea (2.891), the respondents did not agree that FIFA organized competitions have significance influence on the attainment of gender equality and empowerment of women in the MDGs. This disagreement transcend all he items

in the table where the respondents were of the completely disagreed with the suggestions that FIFA organized competitions promote gender equality by giving equal publicity to women competitions as that of men or that FIFA organized competition enforces empowerment of women by giving them leadership role as well as men.

The respondents completely disagreed with the suggestions that the association establishes vocational centers for training of women and men in order to bring out the talents in them towards attaining gender equality. From the generally expressed opinion of the respondents, it could be said that the respondents did not agree that FIFA organized competitions have significant influence on the attainment of gender equality and empowerment of women as one of the objective of the Millennium Development Goals in the country.

Research Question Four: Does FIFA organized competitions have any significant influence on combating HIV/AIDS, and other diseases in Nigeria? The opinions of respondents on influence of the organized competitions by the association on combating HIV/AIDS is scored in mean and standard deviation. Index of this influence examine are effects of creation of awareness, collaboration between host nation and nongovernmental organizations, perceive influence on reduction of stigmatization due to camaraderie experiences and support to people living with HIV/AIDS among others. The opinions of the respondents on the selected items are scored in means and standard deviation in Table 4.5. The midpoint average for decision on the item and the table is 3.0.

Table 4.5: Mean Scores of Responses on Influence of FIFA Organized Competition on Combating HIV/AIDS, and other Diseases in Nigeria

S/N	Combating HIV/AIDS, and other Diseases in MDG	Mean	S. D.
1.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized Competitions are used in creating awareness on HIV/AIDS in Nigeria	2.85	1.421
2.	Establishment of centers, Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized Competitions are the most effective means of combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria	2.80	1.440
3.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized sports competitions, collaborative effort between host nation and nongovernmental organizations has helped in combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria.	2.89	1.523
4.	Due to the camaraderie experienced during the competitions, stigmatization against HIV/AIDS victims is reduced during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) Organized Competitions	2.91	1.442
5.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) and MDGs collaborate to combat HIV/AIDS in Nigeria through formulation of programmes.	2.95	1.587
6.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, the National response on HIV/AIDS has been prioritized in the Nation.	2.93	1.548
7.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions many Nations have teamed up to combat HIV/AIDS.	2.87	1.528
8.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions Information on research results on HIV and AIDS are shared.	2.99	1.625
9.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions funds have been raised to support people living with HIV/AIDS.	2.86	1.552
10.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, awareness on other related diseases have been created.	2.86	1.558
Aggregate Mean		2.89	1.040

(Decision mean =3.5)

The respondents were of the opinion that that FIFA organized competitions have no significant influence on combating HIV/AIDS, and other diseases in MDGs. This is indicated with a mean score of 2.89 for the table compared with the midpoint average of 3.0. Among others, they were of the view that the organized Competitions were not used in creating awareness on HIV/AIDS. This they were of the view could have been through collaborative effort between host nation and nongovernmental organizations which were not seen to have been effectively implemented toward the Millennium Development Goals of the country.

Apart from the lack of adequate creation of awareness, the respondents were of the view that the competitions organizers ought to have mouthed campaign that will lead to reduction in the stigmatization of victims of HIV/AIDS and that no viable effort by the organized competitions aimed at prioritizing measures of reducing the spread of the disease. From the observation of the mean scores, it could be concluded that the respondents did not agree that FIFA organized competitions have significant influence on combating HIV/AIDS, and other diseases in MDGs.

Research Question Five: Is there any significant differences between NFF staff, State FA's and MDGs staff in their perceptions on the influence of FIFA organized competitions on reduction of child mortality in Nigeria? The issues investigated here include improvement in maternal health, provision and of information on Health care for the child and maternal health towards reduction in child mortality enshrined as one of the objective of the Millennium Development Goals. The opinions of the individual groups of respondents on the item is presented in Tale 4.6.

Table 4.6. Mean Scores of Responses by Groups on the Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on Reduction of Child Mortality in Nigeria

S/N	Influence of FIFA Organized Competition on Reduction of Child Mortality	Group	Mean	S. D.
1.	Dissemination of information during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, child mortality is being reduced.	NFF	2.80	1.323
		MDG	3.02	1.579
		FA	2.78	1.415
2.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions can help improve child health care through dissemination of information.	NFF	2.16	1.106
		MDG	2.98	1.637
		FA	3.10	1.706
3.	Participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions encourages nongovernmental organizations to provide health care services.	NFF	2.08	1.187
		MDG	2.93	1.694
		FA	3.10	1.534
4.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, FIFA's donation of drugs helps in the reduction of child mortality rate	NFF	2.08	1.187
		MDG	3.24	1.560
		FA	2.78	1.461
5.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, positive moral values are inculcated.	NFF	2.36	1.075
		MDG	2.66	1.618
		FA	3.28	1.506
6.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions help implement reduction of risk and/or mitigation measures in serious injury to or death of any child.	NFF	3.04	1.060
		MDG	2.89	1.566
		FA	2.95	1.436
7.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions violence against children has been reduced significantly.	NFF	2.12	1.236
		MDG	2.90	1.609
		FA	2.96	1.432
8.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, National programmes in immunization programme has been expanded	NFF	2.64	1.150
		MDG	3.03	1.563
		FA	2.94	1.505
9.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, family care practices has been improved thereby reducing child mortality rate.	NFF	2.76	1.234
		MDG	2.96	1.566
		FA	3.05	1.488
10.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, nongovernmental organizations has help in providing high-impact health and nutrition interventions.	NFF	2.80	1.384
		MDG	2.82	1.608
		FA	2.92	1.530
Aggregate Mean Scores		NFF	2.48	0.858
		MDG	2.94	1.251
		FA	2.99	1.017

(Decision mean =3.5)

The mean scores by the groups in the table clearly show that they did not agree with the suggestion that FIFA organized competitions have significant influence on reduction of child

mortality attainment in the Millennium Development Goals. Some of the major aspects of this disagreement with such influence stem from the ineffective dissemination of information on child and maternal related health and lack of drugs in the health care clinics and other services that could help in the reduction of child mortality rate. Other areas for the disagreement included the non-expansion of the National programs of immunization through activities involved in the organized competitions.

The aggregate means are all lower than the midpoint average of 3.0, a clear indication that the respondents did not agree that such influence could be significant. There was a little variability in the mean scores by the three groups which clearly indicated some level in their perception of the influence. The FA officials' mean score of 2.99 is higher than that of the MDG (2.94) and NFF (2.48) officials. Between the MDG officials and the FA officials, the variability in the agreement level is lower. The significance of this observed variability is tested in the related hypothesis. But the general levels of the mean scores by the groups shows that they were all in disagreement with the suggestion that FIFA organized competitions have significant influence on reduction of child mortality attainment in the MDGs in Nigeria. The observed variability in the mean score is therefore attributable to the degree of rating by the individual group.

Research Question Six: Does FIFA organized competitions have any influence on the improvement of maternal mortality in Nigeria? The solicitation here is to determine the perception of the respondents on the influence of FIFA organized competitions on reduction maternal mortality in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. Some of the maternal issues examined are the influence of the organized competitions on maternal reproductive health, establishment of Health care facilities for child and maternal health towards reduction in child mortality enshrined as one of the objective of the Millennium Development Goals. The opinions of the respondents on the items used for the assessment are

presented in means and standard deviations in Table 4.7. Decision on the mean score is based on a midpoint average of 3.0

Table 4.7. Mean Scores of Responses on the Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on Improvement of Maternal Health in Nigeria

S/N	Improvement of Health and Attainment of MDG	Mean	S. D.
1.	Women participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competition leads to improved maternal health.	2.86	1.569
2.	Dissemination of information during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, ill health among woman is reduced.	2.86	1.594
3.	Dissemination of information during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, maternal mortality can be eradicated.	2.95	1.499
4.	Women participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could improve reproductive health care.	2.92	1.659
5.	Women participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions make them happier in their daily activities	2.95	1.628
6.	Establishment of Health care facilities that take care of maternal health is one of the benefit of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions.	2.85	1.438
7.	Good health which is fundamental to the ability of women to realize their full human potential is provided during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions.	2.99	1.612
8.	Improve quality of maternal and child health care are put in place in health facilities during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions and this reduces maternal and child mortality.	2.87	1.421
9.	A benefit of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions is the strengthening and helping to improve emergency obstetric care.	2.86	1.511
10.	Dissemination of information and participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions maternal foundation is laid for prenatal care.	3.00	1.461
Aggregate mean		2.91	1.123

(Decision mean =3.5)

The respondents did not agree as indicated with an aggregate mean score of 2.91 in the table that FIFA organized competitions have influence on the improvement of maternal mortality

as one of the objective in attainment of MDGs in Nigeria. Among the indications of such non-significant influence as perceived by the respondents is the poor maternal health result from ineffective dissemination of information during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions which if was significant would reflect after such competitions and would have les improvement in reproductive health care and reduction of maternal mortality. The respondents were of the view that the participation of women in the organized competitions does not really make them happier in their daily activities and that organizations of such competition does not improves on the establishment of Health care facilities that take care of maternal health in the country.

From the aggregate mean score of 2.91, it could be concluded that respondents did not agree that FIFA organized competitions have significant influence on the improvement of maternal mortality in the attainment of MDGs in Nigeria. The significance of the agreement is tested in the related hypothesis.

Research Question Seven: Does FIFA organized competitions have any influence on environmental sustainability in Nigeria? The influence of FIFA organized competitions on environmental sustainability in the attainment of the MDGs in Nigeria was examined by input into the campaign on awareness of global warming in the environment in terms of reduction in activities that result increased environmental degradation, assistance in the provisions of portable water, green initiatives that promote sustainable ecosystem among others. The opinions of the respondents on the items used for the examination of the influence in this dimension are scored in means and standard deviations in Table 4.8. Midpoint average of 3.0 is used as the decision point for agreement.

Table 4.8. Mean Scores of Responses on the Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on Environmental Sustainability in Nigeria

S/N	Environmental Sustainability and Attainment of MDG	Mean	S. D.
1.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions campaign awareness in global warming in the environment can be sustained	2.87	1.520
2.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could enhance the beauty of the environment	2.86	1.560
3.	Organized Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) competitions, environmental degradation is reduced	2.95	1.492
4.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have no benefit to the environment	3.01	1.477
5.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, condition drilling are laid out for portable water	3.02	1.441
6.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, green initiatives are introduced to make the game environmentally friendly.	2.85	1.493
7.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions ensure measures which includes acquiring a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) which leads to Increasing access to improved water and sanitation.	2.96	1.542
8.	During Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized sports competitions, environmental hazards are taken into consideration by helping governments to improve technology and hygiene education.	3.02	1.564
9.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions promote a sustainable global environment through dissemination of information and promotion of ecosystem based solutions.	2.88	1.521
10.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions put in measures for the health and safety of the whole community by helping to build community and household water security.	2.99	1.498
Aggregate Mean		2.94	0.883

Decision mean = 3.5

From the expressed opinions of the respondents as indicated with a mean score of 2.94 with a standard deviation of 0.883 in the table, FIFA organized competitions have no significant

influence on environmental sustainability in the attainment of the MDGs of Nigeria. The respondents did not agree that the activities of the organized competitions have any influence on the creation of awareness on global warming of the environment within the country. They were of the opinion that activities the competitions have no direct bearing on reduction of environment degradation by making the games more environmentally friendly which would promote a sustainable global environment.

Other areas where the influence was perceived to be lacking are the dissemination of information and promotion of ecosystem based solutions by agencies of the competitions which the respondent were of the view did not exist. Aggregate mean score for the table is 2.94 clearly imply a consensus disagreement by the respondents that organized competitions have major influence on environmental sustainability in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.

Research Question Eight: Does FIFA organized competitions have any influence on global partnership for development and attainment of MDGs in Nigeria? Issues examined here are the promotion of Global Partnership for development which included awareness in global partnership for development, promotion of access to improved technology transfer and cultural integration among nations. The respondents' opinions on the items used for the examination are scored in mean and standard deviation in Table 4.9. The actual frequency scores and their corresponding percentages are presented as Appendix II.

Table 4.9. Mean Scores of Responses on the Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on Global Partnership for Development in Nigeria

S/N	Global Partnership for Development and Attainment of MDG	Mean	S. D.
1.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, global partnership for development can be encouraged.	3.01	1.581
2.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions can enhanced the understanding of Global Partnership for development	2.88	1.631
3.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, awareness in global partnership for development can be sustained.	2.95	1.585
4.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have no impact on Global Partnership.	3.00	1.404
5.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions and Global Partnership, Nigeria can have access to improved technology transfer.	2.89	1.544
6.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions and Global Partnership, Nigeria economy can be improved	2.86	1.560
7.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions ensure measures which lead to world peace through Global Partnership Development.	2.86	1.526
8.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions lead to Global Partnership and this ensures cultural integration.	2.86	1.558
9.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions promote a sustainable Global Partnership Development through dissemination of information.	2.86	1.551
10.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions through Global Partnership Development help solve deep rooted societal challenges.	2.99	1.477
Aggregate Mean		2.91	0.867

(Decision mean =3.5)

The respondents were of the view that FIFA organized competitions have no major influence on global partnership for development in the attainment of the MDGs in the country. This is because the activities of the competitions were not seen to have enhanced the understanding of Global Partnership for development or help in the creation of awareness mutual trust among nations. The respondents were of the view that if there were such major influence, the opportunity for improved technology transfer between partners, and peaceful inter cultural integrations which are achieved through effective information dissemination during such organized competitions would have been enabled.

To underscore the level of this disagreement, the aggregate mean score for the table is 2.91 with a standard deviation of 0.867.It could therefore be said that the respondents disagreed agreed with the suggestion that FIFA organized competitions have major influence on global partnership for development in the attainment of Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.

4.4 Test of Hypotheses

The null hypotheses formulated to test the expressed opinions. The one sample t-test was used to determine whether the respondents were of the view that the influence of the FIFA Organized Competitions is significant on the variables in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) or not. The midpoint average of 3.0 was used as the test mean. The hypotheses were tested at the probability level of 0.05. The null hypotheses consisted of one major hypothesis and eight sub-hypotheses and were tested as follows:

Major Hypothesis: There is no significant influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on the Eradication of poverty, hunger, achievement of universal primary education, gender equality, and reduction in child mortality, improvement in maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria.

The influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on the eradication of poverty, hunger, achievement of universal primary education, gender equality, and reduction in child mortality, improvement in maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria were examined in Table 4.2 to Table 4.6. The mean scores in the tables were computed into an aggregate mean and subjected to a one sample t-test to determine whether the respondents were of the view that the influence of the FIFA Organized Competitions is significant on the variables in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) or not. In the test, the observed mean score was compared with the midpoint average of 3.0. The Summary of the one sample t-test procedure used for the test is presented in Table 4.10. In the table, the frequencies and percentages were used for the presentation.

Table 4.10: One Sample t-test on Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on Eradication of Poverty, Hunger, Achievement of Universal Primary Education, Gender Equality, and Reduction in Child Mortality, Improvement in Maternal Health, Combating HIV/AIDS in Attainment of MDGs

Variables	N	Mean	S. D.	S. E	t-value	DF	P-value
Aggregate Mean	276	2.91	0.734	0.044	0.175	275	0.105
Test Mean	276	3.00	0.000	0.000			

(t- critical = 1.96, P > 0.05)

From the result in the table, the respondents did not agree that FIFA Organized Competitions has significant influence on the eradication of poverty, hunger, achievement of universal primary education, gender equality, and reduction in child mortality, improvement in maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Nigeria. The observed t-value for the test is 0.175 obtained 275 degree of freedom. The observed value (0.175) is lower than the critical value of 1.96 at the same degree of freedom (DF). The observed level of significance for the test is 0.105 (P > 0.05). These observations did not provide sufficient evidence for rejecting the null hypothesis. The null hypothesis that there is no significant influence of FIFA Organized

Competitions on the Eradication of poverty, hunger, achievement of universal primary education, gender equality, and reduction in child mortality, improvement in maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria is therefore retained.

Sub-Hypothesis I: There is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on eradication of poverty.

The opinions of the respondents on the level of influence of FIFA organized competitions on eradication of poverty and hunger in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals examined in Table 4.2 is tested in this hypothesis. The mean scores for the items were subjected to a one sample t-test to determine whether the rated influence is considered statistical significant or not. A summary of the test is presented in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: One Sample t-test on Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on Eradication of Poverty and Hunger in the Attainment of MDGs in Nigeria

Variables	N	Mean	S. D.	S. E	t-value	DF	P-value
Eradication of Poverty	276	2.90	0.594	0.036	1.715	275	0.070
Test Mean	276	3.00	0.000	0.000			

(t-critical = 1.96, P > 0.05)

The table shows that the respondents were of the opinion that FIFA Organized Competitions have no significant influence on the eradication of poverty and hunger enshrined in the attainment of the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. The observed t-value of 1.715 for the table is higher than the critical value of 1.96 at the 275 degree of freedom (DF). The probability level of significance obtained for the test is 0.070 (P > 0.05). With these observations, there is no sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis that there is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on the eradication of poverty and hunger in Nigeria.

Sub-hypothesis II: There is no significant influence of FIFA organized competition on achievement of universal primary education.

The influence of FIFA organized competition on achievement of universal primary education in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals was assessed in Table 4.3. The mean scores for the items were used in the test of this hypothesis to determine whether it was considered significant or not. The result of the one sample t-test procedure used for the test is summarized in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: One Sample t-test on Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on Achievement of Universal Primary Education in MDGs in Nigeria

Variables	N	Mean	S. D.	S. E	t-value	DF	P-value
Education	276	2.89	0.956	0.058	1.972	275	0.055
Test Mean	276	3.00	0.000	0.000			

(t-critical = 1.96, P > 0.05)

The result of the test reveals that the respondents did not agree that FIFA organized competition has significant influence on the achievement of universal primary education in the Millennium Development Goals. This is indicated in the table with an observed t-value of 1.972 obtained at 275 degree of freedom. The critical value for t at the same DF is 1.96.The observed significant level obtained in the test is 0.055 (P > 0.05). With this observations, the null hypothesis that there is no significant influence of FIFA organized competition on achievement of universal primary education in the MDGs in Nigeria is therefore retained.

Sub-hypothesis III: There is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on gender equality and empowerment of women.

The opinion of the respondents on the influence FIFA organized competitions on gender equality and empowerment were assessed in Table 4.4. The mean scores for the items were used here for the test of this hypothesis. The result of the one sample t-test procedure used in the test is summarized in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: One Sample t-test on Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in the Attainment of the MDGs in Nigeria

Variables	N	Mean	S. D.	S. E	t-value	DF	P-value
Gender Equality	276	2.89	0.857	0.052	1.691	275	0.056
Test Mean	276	3.00	0.000	0.000			

(t-critical = 1.96, P > 0.05)

The result of the test reveals that the respondents were of the opinion that FIFA organized competitions has no significant influence on gender equality and empowerment of women for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in the country. This conclusion is drawn from an observed t-value of 1.691 compare with a critical value of 1.96 at the same 275 degree of freedom and the observed significant level for the test is 0.056 (P > 0.05). With these observations, there is no enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis that there is no significant influence of P FIFA organized competitions on gender equality and empowerment of women in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.

Sub-hypothesis IV: There is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on combating HIV/AIDS.

This hypothesis was tested by subjecting the expressed opinions of the respondents mean scores for the items presented in Table 4.5 to a one sample t-test. Table 4.14 shows a summary of the one sample t-test used to establish the significance of the expressed influence of FIFA organized competitions on combating HIV/AIDS in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

Table 4.14: One Sample t-test on Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on Combating HIV/AIDS in the Attainment of MDGs in Nigeria

Variables	N	Mean	S. D.	S. E	t-value	DF	P-value
Combating HIV/AIDS	276	2.89	1.040	0.063	1.749	275	0.081
Test Mean	276	3.00	0.000	0.000			

(t-critical = 1.96, P > 0.05)

The result of the test revealed that the respondents did not agree that the influence of FIFA organized competitions on combating HIV/AIDS towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria is significant. The observed t-value (1.749) is lower than the critical value of 1.96 obtained at the same 275 degree of freedom and at a fixed probability level of 0.05. The significant level obtained in the test is 0.081 (P > 0.05). This means that there is no sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis. The null hypothesis that there is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on combating HIV/AIDS in the attainment of the MDGs is therefore retained.

Sub-Hypothesis V: There is no significant difference between NFF staff; State FA's and MDG's staff on the perceptions of the influence of FIFA organized competitions on the reduction of child mortality.

To test this hypothesis, the mean scores of the different groups on the influence of FIFA organized competitions on the reduction of child mortality examined in Table 4.6 were compared here using the groups as the independent variable. The one way analysis of variance was used for the hypothesis because of the multiple levels of the independent variable. The result is summarized in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15: One-way Analysis on Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on the Reduction of Child Mortality by the Groups

Source	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5.443	2	2.722	2.275	.105
Within Groups	326.589	273	1.196		
Total	332.032	275			

(F-critical at 0.05 = 2: 273 DF)

The result shows that the respondents differed significantly in their opinions of the influence of FIFA organized competitions on the reduction of child mortality of the MDGs. This is indicated with an observed F-value of 2.275 obtained at the 2, 273degree of freedom (DF). The critical value (3.00) is higher than the observed F-value (2.275). The level of significance

observed in the test is 0.105 (P > 0.05). With these observations, there is no enough evidence for rejecting the null hypothesis. The null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between NFF staff, State FA's and MDG's staff on the perceptions of the influence of FIFA organized competitions on the reduction of child mortality is therefore retained.

Sub-Hypothesis VI: There is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on the improvement of maternal health.

The mean scores on the items used for the appraisal of the influence of FIFA organized competitions on the improvement of maternal health in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria are presented in table 4.7 where the opinions of the respondents on the items was assessed. The test of the hypothesis was conducted with the one sample t-test procedure and the result is summarized in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16: One Sample t-test on Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on Improvement of Maternal Health in the Attainment of MDGs in Nigeria

Variables	N	Mean	S. D.	S. E	t-value	DF	P-value
Maternal health	276	2.91	1.123	0.068	1.324	275	0.187
Test Mean	276	3.00	0.000	0.000			

(t-critical = 1.96, P > 0.05)

The table shows that the respondents did not agree that FIFA organized competitions has significant influence on the improvement of maternal health in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals of the country. In the table, the observed t-value for the test is 1.324 obtained at 275 degree of freedom while the critical value is 1.96. The observed level of significance in the test is 0.187 (P > 0.05). With these observations, there is no enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis. The null hypothesis that "there is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on the improvement of maternal health in the attainment of the MDGs" is therefore retained.

Sub-Hypothesis VII: There is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on ensuring environmental sustainability.

The opinions of the respondents on the level of influence of FIFA organized competitions in ensuring environmental sustainability within the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals were assessed in Table 4.8. The test of the hypothesis was conducted using the mean score for the item with the one sample t-test procedure and the result is summarized in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17: One Sample t-test on Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on Ensuring Environmental Sustainability in the Attainment of the MDGs

Variables	N	Mean	S. D.	S. E	t-value	DF	P-value
Environmental Sustainability	276	2.94	0.883	0.053	1.131	275	0.259
Test Mean	276	3.00	0.000	0.000			

(t-critical = 1.96, P > 0.05)

From the observed t-value of 1.131 obtained at 275 degree of freedom and the observed significant level of 0.259 (P > 0.05), the respondents did not agree that FIFA organized competitions has significant influence in ensuring environmental sustainability in the Millennium Development Goals, These observations provide sufficient evidence for retaining the null hypothesis. The null hypothesis that there is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on ensuring environmental sustainability in the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria is therefore retained.

Sub-Hypothesis VIII: There is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on global partnership for development.

The extent of influence of FIFA organized competitions on global partnership for development in the Millennium Development Goals as perceived by the respondents was assessed in Table 4.7. For the test of this hypothesis, the mean scores for the items were subjected to a one sample t-test test and the result is summarized in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18: One Sample t-test on Influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on Global Partnership for Development in the Attainment of the MDGs

Variables	N	Mean	S.D	S.E	t-value	DF	P-value
Global Partnership	276	2.91	0.867	0.052	-1.631	275	0.104
Test Mean	276	3.00	0.000	0.000			

(t-critical = 1.96, P > 0.05)

The result in the table clearly shows that the respondents were of the view that FIFA organized competitions has no significant influence on global partnership for development in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. The observed t-value (1.631) obtained at 275 degree of freedom is lower than the critical value of 1.96 at the same degree of freedom (DF). The observed level of significance in the table is 0.104 (P > 0.05). Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on global partnership for development in the Millennium Development Goals is thus retained.

4.5 Summary of Findings

The findings from the test of the hypotheses in the study were as follows:

i. FIFA organized competitions had no significant influence on the eradication of poverty and hunger in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.

ii. The influence of FIFA organized competitions on meeting the objective of universal primary education of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria was not significant.

iii. FIFA organized competitions had no significant influence in promoting gender equality and women empowerment within the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.

iv. The influence of FIFA organized competitions in areas of combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria within the Millennium Development Goals was not significant.

v. The opinion of NFF, MDG and FA officials on the influence of FIFA organized competitions in reducing child mortality rate among children less than five years of age in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria did not differ significantly.

vi. FIFA organized competitions had no significant influence in the promotion of improved maternal health in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.

vii. FIFA organized competitions have no significant influence in ensuring environmental sustainability for attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.

viii. The influence of FIFA organized competitions on the development of global partnership within the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria was not significant.

4.6 Discussion

This study appraises the influence of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions on the attainment of the millennium development goals in Nigeria. One major null hypothesis and eight null sub-hypotheses were tested in line with the purpose and research questions of the study. In the test of the major hypothesis, the significance of the influence of FIFA organized competitions on the eradication of poverty, hunger, achievement of universal primary education, gender equality, and reduction in child mortality, improvement in maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria was tested. The result reveals that the rated levels of the influence were not statistically significant. The null hypothesis was therefore retained. The finding here is not consistent with Farah, (1996) who pointed out that the sole aim of FIFA organized sports competitions have metamorphosed into FIFA developmental project whose direction as a global powerful organization sprang up

during the period of Dr. Joao Havelange from 1974 to 1998 and that the development saw FIFA organized competitions throughout the world as a social transformer whose economic impact made it a phenomenal force. The finding agrees with Afolabi (2004), who opined that the need for active participation of voluntary agencies in the financing of our education programme are premised upon two factors: these are legal requirements and economic conditions.

In the test of sub-hypothesis I, the significance of the influence of FIFA organized competitions on the eradication of poverty in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria was tested. The result shows that the rating of the influence by the respondents was not significant. The null hypothesis was therefore retained. The finding contradicts the report of the formal Secretary-General of United Nations Organization Kofi Annan (2005) who stated that developing countries are reducing extreme poverty, extending access to primary education and alleviating disease and hunger in many regions of the world, pursuit of targets set in the year-2000 UN Millennium Declaration.

Sub-hypothesis II tested the significance of the influence of FIFA organized competition on achievement of universal primary education in the Millennium Development Goals. The result shows that the influence was not considered to be significant by the respondents. The null hypothesis was therefore retained. The finding is that organized competitions did not provide any enhancement in mobilization for school enrolment and in some cases provide direct aids to prospective pupils. The finding is a reflection of the National Policy on Education (1998), which stipulates that government welcomes the participation of voluntary agencies in the funding of education.

The significance of the influence of FIFA organized competitions on gender equality and empowerment of women in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria was tested in Sub-hypothesis III. The result of the test reveals that the influence was not considered

statistically significant by the respondents. The null hypothesis was therefore retained. The finding here is in line with Preece and Singh (2005), who citing Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation, noted that Empowerment includes giving power for entitlement to people, helping people acquire capabilities or qualifications, establishing structures which enable individuals and groups to have more control over decisions that affect them, and giving voice and skills to access and utilize what they are entitled to

Sub-hypothesis IV tested the significance of influence of FIFA organized competitions in combating HIV/AIDS within the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. The result of the test reveals that the influence was not significant. The null hypothesis was therefore retained. Finding in this regard shows that the activities involved in the organization of FIFA competitions did not adequately address issues of enlightenment of the populace on the control and management of contagious diseases of which HIV/AIDS are major components. By not enlightening the public on the dangers, mode of infections and procedures for reducing infection, the competitions have really helps to reduce incidence of the diseases. In line with this perspective is the postulation of Jeong, (2000) who stated that discrimination is another form of structural violence and results in denying people important rights such as economic opportunities, social and political equality and a sense of autonomy and freedom which in turn implies a gross violation of humanrights and dignity by preventing the attainment of self-fulfilment of the individuals.

Sub-hypothesis V tested for significant difference in opinions of MDGs officials, NFF and FA officials. The result reveals that the NFF officials had a significantly higher rating of the influence of FIFA organized competitions on the reduction of child mortality in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals than their counterparts in MDG and FA. All the groups however did not agree that FIFA organized competitions have significant influence on the reduction of child mortality in the MDGs in Nigeria.

Sub-hypothesis VI tested the significance of the influence of FIFA organized competitions on the improvement of maternal health in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. The result of the test reveals that the influence was not significant. The null hypothesis was therefore retained. The finding here are that improved maternal health result from effective dissemination of information on maternal health during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions which leads to improvement in reproductive health care and reduction of maternal mortality. There is the enhancement of established Health care facilities during the competitions that take care of maternal health which help to reduces maternal and child mortality in the country.

In the test of sub-hypothesis VII, the significance of FIFA organized competitions' influence in ensuring environmental sustainability for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in the country was tested. The result shows that the influence was not perceived to be statistically significant. The null hypothesis was therefore retained. The finding here is that through the activities of the organized competitions, awareness of global warming of the environment is enhanced and activities that leads to environment degradation are reduced by making the games more environmentally friendly which in turn promote a sustainable global environment through effective dissemination of information and promotion of ecosystem based solutions.

The significance of the influence of FIFA organized competitions on global partnership for development enshrined in the Millennium Development Goals was tested in Sub-hypothesis VIII. The result of the test reveals that the influence was not perceived to be significant by the respondents. The null hypothesis was therefore retained. The finding is not consistent with the report of Matheson & Baade, (2004) who stated that hosting FIFA organized games provides the host country the opportunity to showcase to the world her culture, cities, their perceptions and beliefs and that such events create an economic windfall

for the host country through bilateral agreements on trade and other related relationships. The finding is in line with Preuss (2008) who listed a number of objectives South Africa had in mind when planning to host the FIFA organized games which included putting the country on the map, showcasing the region, promoting the political system, creating new trading partners, attracting investment, urban renewal including housing and infrastructure and building a legacy of sport infrastructure which Preuss pointed out was successful since South Africa won the hosting right of Africa Cup of Nations in 2013.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This chapter provides a summary of appraisal of the influence of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions on the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. A structured questionnaire was designed by the researcher questionnaire was validated through face validity and then pilot tested. The tested questionnaire was administered through ex-post factor approach with a stratified random sampling procedure to staff of NFF, MDG and FA. A total of 276 copies were successfully retrieved from the staff of the three Associations. The data collected were analyzed with the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS). IBM version 23. Statistical procedures adopted in the analysis of the data included simple frequencies and percentages, means and standard deviations. The hypotheses were tested with inferential statistics which included one sample t-test and one way analysis of variance. All tests were carried out at the 0.05 probability level of significance.

The study was structured into five chapters. Chapter one is made up of the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study along with research questions and hypotheses. Other aspects of the chapter were basic assumptions, significance of the study and delimitation. In chapter two, the related literatures were reviewed. These included History and development of FIFA, Theoretical Framework, and History of FIFA since Inception, Vision and mission of FIFA, Strategic planning and objectives of FIFA, and Types of FIFA tournaments in World, Africa and Nigeria. Other sub-topics on which related literatures were reviewed were FIFA Organized Competition in Promoting Global Peace, FIFA Organized Competition in Global Knowledge of the Economy, FIFA Competition in the UBE Program in Nigeria, FIFA Organized Competition in the role of Sport and Physical

Education in Achieving Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria, History of MDGS, Meaning of MDGS, The United Nations Eight (8) Millennium Development Goals, Contribution of FIFA to the Millennium Development, empirical studies in in the relevant fields. In chapter three, the methodology used for the study is given while chapter four dwelt on the statistical analysis of the data and chapter five gives the summary of the study. From the analysis of the data and test of the hypotheses, the major findings are summarized as follows:

5.1.1 Summary of Major Findings

Major findings from appraisal of the influence of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions on the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria are:

i. FIFA organized competitions had no significant influence on the eradication of poverty and hunger in Nigeria.
ii. FIFA organized competitions had no major influence in achieving the objective of universal primary education of the Millennium Development Goals
iii. There was no significant influence of FIFA organized competitions on the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment within the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.
iv. The influence of FIFA organized competitions in combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria within the Millennium Development Goals is not significant.
v. The NFF, MDG and FA officials did not differed significantly on the extent of FIFA organized competitions influence in reducing child mortality rate among children less than five years of age.

vi. FIFA organized competitions had no significant influence on the promotion of improved maternal health.

vii. FIFA organized competitions had no significant influence in environmental sustainability.

viii. The FIFA organized competitions had no major influence on the development of global partnership in Nigeria.

5.2 Conclusion

From the findings of this study the following conclusions were drawn;

There is no significant influence of FIFA Organized Competitions on the Eradication of poverty, hunger, achievement of universal primary education, gender equality, and reduction in child mortality, improvement on maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria.

5.3 Implication of the Study and Contribution to Knowledge

A finding from this study reveals that participating in FIFA organized competitions may have numerous advantages to Nigeria who are members. But the organized competitions in Nigeria have not positively influenced the development in Nigeria It reveals that effort should be geared towards the ability of Nigeria to benefits from participating in hosting such competitions with potential economic, health, social, political and environmental sustainability.

5.4 Limitations of the Study

In the course of this study, the researcher faced some challenges which must have in one way or the other negatively affected the reliability and validity of the study. These challenges include:-

i. The freedom of respondents to express their opinions whether valid or not in relation to the requested information. The researcher was not therefore in control of what was expressed and could not be sure of the authenticity or accuracy of such opinions.

ii. The survey was limited to opinion of officials of NFF, MDGs and FA only. This means that finding may not be the general opinion of the public on the issues investigated.

5.5 Recommendations

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

i. The Federal government through the ministry of Sports and Youth development should put in place to ensure that FIFA organized competitions are encouraged in view of their numerous advantages of providing economic opportunities.

ii. There is a need to develop more infrastructural facilities for FIFA organized competitions in the country. This would pave ways for hosting the games and providing for educational opportunities that will arise from training of participants in the games.

iii. In the face of the present prevailing crisis, the Federal Government could exploit FIFA organized competition for promoting peace among ethnic and religious groupings thereby promoting gender equalities through hosting of the games in Nigeria.

iv. The activities involved in the organized competitions could be exploited for the promotion of enlightenment on HIV/AIDS by the respective agencies in Nigeria.

v. The organized competitions could be exploited for the provision of health care facilities and other necessary assistance for reducing child mortality rate among children less than five years of age in the country.

vi. Through the provision of health facilities for the competitors, patronage of the healthcare systems could be encourage to improved maternal health in Nigeria.

vii. The Federal Government could use FIFA organized competitions for enlightenment on environmental sustainability through effective coverage of the activities.

viii. The FIFA organized competitions could be exploited as avenue for development of global partnership with participating countries.

5.7. Suggestions for Further Studies

i. This study appraisal of the influence of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions on the attainment of the millennium development goals in Nigeria using Officials of NFF, MDGs and FA. A similar study should be conducted with a wider survey coverage involving members of the various communities in Nigeria to authenticate the findings.

ii. There is a need to investigate availability and maintenance of infrastructural facilities and equipment for FIFA organized competitions in the country towards hosting of the games.

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APPNDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE ON APPRAISAL OF FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION (FIFA) ORGANIZED COMPETITIONS ON THE ATTAINMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NIGERIA

This questionnaire is for the purpose of carrying out a study for scholarly reason. Information supplied would be treated confidentially and would in no way have any implication for the respondent.

INSTRUCTION: Please tick (√) against each statement in the column provided to express your opinion.

SECTION A: BIO DATA

Gender: (a) Male ☐

(b) Female ☐

Age: (a) 18 – 25years ☐

(b) 26 – 35years ☐

(c) 30 – 35 years ☐

(d) 36 - Above ☐

Marital Status:

(a) Married ☐

(b) Single ☐

(c) Divorced ☐

Highest Educational Qualification

(a) FSLC ☐
(b) WASSCE/NECO ☐
(c) B.A/BSC ☐
(d) PGD ☐
(e) MASTERS ☐
(f) PHD ☐

Respondents/Designation

(a) Board Member ☐
(b) Management Team ☐
(c) Coach ☐
(d) Sports Coordinator ☐
(e) Others, Please Specify……

Years of Experience

(a) 1- 5years ☐
(b) 6 – 10 years ☐
(c) 11 – 15years ☐
(d) 16 and above ☐

SECTION B

In the following sub-section, every statement has five alternatives given in the columns. Please tick (√) the columns against each that best represents your feelings.

KEY:

SA – *Strongly Agree*
A - *Agreed*
UD - *Undecided*
D - *Disagree*
SD - *Strongly Disagre*

SECTION B: Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) Organized Competitions and the Eradication of Poverty and Hunger and Attainment of MDG in Nigeria.

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized sports competitions the poverty in Nigeria could can be eradicated.					
2.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) through its competitions has alleviated the living standard of many nations.					
3.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized sports competitions are only for poverty eradication.					
4.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, many children have become self employed.					
5.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have no economic benefit to Nigeria.					
6.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could help improved Food storage facilities to Nigeria.					
7.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could help eliminate hunger in Nigeria.					
8.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could help promote free trade in and out of Nations.					
9.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, Nigeria as a nation could benefit from High Economic growth.					
10.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have improve Nigeria's International trade.					

SECTION C: Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) Organized Competitions on the Attainment of Universal Primary Education and Attainment of MDG in Nigeria.

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could encourage Nigerian children to go to school.					
2.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) award educational scholarships to sport men and women in Nigeria.					
3.	Sports institutions established by Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) in Nigeria encourage education to at all levels.					
4.	Most renowned sports men and women in Nigeria are discovered from Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) established Sports institutions.					
5.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions in Nigeria has helped to improve the achievement of universal primary education.					
6.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, many children have become literates.					
7.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have contributed to the increase in the enrollment of young people in universal primary education.					
8.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, many young people have enrolled in universal primary education.					
9.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, sports, culture and education has been improved.					
10.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions e-learning has being enhanced.					

SECTION D: Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) Organized Competitions and Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in Nigeria and Attainment of MDG in Nigeria

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organizes competitions that promote gender equality.					
2.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized women competitions are given equal publicity as men competitions					
3.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions for women to bring out the talents in them and encourage them to assume leadership position.					
4.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions enhances women leadership roles in Nigeria.					
5.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions has empowered women in Nigeria					
6.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, Vocational Training Centers have been established for Women in Nigeria.					
7.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions attract donations to help deprived women in Nigeria.					
8.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions has helped women communities in the area of building towards better health in many Nations.					
9.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions help to reduce violence against women in Nigeria.					
10.	Dress code has hindered some women participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions.					

SECTION E: Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) Organized Competitions Assist in Combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria and Attainment of MDG in Nigeria

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized Competitions are used in creating awareness on HIV/AIDS in Nigeria.					
2.	Through the establishment of centres, Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized Competitions are the most effective means of combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria.					
3.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized sports competitions, collaborative effort between host nation and nongovernmental organizations has helped in combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria.					
4.	Due to the camaraderie experienced during the competitions, stigmatization against HIV/AIDS victims is reduced during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) Organized Competitions					
5.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) and MDGs collaborate to combat HIV/AIDS in Nigeria through formulation of programmes.					
6.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, the National response on HIV/AIDS has been prioritized in the Nation.					
7.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions many Nations have teamed up to combat HIV/AIDS.					
8.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions Information on research results on **HIV** and **AIDS** are shared.					
9.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions funds have been raised to support people living with HIV/AIDS.					
10	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, awareness on other related diseases have been created.					

SECTION F: Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) Organized Competitions and Reduction of Child Mortality and Attainment of MDG in Nigeria

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1.	Through dissemination of information during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, child mortality is being reduced.					
2.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions can help improve child health care through dissemination of information.					
3.	Participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions encourages nongovernmental organizations to provide health care services.					
4.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, FIFA's donation of drugs helps in the reduction of child mortality rate					
5.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, positive moral values are inculcated.					
6.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions help implement reduction of risk and/or mitigation measures in serious injury to or death of any child.					
7.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions violence against children has been reduced significantly.					
8.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, National programmes in immunization programme has been expanded					
9.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, family care practices has been improved thereby reducing child mortality rate.					
10.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, nongovernmental organizations has help in providing high-impact health and nutrition interventions.					

SECTION G: Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) Organized Competitions and Improvement of Maternal Health and Attainment of MDG in Nigeria

S/N	STATEMENT	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1.	Women participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competition leads to improved maternal health.					
2.	Through dissemination of information during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, ill health among woman is reduced.					
3.	Through dissemination of information during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, maternal mortality can be eradicated.					
4.	Women participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could improve productive health care.					
5.	Women participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions make them happier in their daily activities.					
6.	Establishment of Health care facilities that take care of maternal health is one of the benefit of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions.					
7.	Good health which is fundamental to the ability of women to realize their full human potential is provided during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions.					
8.	Improve quality of maternal and child health care are put in place in health facilities during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions and this reduces maternal and child mortality.					
9	A benefit of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions is the strengthening and helping to improve emergency obstetric care.					
10.	Through dissemination of information and participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions maternal foundation is laid for prenatal care.					

SECTION H: Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) Organized Competitions and Ensuring Environmental Sustainability and Attainment of MDG in Nigeria

S/N	**STATEMENT**	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions campaign awareness in global warming in the environment can be sustained.					
2.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could enhance the beauty of the environment.					
3.	Through organized Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) competitions, environmental degradation is reduced.					
4.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have no benefit to the environment.					
5.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, condition drilling are laid out for portable water.					
6.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, green initiatives are introduced to make the game environmentally friendly.					
7.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions ensure measures which includes acquiring a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) which leads to Increasing access to improved water and sanitation.					
8.	During Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized sports competitions, environmental hazards are taken into consideration by helping governments to improve technology and hygiene education.					
9.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions promote a sustainable global environment through dissemination of information and promotion of ecosystem based solutions.					
10.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions put in measures for the health and safety of the whole community by helping to build community and household water security.					

SECTION I: Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) Organized Competitions and Global Partnership for Development and Attainment of MDG in Nigeria

S/N	**STATEMENT**	SA	A	UD	D	SD
1.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, global partnership for development can be encouraged.					
2.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions can enhanced the understanding of Global Partnership for development.					
3.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, awareness in global partnership for development can be sustained.					
4.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have no impact on Global Partnership.					
5.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions and Global Partnership, Nigeria can have access to improved technology transfer.					
6.	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions and Global Partnership, Nigeria economy can be improved.					
7.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions ensure measures which lead to world peace through Global Partnership Development.					
8.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions lead to Global Partnership and this ensures cultural integration.					
9.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions promote a sustainable Global Partnership Development through dissemination of information.					
10.	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions through Global Partnership Development help solve deep rooted societal challenges.					

APPENDIX II

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGES OUTPUT

SN	FIFA Organized Competitions on Eradication of Poverty and Hunger and Attainment of MDG	SA		A		U		D		SD		Mean
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized sports competitions the poverty in Nigeria could can be eradicated	70	25.4	43	15.6	23	8.3	65	23.6	75	27.2	2.88
2	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) through its competitions has alleviated the living standard of many nations	75	27.2	40	14.5	25	9.1	83	30.1	53	19.2	3.00
3	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized sports competitions are only for poverty eradication	51	18.5	66	23.9	30	10.9	53	19.2	76	27.5	2.87
4	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, many children have become self employed.	61	22.1	39	14.1	27	9.8	89	32.2	60	21.7	2.83
5	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have no economic benefit to Nigeria	48	17.4	73	26.4	42	15.2	30	10.9	83	30.1	2.90
6	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could help improved Food storage facilities to Nigeria	48	17.4	57	20.7	74	26.8	35	12.7	62	22.5	2.98
7	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could help eliminate hunger in Nigeria.	49	17.8	47	17.0	71	25.7	40	14.5	69	25.0	2.88
8	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could help promote free trade in and out of Nations.	56	20.3	40	14.5	55	19.9	52	18.8	73	26.4	2.83
9	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, Nigeria as a nation could benefit from High Economic growth.	75	27.2	31	11.2	37	13.4	55	19.9	78	28.3	2.89
10	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have improve Nigeria's International trade.	62	22.5	48	17.4	52	18.8	46	16.7	68	24.6	2.96

SN	FIFA organized Competitions on the Attainment of Universal Primary Education and attainment of MDG in Nigeria	SA		A		U		D		SD		Mean
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could encourage Nigerian children to go to school.	70	25.4	47	17.0	34	12.3	54	19.6	71	25.7	2.97
2	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) award educational scholarships to sport men and women in Nigeria.	65	23.6	41	14.9	35	12.7	59	21.4	76	27.5	2.86
3	Sports institutions established by Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) in Nigeria encourage education to at all levels.	67	24.3	36	13.0	38	13.8	54	19.6	81	29.3	2.83
4	Most renowned sports men and women in Nigeria are discovered from Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) established Sports institutions.	70	25.4	43	15.6	31	11.2	56	20.3	76	27.5	2.91
5	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions in Nigeria has helped to improve the achievement of universal primary education.	52	18.8	53	19.2	51	18.5	45	16.3	75	27.2	2.86
6	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, many children have become literates.	56	20.3	49	17.8	46	16.7	50	18.1	75	27.2	2.86
7	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have contributed to the increase in the enrollment of young people in universal primary education.	59	21.4	50	18.1	52	18.8	49	17.8	66	23.9	2.95
8	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, many young people have enrolled in universal primary education.	49	17.8	54	19.6	58	21.0	50	18.1	65	23.6	2.90
9	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, sports, culture and education has been improved.	81	29.3	24	8.7	33	12.0	47	17.0	91	33.0	2.84
10	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions e-learning has being enhanced	52	18.8	54	19.6	56	20.3	38	13.8	76	27.5	2.88

SN	FIFA Organized Competitions and Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in Nigeria and attainment of MDG in Nigeria	SA		A		U		D		SD		Mean
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organizes competitions that promote gender equality.	72	26.1	26	9.4	35	12.7	72	26.1	71	25.7	2.84
2	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized women competitions are given equal publicity as men competitions	57	20.7	49	17.8	36	13.0	68	24.6	66	23.9	2.87
3	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions for women to bring out the talents in them and encourage them to assume leadership position.	78	28.3	27	9.8	34	12.3	59	21.4	78	28.3	2.88
4	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions enhances women leadership roles in Nigeria.	52	18.8	43	15.6	54	19.6	57	20.7	70	25.4	2.82
5	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions has empowered women in Nigeria	67	24.3	49	17.8	43	15.6	50	18.1	67	24.3	3.00
6	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, Vocational Training Centers have been established for Women in Nigeria.	65	23.6	41	14.9	57	20.7	49	17.8	64	23.2	2.98
7	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions attract donations to help deprived women in Nigeria	50	18.1	45	16.3	64	23.2	49	17.8	68	24.6	2.86
8	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions has helped women communities in the area of building towards better health in many Nations.	70	25.4	28	10.1	56	20.3	42	15.2	80	29.0	2.88
9	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions help to reduce violence against women in Nigeria.	67	24.3	37	13.4	46	16.7	65	23.6	61	22.1	2.94
10	Dress code has hindered some women participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions.	60	21.7	33	12.0	55	19.9	61	22.1	67	24.3	2.85

SN	FIFA Organized Competitions assist in Combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria and attainment of MDG in Nigeria	SA		A		U		D		SD		Mean
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized Competitions are used in creating awareness on HIV/AIDS in Nigeria	53	19.2	44	15.9	45	16.3	77	27.9	57	20.7	2.85
2	Through the establishment of centres, Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized Competitions are the most effective means of combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria	48	17.4	43	15.6	67	24.3	42	15.2	76	27.5	2.80
3	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized sports competitions, collaborative effort between host nation and nongovernmental organizations has helped in combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria.	65	23.6	35	12.7	55	19.9	46	16.7	75	27.2	2.89
4	Due to the camaraderie experienced during the competitions, stigmatization against HIV/AIDS victims is reduced during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) Organized Competitions	51	18.5	50	18.1	68	24.6	36	13.0	71	25.7	2.91
5	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) and MDGs collaborate to combat HIV/AIDS in Nigeria through formulation of programmes.	75	27.2	36	13.0	42	15.2	45	16.3	78	28.3	2.95
6	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, the National response on HIV/AIDS has been prioritized in the Nation.	72	26.1	29	10.5	60	21.7	39	14.1	76	27.5	2.93
7	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions many Nations have teamed up to combat HIV/AIDS.	66	23.9	31	11.2	55	19.9	48	17.4	76	27.5	2.87
8	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions Information on research results on HIV and AIDS are shared.	84	30.4	29	10.5	45	16.3	37	13.4	81	29.3	2.99
9	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions funds have been raised to support people living with HIV/AIDS.	70	25.4	29	10.5	46	16.7	55	19.9	76	27.5	2.86
10	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, awareness on other related diseases have been created.	72	26.1	24	8.7	50	18.1	53	19.2	77	27.9	2.86

SN	FIFA Organized Competitions and reduction of child mortality and attainment of MDG in Nigeria	SA		A		U		D		SD		Mean
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1	Through dissemination of information during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, child mortality is being reduced.	57	20.7	44	15.9	45	16.3	65	23.6	65	23.6	2.87
2	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions can help improve child health care through dissemination of information.	91	33.0	18	6.5	41	14.9	45	16.3	81	29.3	2.97
3	Participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions encourages nongovernmental organizations to provide health care services.	78	28.3	28	10.1	48	17.4	45	16.3	77	27.9	2.95
4	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, FIFA's donation of drugs helps in the reduction of child mortality rate	62	22.5	38	13.8	55	19.9	47	17.0	74	26.8	2.88
5	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, positive moral values are inculcated.	77	27.9	27	9.8	54	19.6	49	17.8	69	25.0	2.98
6	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions help implement reduction of risk and/or mitigation measures in serious injury to or death of any child.	59	21.4	39	14.1	68	24.6	45	16.3	65	23.6	2.93
7	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions violence against children has been reduced significantly.	57	20.7	44	15.9	55	19.9	44	15.9	76	27.5	2.86
8	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, National programmes in immunization programme has been expanded	66	23.9	38	13.8	52	18.8	55	19.9	65	23.6	2.95
9	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, family care practices has been improved thereby reducing child mortality rate.	62	22.5	54	19.6	44	15.9	51	18.5	65	23.6	2.99
10	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, nongovernmental organizations has help in providing high-impact health and nutrition interventions.	63	22.8	43	15.6	44	15.9	47	17.0	79	28.6	2.87

SN	FIFA Organized Competitions and improvement of maternal health and attainment of MDG in Nigeria	SA		A		U		D		SD		Mean
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1	Women participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competition leads to improved maternal health.	74	26.8	28	10.1	32	11.6	70	25.4	72	26.1	2.86
2	Through dissemination of information during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, ill health among woman is reduced.	72	26.1	33	12.0	40	14.5	47	17.0	84	30.4	2.86
3	Through dissemination of information during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, maternal mortality can be eradicated	66	23.9	38	13.8	53	19.2	53	19.2	66	23.9	2.95
4	Women participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could improve productive health care	83	30.1	29	10.5	36	13.0	38	13.8	90	32.6	2.92
5	Women participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions make them happier in their daily activities	80	29.0	37	13.4	29	10.5	49	17.8	81	29.3	2.95
6	Establishment of Health care facilities that take care of maternal health is one of the benefit of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions	55	19.9	35	12.7	67	24.3	52	18.8	67	24.3	2.85
7	Good health which is fundamental to the ability of women to realize their full human potential is provided during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions	81	29.3	36	13.0	35	12.7	47	17.0	77	27.9	2.99
8	Improve quality of maternal and child health care are put in place in health facilities during Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions and this reduces maternal and child mortality	55	19.9	32	11.6	76	27.5	48	17.4	65	23.6	2.87
9	A benefit of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions is the strengthening and helping to improve emergency obstetric care	64	23.2	33	12.0	50	18.1	57	20.7	72	26.1	2.86
10	Through dissemination of information and participation in Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions maternal foundation is laid for prenatal care	67	24.3	32	11.6	73	26.4	43	15.6	61	22.1	3.00

SN	FIFA Organized Competitions and ensuring environmental sustainability and attainment of MDG in Nigeria	SA		A		U		D		SD		Mean
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions campaign awareness in global warming in the environment can be sustained	67	24.3	33	12.0	41	14.9	67	24.3	68	24.6	2.87
2	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions could enhance the beauty of the environment	72	26.1	23	8.3	54	19.6	48	17.4	79	28.6	2.86
3	Through organized Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) competitions, environmental degradation is reduced	62	22.5	45	16.3	53	19.2	48	17.4	68	24.6	2.95
4	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have no benefit to the environment	53	19.2	69	25.0	54	19.6	27	9.8	73	26.4	3.01
5	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, condition drilling are laid out for portable water	59	21.4	48	17.4	71	25.7	35	12.7	63	22.8	3.02
6	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, green initiatives are introduced to make the game environmentally friendly.	58	21.0	43	15.6	47	17.0	56	20.3	72	26.1	2.85
7	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions ensure measures which includes acquiring a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) which leads to Increasing access to improved water and sanitation.	71	25.7	36	13.0	51	18.5	46	16.7	72	26.1	2.96
8	During Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized sports competitions, environmental hazards are taken into consideration by helping governments to improve technology and hygiene education.	82	29.7	22	8.0	62	22.5	39	14.1	71	25.7	3.02
9	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions promote a sustainable global environment through dissemination of information and promotion of ecosystem based solutions.	69	25.0	27	9.8	53	19.2	57	20.7	70	25.4	2.88
10	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions put in measures for the health and safety of the whole community by helping to build community and household water security.	67	24.3	38	13.8	64	23.2	39	14.1	68	24.6	2.99

SN	FIFA Organized Competitions and Global Partnership for Development and attainment of MDG in Nigeria	SA		A		U		D		SD		Mean
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, global partnership for development can be encouraged.	80	29.0	40	14.5	24	8.7	67	24.3	65	23.6	3.01
2	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions can enhanced the understanding of Global Partnership for development	89	32.2	10	3.6	29	10.5	74	26.8	74	26.8	2.88
3	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions, awareness in global partnership for development can be sustained	86	31.2	12	4.3	49	17.8	60	21.7	69	25.0	2.95
4	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions have no impact on Global Partnership	49	17.8	62	22.5	67	24.3	36	13.0	62	22.5	3.00
5	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions and Global Partnership, Nigeria can have access to improved technology transfer	77	27.9	20	7.2	37	13.4	79	28.6	63	22.8	2.89
6	Through Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions and Global Partnership, Nigeria economy can be improved	73	26.4	26	9.4	39	14.1	65	23.6	73	26.4	2.86
7	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions ensure measures which lead to world peace through Global Partnership Development.	73	26.4	17	6.2	50	18.1	69	25.0	67	24.3	2.86
8	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions lead to Global Partnership and this ensures cultural integration.	72	26.1	24	8.7	50	18.1	53	19.2	77	27.9	2.86
9	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions promote a sustainable Global Partnership Development through dissemination of information	73	26.4	21	7.6	50	18.1	58	21.0	74	26.8	2.86
10	Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) organized competitions through Global Partnership Development help solve deep rooted societal challenges.	63	22.8	51	18.5	42	15.2	61	22.1	59	21.4	2.99

APPENDIX III

POPULATION FOR THE STUDY

State	Taraba	Bauchi	Kano	Kaduna	Imo	Abia	Ogun	Ondo	River	C/River	Total
MDG	70	97	106	102	103	72	79	80	124	82	915
SFA	72	93	102	111	78	70	79	72	103	75	**855**
NFF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**248**
										TOTAL	**2,018**

NFF,STATE FAS & MDGS OFFICES IN NIGERIA.