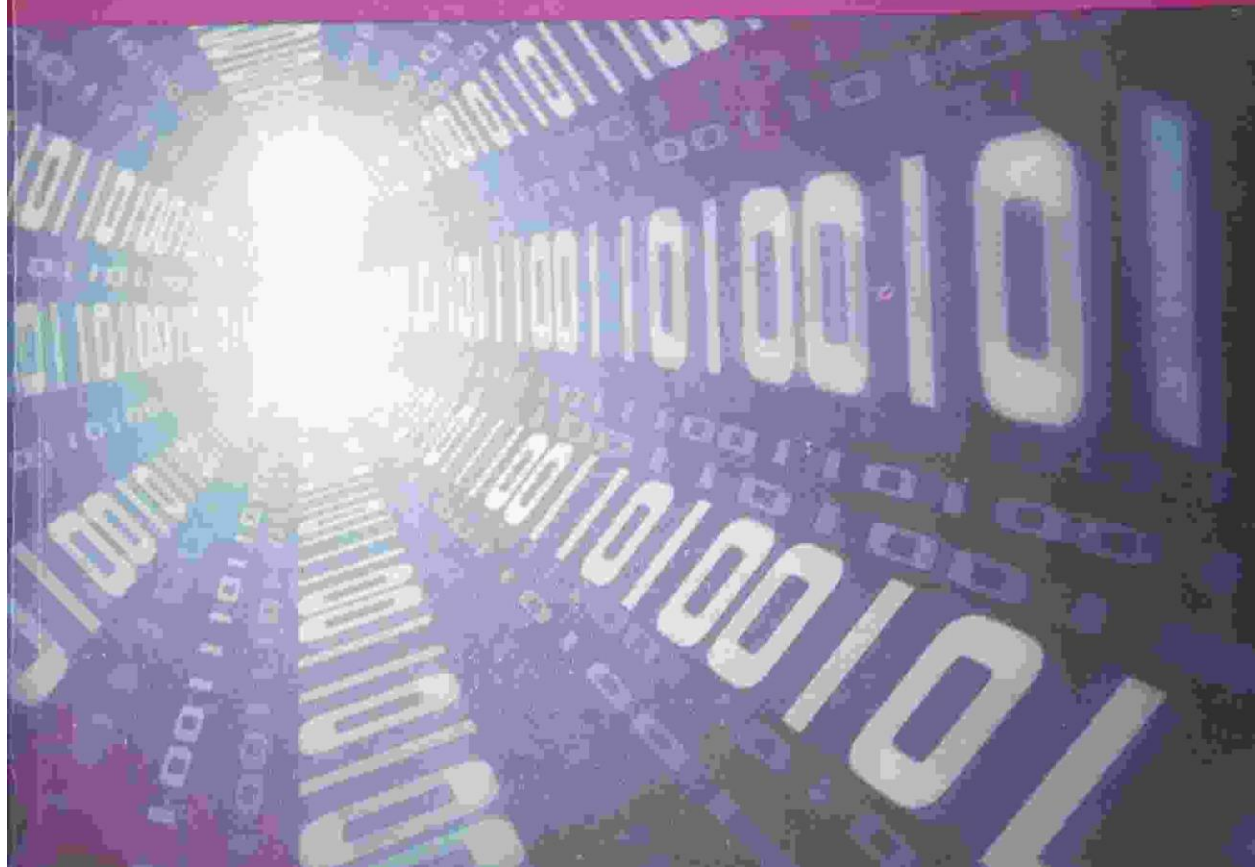


Journal of Peace, Security & Development

ISSN: 2360-9435

Volume 1, No. 4, 2015



Journal of Peace, Security and Development

————— Volume 1, No. 4, 2015 —————



Centre for Peace & Strategic Studies
University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

Published by:
Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies,
University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

© Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies, 2015

ISSN: 2360-9435

All rights reserved:

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form
or by any means, electronic or mechanical including photocopy, recording,
or any information storage and retrieval system,
without the prior permission of the Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies,
University of Ilorin, the copyright owner.

Printed by:
UNILORIN PRESS

CONTENTS

Diversity, Security and Development in Nigeria: A Re-examination of the Language Factor <i>Elisabeth De Campos and Samson Olusola Olatunji</i>	1
Regionalisation and the New Security Challenges in West Africa: A Focus on Initiatives to Combat Human Trafficking (2000-2007) <i>Prof. Amadu Sesay and Dr. Kehinde Olayode</i>	19
Bioterrorism, Public Health and National Security <i>Oludairo O. O., Aiyedun, J. O. Olorunshola I. D.</i>	43
Correlates of Venue Security and Sporting Events at the Kwara State Stadium Complex Ilorin Nigeria <i>Dr. Ibraheem, T.O., Olaoye, A.K., Ojo, V.O. and Ibraheem, M.O.</i>	55
Securing Weapons and Prioritising Health as a Catalyst for Human Security in Nigeria <i>Dr Mahfouz A. Adedimeji</i>	66
Exploring the Treaty of Hudaibiyyah for Effective Peace Negotiation Processes: A Lesson from Nigeria <i>Dr. Adebayo, Rafiu Ibrahim and Dr. Lateju, Fola</i>	82
Re-opening the NEPAD Debate from a Peace Perspective <i>Dr. Jean-Marie Kasonga Mbombo</i>	10
Traditional Institutions as Factors of Political Ascendancy in Kogi State, Nigeria: Implications for Peaceful Co-existence <i>Onile Femi Godwin</i>	11
Media Coverage, Voting Behaviour and the 2015 Presidential Election in Nigeria: A Case Study of the Electorate at the University of Ilorin <i>Fatima I. Abubakre and Olusola O. Oyewo</i>	11
Multi-dimensional Gender-based Violence against Female Refugees in Africa: Agenda For Action <i>Dr. Ruth Abiola Adimula</i>	1
Corruption and National Development in Nigeria: African Traditional Values as a Panacea <i>Meleki, Adeniyi Oluwole Osaji, Olasupo Jacob Ajetomobi, Ph. D and Olumuyiwa Aduralere</i>	1
Female Gender in Post-conflict Governance and Peace-Building in Mano-River Region of West Africa (2000-2010) <i>Dr. Adedoyin Adedayo</i>	2

Journal of Peace, Security and Development

Editor-in-Chief/ Chairman, Editorial Board
Dr Mahfouz A. Adedimeji

Editors

Prof. Amadu Sesay, Dr. Joseph Fayeye

Assistant Editors

Dr Abiola Adimula, Dr J. M. K. Mbombo

Editorial Board

Prof. Isaac O. Albert,	Institute for Peace and Strategic Studies, University of Ibadan, Ibadan
Prof. Alfred Adegoke,	Department of Educational Psychology, University of Ilorin
Prof. Tunde Ajiboye,	Department of French, University of Ilorin
Dr. Nathaniel Danjibo,	Institute for Peace and Strategic Studies, University of Ibadan, Ibadan
Dr. Fatai Aremu,	Department of Political Science, University of Ilorin
Dr. Gbemisola Animasawun,	Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies, University of Ilorin
Dr. Abosede Babatunde,	Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies, University of Ilorin
Dr. Raji Shittu,	Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies, University of Ilorin

Consulting Editors

Prof. Sola Omotola,	Department of Political Science, Redeemers University, Mowe.
Dr. Sherif Folarin,	Covenant University, Ota.
Dr. Adegboyega Karim,	Institute for Security Studies, Abuja

Editorial Advisory Board

Dr. Rickard Lalander,	Department of Political Science, Stockholm University, Sweden.
Prof. Matt Meyer,	Department of Education of the City of New York, USA; Brooklyn NY USA International Peace Research Association
	United Nations NGO/ECOSOC representative.
Prof. Emeritus George Kent,	Department of Political Science, University of Hawai'i Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822 USA.
Unto Vesa	Emeritus Research Fellow, Tampere Peace Research Institute, University of Tampere, Finland TAPRI, 33014
Assist. Prof. Dr. Itur Toksöz	Department of International Relations, Dogus University, Istanbul, Turkey.
Professor Laeed Zaghلامي,	Faculty of Information and Communication Algiers University3, Algiers, Algeria.
Dr. Hendrik Bullens,	fm. Augsburg University -COPE, Conflict/Conversion and Peace Research Unit (COPE) Augsburg University, Germany
Dr. Christina Parker,	Department of Social Development Studies, Renison University College, University of Waterloo, Canada

Journal of Peace, Security and Development

The *Journal of Peace, Security and Development* (JPSD) is published by the Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies (CPSS), University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria. It is dedicated to advancing knowledge, deepening understanding and disseminating research findings in all aspects of peace studies, conflict studies, security studies, strategic studies and development studies.

The journal places no restriction on the scope or dimensions that studies can cover but strongly expects prospective authors to show that their papers have academic and policy implications for peace, security and development in the world, in its microcosm or macrocosm. In essence, the articles of the Journal put issues, directly or indirectly connected with peace, security and development in perspectives in both theoretical and empirical models.

Though efforts will be made by the Editorial Board to ensure that no inaccurate or misleading data, opinion or statement appears in this journal, the data and opinions presented in the articles are the sole responsibility of the contributors concerned. Authors are thus strongly encouraged to duly verify the authenticity of their claims and adequately acknowledge the sources of their information.

Editorial Policy

Contributors should note that only original works are published after a multi-staged blind peer review process. Also, contributors have the responsibility to ensure that all copyrights are secured before submissions and any act of plagiarism discovered leads to the immediate stoppage of the publication process of the article concerned.

Submission of Manuscripts

Manuscripts should be submitted in English. They should be typewritten and double-spaced, with wide margins, using one side of the page only. Authors may submit papers for consideration in two possible ways. They may send the paper to any of the editors. Alternatively, authors should submit two hard copies of their papers, directly to the Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Peace, Security and Development*, Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria. Email: cpssjournal@gmail.com and cpss@unilorin.edu.ng.

Authors may also submit their manuscripts via e-mail, in MS Word. A cover sheet should be provided with the following details: an abstract of not more than 250 words, with a sequence of not more than six key words suitable for indexing and abstracting services; a brief biographical note about each author and each author's areas of specialisation.

Articles are expected to be between 6,000 and 8,000 words. All submissions are treated anonymously and material identifying the author(s) should only appear on the cover page.

Referencing

Manuscripts should conform as much as possible to the referencing guidelines of the recent edition of the American Psychological Association (APA) publication manual of instructions for authors. This involves published works being cited in the text according to the author/date system and listed alphabetically in the reference section at the end of the manuscript. Examples of appropriate format for chapters, articles and books appear below:

Frempong, A. K. D. (2005). "NEPAD and the African Peer Review Mechanism", in I. O. Albert (ed.), *Perspectives on Peace and Conflict in Africa: Essays in Honour of Gen. (Dr) Abdusalami Abubakar*. Ibadan: Peace and Conflict Studies Programme, University of Ibadan.

Okosi-Simbine, A. (2003) "African Conflicts as an Albatross to Development: A Governance Perspective, *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs*, Volume 29, Number 1 and 2.

Turshen, M. and Twagiramariya (1998) *What Women do in Wartime*, London: Zed Books.

Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies

The Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies is the second to provide mainstream training in Peace Studies at Master's and Doctoral levels in Nigeria and the West African sub-region. The pioneer Director of the Centre is the face of Peace Studies in Africa, Professor Olawale Albert, succeeded by Professor F. A. O. Olasehinde-Williams, Dr. Joseph O. Fayeye and Dr. Mahfouz A. Adedimeji, who assumed office in 2013 as the current Director.

The Centre is indebted to Professor Is-haq O. Oloyede (OFR) during whose tenure as Vice-Chancellor the programme took off. His commitment to an intellectually led approach to the pursuit of Peace in a troubled country and world led to the smooth take-off of the programme and its first public convention of a stakeholders forum to pledge to a non-adversarial pursuit of peace and reconciliation from warring communities in Kwara State in 2012, among other laudable Peace initiatives.

Also, worthy of note is the unflinching support of Professor Abdul-Ganiyu Ambali (OON), the current Vice-Chancellor, whose tenure gave birth to this journal, previously known as the *African Journal of Peace and Security*, and other activities of the Centre.

The specific objectives of the Centre are to:

- (1) make the University of Ilorin a global Centre of Excellence for Peace and Security Studies;
- (2) make the University of Ilorin a Centre of Excellence in peace research and documentation;
- (3) train manpower in the field of Peace, Conflict, Security and Strategic Studies;
- (4) provide students with theoretical and practical skills in peace-making, peacebuilding, preventive diplomacy, strategic planning and management; and
- (5) contribute to security strategy and environmental sector management.

Academic Programmes

The Centre offers MA, MPhil and PhD degree courses in Peace and Development Studies as well as MA degree courses in Peace and Security Studies.

Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies

The Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies is the second to provide mainstream training in Peace Studies at Master's and Doctoral levels in Nigeria and the West African sub-region. The pioneer Director of the Centre is the face of Peace Studies in Africa, Professor Olawale Albert, succeeded by Professor F. A. O. Olasehinde-Williams, Dr. Joseph O. Fayeye and Dr. Mahfouz A. Adedimeji, who assumed office in 2013 as the current Director.

The Centre is indebted to Professor Is-haq O. Oloyede (OFR) during whose tenure as Vice-Chancellor the programme took off. His commitment to an intellectually led approach to the pursuit of Peace in a troubled country and world led to the smooth take-off of the programme and its first public convention of a stakeholders forum to pledge to a non-adversarial pursuit of peace and reconciliation from warring communities in Kwara State in 2012, among other laudable Peace initiatives.

Also, worthy of note is the unflinching support of Professor Abdul-Ganiyu Ambali (OON), the current Vice-Chancellor, whose tenure gave birth to this journal, previously known as the *African Journal of Peace and Security*, and other activities of the Centre.

The specific objectives of the Centre are to:

- (1) make the University of Ilorin a global Centre of Excellence for Peace and Security Studies;
- (2) make the University of Ilorin a Centre of Excellence in peace research and documentation;
- (3) train manpower in the field of Peace, Conflict, Security and Strategic Studies;
- (4) provide students with theoretical and practical skills in peace-making, peacebuilding, preventive diplomacy, strategic planning and management; and
- (5) contribute to security strategy and environmental sector management.

Academic Programmes

The Centre offers MA, MPhil and PhD degree courses in Peace and Development Studies as well as MA degree courses in Peace and Security Studies.

MA Peace and Development Studies

This programme is interdisciplinary. It consists of Compulsory and Required courses for each of the specialisations, as well as Elective courses. Each student's course of study is customised to his or her interest.

Students are offered the opportunity of specialising in any of the following three academic areas:

- (1) Governance and Peace (GP)
- (2) Security Studies (SS)
- (3) Peace and Environment (PE).

CFEAT and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Retreat

Towards ensuring that graduands of the Centre are well groomed, the Centre adapted the Community- Based Experience and Services (COBES) of Health Sciences of the University into one of the compulsory courses taught at the Centre - PDS 604 or Practical Skills in Conflict Management. This entails the identification of crisis-prone, post-conflict and negatively peaceful communities where students go to stay for empirical conflict analysis, collation of early warning signs and post-conflict impact assessment or peace building mechanisms depending on the phase of the conflict. This flows from Johan Galtung's description of Peace Studies as comparable to Medical Science which makes use of diagnosis, prognosis and therapy in restoring wellness to ill societies and relationships.

Also, one of the courses taught at the Centre is the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and in honing the skills of our students, a week-long retreat is held outside the Centre where practitioners are brought in to train students and to share experience with them in order to merge theory and practice.

Town-gown Engagements

One of the core activities of the Centre is its constant engagement with critical sectors and stakeholders in the polity across all levels on issues of Governance, Development, Peace and Security sectors. Such engagements have informed the staging of Distinguished Personality Lectures of which two have been presented by His Excellency, Governor Rotimi Amaechi of Rivers State and the Chief Servant of Niger State, His Excellency Governor Muazu Aliyu Babangida.

The Centre also organises Special Public Lectures and commemorates important international activities related to Peace and Development such as the International Peace Day on September 21st each year.

CORRELATES OF VENUE SECURITY AND SPORTING EVENTS AT THE KWARA STATE STADIUM COMPLEX, ILORIN, NIGERIA

IBRAHEEM, T.O (Ph.D), Olaoye, A.K., Ojo, V.O., and Ibraheem, M.O.

Department of Human Kinetics Education, Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin,
Nigeria. infoiot@yahoo.com or ibraheem.to@unilorin.edu.ng. 08033380286

Abstract

This study examined the correlate of venue security and sport event at the Kwara State stadium complex Ilorin, Kwara State. The study focused on credentialing at sports venue, facilities and officiating. The research adopted descriptive survey method. The population for the study was 40, 311 respondents. A total of 557 respondents were sampled. Selection of the respondents was done using the Sample size Table as provided for by the Research Advisors, (2006). The researchers used multi stage sampling procedure to select the respondents. The research instrument used was a researchers' developed Questionnaire. The instrument was validated by three experts. The reliability of the instrument was obtained from the instrument administered on the respondents in Ogbomosho Township stadium using split half method. Spearman-Brown Coefficient was used to determine the reliability of the instrument. The result for the test was 0.81 which shows that the instrument was reliable. The information obtained through the administered Questionnaires and the data collected using inferential statistical analysis of Chi-square (X^2) especially for the hypotheses postulated for the study at 0.05 alpha level. The study found that; significant influence existed between credentialing, facilities sports officiating and sports venue security at Kwara State Stadium with cal.value 67.5 greater than crit. value of 16.92., 56.36 greater than crit.value of 16.92, 164.49 greater than crit.value of 16.92 respectively. It was concluded that Credentialing of both participating athletes as well as administrators during sport competitions will enhance security of sport venues, availability of good sport facilities around sport venues will enhance security of sport venues among others. Based on the findings, it was recommended that credentialing should be made mandatory for both participating athletes as well as sport administrators during sport competitions/championships and facilities should be upgraded so as to cater for security threats from aggrieved fans among others at the Kwara State Stadium Complex

Key words: *Credentialing, Facilities, Officiating.*

Introduction

Sports venues usually have magnitude of audience depending on the category and level of competition. The safety of all stakeholders; athletes, fans,

visiting personalities, sporting dignitaries, officials, media, tourists, organizing committee, volunteers, and local community are to be guaranteed by the host. Estell (2002) explained that it is possible for the sports venues to be filled

to the maximum capacity if adequate security is provided within and outside the facility of the people. Fred (2005) buttressed that sports venue security is unique and different from conventional security because it covers crowd control, safety precaution, evacuation, medical, traffic control, special protection for management, supporters, escort coordination and so on.

The success of any sporting event depends solely on the availability, adequacy and effectiveness of security network put in place to check the identified factors which pose threat to sports venue safety. Often, visiting teams are brutalized; missiles, pebbles, broken bottles, and other dangerous materials are thrown at them and officiating officials and even security personnel are sometimes intimidated by home fans which eventually affect their judgment and in turn lead to insecurity.

Raineri and Earl (2005) asserted that with the increased popularity of sport events, it has led to larger and more diverse attendees thereby making sport venue security and safety a necessary and integral part of the planning process for any sport event. Security at sporting events represents a major concern to event organizers (Lhotsky, 2006). The attendees' safety is of paramount importance and such safety must be a basic tenet of a facility or event venue philosophy to ensure continuous attendance.

It is only going to be possible to have sport venues filled to the maximum capacity when people are convinced of their safety within and outside such facilities. Spectators will not come out in large numbers if their security is not guaranteed and this is why organizers of

sporting events must make sure they work with all those concerned in ensuring that there is adequate security plan for sport venues and events (Estell, 2002).

Over the past decade, thousands of sport loving fans have died amidst rioting, fighting, stampedes, terrorism, as well as structural collapses in stadiums. The minimum estimate of the toll of these disasters since 1945, counts over 1,000 (Lipton, 2005). It is for this reason that security is now a major concern in the organization of sporting events. Security and poor crowd control at many sport venues is behind a spate of sport disasters. Gradually, sport venue security is coming to a head now after many years of neglect and disinterest (Lipton, 2005).

On the 9th of September 1995, Stationery Stores Football Club Lagos, Nigeria was suspended indefinitely owing to the unruly behaviour of her fans which led to the killing of Igeniway George during a challenge cup match between Stationery Stores FC and Rangers International FC of Enugu at Adamasingba Stadium, Ibadan. One hundred and thirty people also died in a stampede at a football match in Accra, Ghana on Wednesday, May 9, 2001 in Africa's worst sporting disaster. It happened after the home team, Accra Hearts of Oak, scored two late goals to beat Asante Kotoko 2-1 (Babalola, 2011).

Credentialing procedures offer the means to identify key personnel within a venue as well as control access. Credentialing options may range from electronic badges to colored shirts worn by volunteers or other groups of people. A credential (unlike a ticket) identifies specific individuals who are allowed access to a venue for a purpose. For example numerical and/or color codes are

used to indicate perimeter access, personnel functions, permission to carry service weapons, etc. Only participating athletes, administrators or security personnel are allowed to wear these tags for easy identification purposes. It should be made mandatory for them to wear these tags at all times during the competition. A credential is only valid for its assigned bearer and must not be given away or transferred to other individuals (Simos, 2015). Access to a venue or zone will only be granted to those wearing the correct credentialing pass. The United States Homeland Security (2006) provided the following measures as being important while considering the use of credentialing as a means of improving sport venue security:

- Event Managers should devise credential systems that indicate areas of access (e.g. utility and mechanical areas, entertainment stage, viewing stand for a parade etc) and purpose of activity on the premises (e.g. concessions, operations, security etc).
- Event Managers should consider color-coding the credentials for easier identification.
- Photo identification badges should be issued to all employees.
- For venues with fixed gates and fences, consider requiring that employees swipe badges before entering the premises.
- The use colored shirts, jackets with emblems, hats, and badges should be encouraged so that personnel with special functions are identifiable not only to the public

but to other personnel working at the venue.

- Record of people who are issued credentials should be maintained.
- Ensure all employees, media members, vendors, and volunteers wear credentials issued by venue management.
- Access control personnel should be properly trained in credential recognition. They should be instructed to deny access to those not displaying the appropriate credentials.

Procedures for reporting and replacing lost or stolen credentials should be developed including denying access to the barcode, if applicable. Credentials should be returned by employees who no longer work at such venues. Individuals who do not return credentials should be identified and those credentials should be deactivated. The consequences of an incident at a sporting event could result in mass casualties and destruction of buildings and infrastructure. Targeting sport venues can negatively affect future attendance at sporting events, subsequently decreasing ticket sales and the demand for airline, travel, tourism, lodging, dining, and recreation services, as experienced after 9/11 (Sauter & Carafano, 2005). Access control and credentialing measures related to technology-based security solutions include electronic scanning of tickets or contact cards capable of capture season ticket holder information (Schwarz, Hall & Shibli, 2010).

Nigerian sporting industry may witness a paradigm shift towards security standards and regulations for sport events,

as proposed by Hall (2006), as it is currently being practised in Britain. The British sporting authorities established and published the *Guide to Safety at Sport Grounds* (1997) to which facilities must adhere for operational acceptance and inclusion in safety certificates.

To effectively secure a sport facility may be very cost-prohibitive. The average college athletic department budget would not lend itself to implementing extreme security measures, such as antiterrorism squads and bioterrorism detection equipment (Pantera, Accorsi, Winter, Gobeille, Griveas, Queen, Insalaco, & Domanoski, 2003). For example, security at the Utah Winter Olympics cost \$300 million and the 2002 Super Bowl in New Orleans \$6 million (Iwata, 2002). Even at the professional level, increased security has received some opposition. The mandatory pat-downs recently implemented by the National Football League have created some controversy for the Tampa Bay Buccaneers who requested that taxpayers absorb the extra \$9,597 per game for security (Snel, 2005).

Sport venue managers face the problem of financing security improvements and may find that the cost of implementing security initiatives diverts investment from more plausible areas, such as new facilities, better coaches, and athlete recruitment. However, it can be argued that good countermeasures and contingency planning can protect sport activities from disruption and financial burden, and ultimately enhance spectator confidence.

Officiating constitutes an important factor to the success of any sporting competition. Mull, Bayleas, Ross, and Jamiesson (1997) elucidated

that officiating is one of the most difficult leadership position in sports. A good official extends his or her influence on the participants without being noticed. To this extent, officiating is an art and official should be confident, has quick reacting time, able to control emotion, be consistent, has integrity and has the knowledge of the rules. Asagba (2004) observed that among the primary stakeholders are the referees whose activities can make or mar sporting aspiration. They are not to make law but to enforce it during the game

Asagba (2004) postulated that poor officiating is one of the leading causes of disruptions; it is in fact dangerous to the overall organization of sport. It follows that when a referee fails to do his job well, the outcome of game may be predictable. Asagba and Ebhojiaye (2004) therefore suggested that referees should attend refresher courses to update their knowledge of any game they are officiating.

Generally, Schwarz, Hall and Shibli (2010) explained that a game day operation plan is necessary which will provide the general administrative, security strategies for game day which include, ticketing policies, ticket samples, seating policies radio communication, Tv broadcast information, stadium staff directory gate designations, parking information, parking maps, parking pass samples, traffic flow information, credential samples, tail-gating policies, severe weather plans and general information policies i.e. admission, prohibited behavior/items, alcohol, cameras, first aid, disability accommodation, guest services, lost and found.

Statement of the problem

Attendees at sports venue have a role to play in the development of sports in any given community because no single individual will feel free to endanger his / her life due to insecurity at sports venue. It is essential to protect the attendees (administrators, athletes, spectator and so on) from unforeseeable risks from other individuals or from the actual facilities itself as every component of the game needs to be properly managed. Fried (2005) & Lyton (2005) observed that attendees at sports events are susceptible to attack or injury which might occur by terrorist's attack, natural disasters, fans violence, extreme weather conditions, non-variability of standard equipment & quality sports facilities and poor officiating among others are threats to sporting events at sports venue. Many of sports loving fans, talented athletes and lots of others have lost their lives as a result of rioting, fighting, stampedes, terrorism as well as structural collapse of facilities at sports venue.

It is noteworthy that, violence erupted in years 2000 and 2014 when Kwara United FC played Lobi Stars FC and Warri Wolves FC respectively. These were caused by the aggrieved fans which eventually led Kwara United FC to relegation from Premier League to professional league 1 as a result of insecurity.

Research Questions

The following research questions were answered:

1. Will credentialing at sports venue promote sports venue security at Kwara State Stadium?
2. Do facilities have any influence on the safety of attendees at sports venues?
3. Will officiating have any influence on sports venue security at Kwara State Stadium?

Hypotheses

The following research hypotheses were postulated for the study.

1. Credentialing at sports venue will not have any significance influence on sports venue security at Kwara State Stadium.
2. Facilities will not have any significance influence on sports venue security at Kwara State Stadium
3. Officiating will not have any significance influence on sports venue security at Kwara State Stadium.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to examine if credentialing of sports venue, facilities and officiating will have influence on sports venue security in the Kwara State Stadium complex, Ilorin.

Significance of the study

The study examined correlate of venue security and sport event at the Kwara State Stadium complex, Ilorin. The researchers recommendations offered in

this study would enhance sports venue security in the Kwara State Stadium Complex, Ilorin.

Methodology

The study is a descriptive research survey design. The population for this study consisted of the spectators, athletes, sport administrators, as well as uniformed security personnel in the Kwara States Stadium Complex Ilorin. The population for the study was 40,311 respondents from the Kwara State Stadium Complex Ilorin. A total of 557 respondents were sampled to represent the population for the study. The researchers used multi stage sampling procedure to select the respondents for his subject selection. At stage I, Purposive sampling technique was used to select the Kwara State Stadium Complex Ilorin. At stage II, Stratified sampling technique was used to select the Spectators, Administrators, Athletes and Security Personnel while for Stage III, Simple Random sampling technique was used to select the 557 respondents used for the study. A total of 381 Spectators were selected from the total available seat of 40,100, 44 Administrators were selected from the total available 50 Administrators 49 Athletes were selected from the 50 registered Athletes in the Kwara State Stadium Complex and 83 Security Operatives were selected from the 105 Security Personnel made available on an event day scenario in the Kwara State Stadium Complex. Selection of the respondents was done using the Sample size Table as provided for by the Research Advisors, 2006.

The research instrument for this study was researcher's developed

Questionnaire to elicit relevant information pertaining to the variable being measured. The researcher Questionnaire consisted of three sections; Section "A" obtained information on demographic data, Section "B" consisted checklist on the security items available in the Kwara state stadium while Section "C" include specific items on the postulated hypotheses. The research instrument for this study was validated by four experts in the Department of Human Kinetics Education. Reliability of the instrument was established by the result of split half methodology. The questionnaire was administered to the respondents and the test was randomly divided into two parts to compare the results. This was done using an even-odd approach. Each half of the test had approximately the same number of questions. Each half of the test for every respondent was scored and recorded in the excel cells of the spreadsheet for determining reliability using the split half method provided by the Department of Oregon Education in March 2010 and the reliability coefficient was automatically calculated. Spearman-Brown Coefficient was used to determine the reliability of instrument. The result for the test was 0.81 which shows that the instrument was reliable.

The researchers administered the Questionnaire to the respondents. Administration of the questionnaire was done during 2015 Nigeria premier league match between Kwara United FC and 3SC FC of Ibadan. The information obtained through the administered Questionnaires and the data collected using inferential statistical analysis of Chi-square (X^2) to test the hypotheses postulated for the study at 0.05 alpha level.

Results**Table 1: Check list for stadium security consideration.**
Tick appropriate option as applicable to you

NS	ITEMS	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
1	There is pre-event training programme for all event staff	10	18	72
2	The surrounding is ensured free of dangerous materials	8	28	64
3	All security personnel are co-ordinated	9	12	79
4	Event place is locked before the event	11	21	68
5	Identity cards are issued for all security personnel	16	25	59
6	Sales of ticket controlled	81	10	9
7	Ticket secured to avoid fake	78	6	16
8	Gate designation is appropriate	67	20	13
9	Enough personnel designated	64	19	17
10	Bomb-sniffing dogs available	59	31	10
11	Undercover surveillance personnel available	62	24	14
12	CCTV cameras installed	73	17	10
13	Portable biological detection equipment available	83	12	5
14	Period broadcast detailing security practices available	72	19	9
15	Electronic scanning of ticket utilized	61	29	10
16	There is prohibition of re-entry by spectators	55	32	13
17	Carry-in and backpacks are banned	77	15	8
18	Emergency health services available for all	69	29	11
19	One crowd observer for every 250 spectators available	61	32	7

(Adopted from Schwarz, Hall & Shibli, 2010)

It is revealed from the responses indicated by the respondents on the check list that it was only items 1-4 that had "moderate" responses, the responses from items 5-20 indicated outright "low" responses from the spectators indicating generally that security at Kwara State stadium is nothing to write home about.

Table 2: Contingency and Chi-square table on Credentialing at Sport Venue Security in Kwara State Stadium Complex

Item	SA	A	D	SD	N	df	Cal. X^2	Crit.V	Decision
Accreditations are done before the commencement of sport championship to forestall insecurity in sport venue in	124	262	99	72	557				
Wearing of identification tags are mandatory for all officials and competing athletes during competitions	133	252	93	79	557	9	67.5	16.92	Ho Rejected
All participating athletes and officials have their names registered on the competition's data base for easy identification	135	248	108	66	557				
Adequate signages are provided for easy crowd control and management.	77	244	182	54	557				
Total	469	1006	482	271	2228				

 $P < 0.05$

Table 1 revealed that the calculated chi-square (X^2) value of 67.5 is higher than the critical value of 16.92 at 0.05 level of significance and degree of freedom (df) of 9. Therefore the hypothesis was rejected. Credentialing will significantly promote security at sport venues in the Kwara State Stadium Complex.

Table 3: Contingency and Chi-square Table on Availability of Facilities and sports venue security in Kwara State Stadium Complex

Item	SA	A	D	SD	N	df	Cal. X^2	Crit. V	Decision
Public Address systems are strategically located at the sport venue for easy dissemination of information in case of emergencies.	127	254	102	74	557	9	56.36	16.92	Ho Rejected
Poor state of sport facilities can lead to fan/spectator violence.	74	261	133	89	557				
Facilities provide safety instructions to crowd around sport venues in my School	158	258	78	63	557				
Restrooms around sport venues in my school are large enough to handle Crowds	101	250	125	81	557				
Total	460	1023	438	307	2228				

$P < 0.05$

Table 2 revealed that the calculated chi-square (X^2) value of 56.36 is higher than the critical value of 16.92 at 0.05 level of significance and degree of freedom (df) of 9. Therefore the hypothesis was rejected. Consequent to the rejected hypothesis, availability of security personnel will not pose any threat to the security at sport venues in the Kwara State Stadium Complex.

Table 4: Contingency and Chi-square Table on Officiating and Sport Venues in Kwara State Stadium Complex

Item	SA	A	D	SD	N	df	Cal. X^2	Crit. V	Decision
Officiating is very important in any sports meet.	79	243	186	49	557				
officiating can pose security threats.	181	246	84	46	557	9	164.49	16.92	Ho Rejected
Personality of the officiating officials determines their efficiency	76	249	178	54	557				
Decision taking by the officiating officials should be the final	80	180	239	58	557				
Total	416	918	687	207	2228				

$P < 0.05$

Table 3 revealed that the calculated chi-square (X^2) value of 164.49 is higher than the critical value of 16.92 at 0.05 level of significance and degree of freedom (df) of 9. Therefore the hypothesis was rejected. Officiating will have influence on security at sport venues in the Kwara State Stadium Complex.

Discussion of findings

Hypothesis one (Table 1) which stated that credentialing at sport venues will not significantly promote security at such sport venues was rejected (Cal. Val

$X^2 = 67.5 > 0.05$). Consequent to the rejected hypothesis, credentialing will significantly promote security at sport venues in the Kwara State Stadium Complex.

Result of the finding buttresses the claim of Lipton (2005) that one good way of improving safety and security around and within sport venues is by ensuring that both participating athletes as well as sport officials all wear visible identification tags at all times for easy identification purpose. Fried (2005) also supports this finding that technological security measures, such as CCTV, Photo phone, and Face Track should be used to identify fans, run database searches, and send images to security personnel on the ground in case of a breach in security arrangement.

Hypothesis two (Table 2) which stated that sport facilities in good condition will have negative influence on the safety of such sport venue was rejected (Cal. Val $X^2 = 164.49 > 0.05$). Consequent to the rejected hypothesis, good sport facilities will not have any negative influence on security at sport venues in the Kwara State Stadium Complex.

Result of the finding buttresses the claims of Baker, Connaughton, Zhang, and Spengler (2007); Cunningham, (2007) and Phillips, (2006) who reported that it has been documented that some facilities are lacking in terms of staff training related to facility insecurity and maintenance and as a result steps should be taken towards ensuring sport facilities are designed in an environmentally friendly pattern and that effective maintenance culture should be adopted to ensure that they are at their best states always. Upton (2004) also supported this finding that it is essential to protect the attendees from unforeseeable risk of harm from other individuals or from the actual facility itself as every component of the

game or event from the design of the stadium or area to the game itself needs to be managed well.

Hypothesis Three (Table 3) which stated that officiating will not have any significance influence to the security of sport venues was rejected (Cal. Val $X^2 = 56.36 > 0.05$). Consequently to the rejected hypothesis, officiating to the security at sport venues in the Kwara State Stadium Complex. Result of the finding buttresses the claim of Asagba (2004) who was postulated that poor officiating was one of the leading causes of disruptions; it is in fact dangerous to the overall organization of sport. It there follows that when a referee fails to do his job well, the outcome of the game may be predictable.

Conclusion

The following conclusions were drawn from the study:

1. Credentialing of both participating athletes as well as administrators during sport competitions will enhance security of sport venues.
2. Availability of good sport facilities around sport venues will enhance security of sport venues.
3. Officiating determined sports venue security.

Recommendations

On the basis of these findings, the following recommendations were made:

1. Credentialing should be made mandatory for both participating athletes as well as sport administrators during sport

competitions/championships within the Kwara State Stadium Complex

2. Facilities should be upgraded to meet international standards to cater for security threats from the aggrieved fans.
3. Officiating officials should be exposed to refresher courses in and outside of the country to update their knowledge.

References

- Asagba, B. O. & Ebhojaye (2004) knowledge of fairplay and its influence among Nigerian Elites soccer players. *West African Journal of Physical and Health Education*. 8,. 4-11.
- Asagba, B. O. (2004) Perceived problems militating against the performance of the Nigerian Elites referees. *Journal of the Nigeria Association for Physical, Health Education Recreation, Sports and Dance*. Oyo State Chapter. 131-139.
Available:<http://www.thesportjournal.org/article/best-practices-game-day-security-athletic-amp-sport>
- Babalola, S.A. (2011). Influence of the Nigeria Premier League on the Development of Soccer in Nigeria. "Unpublished Masters Dissertation". Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
- Baker, T. A.,Connaughton, D. P., Zhang, J. J.,& Spengler, J. O. (2007). Perceived risk of terrorism and related risk management practices of NCAA Division 1Afootball stadium managers, *Journal of Legal Aspects of Sport*, 17, 27-51
- Estell, L. (2002). A banner year for stadiums? Security concerns could put an end to sports violence.
- Fried, G. (2005). *Managing sport facilities*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics. New York
- <http://usatoday.com/money/general/2002/03/18/stadiums-security.htm>.
- Hall, S. (2006, Fall). Effective security management of university sport venues. *The SportJournal*,9(4), 1-10.
- Iwata, E. (2002). Stadium security gets serious. *USATODAY.com*. Retrieved
- J., & Domanoski, B. (2003). Best practices for game day security at athletic & sport venues. *The Sport Journal*, 6 (4). [On-Line].
- Lhotsky, G.J. (2006). An analysis of risk management at NCAA Division I-A football Likely Toll. *New York Times*, Section A, Page 1, Column 2.
- Lipton, E. (2005, March 16). U.S. report lists possibilities for terrorist attacks and likely toll. *New York Times*, Section A, Page 1, Column 2
- Mull, R.F., Bayless, K.G, Ross, C.M., & Jamiesson, L.M. (1997) *Recreational Sports Management*. 3rd Ed. Athletic Institute. New York.
- Occupational Health and Safety Australia*, 21(3): 205-215.
- Pantera, M.J. III, Accorsi, R., winter, C., Gobeille, R., Griveas, S., Queen, D., Insalaco, J.,& Domanoski, B. (2003). Best practices for Game Day Security at Athletic&SportVenues. *The Sport*

competitions/championships within the Kwara State Stadium Complex

2. Facilities should be upgraded to meet international standards to cater for security threats from the aggrieved fans.
3. Officiating officials should be exposed to refresher courses in and outside of the country to update their knowledge.

References

- Asagba, B. O. & Ebhojaye (2004) knowledge of fairplay and its influence among Nigerian Elites soccer players. *West African Journal of Physical and Health Education*. 8,. 4-11.
- Asagba, B. O. (2004) Perceived problems militating against the performance of the Nigerian Elites referees. *Journal of the Nigeria Association for Physical, Health Education Recreation, Sports and Dance*. Oyo State Chapter. 131-139.
Available:<http://www.thesportjournal.org/article/best-practices-game-day-security-athletic-amp-sport>
- Babalola, S.A. (2011). Influence of the Nigeria Premier League on the Development of Soccer in Nigeria. "Unpublished Masters Dissertation". Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
- Baker, T. A.,Connaughton, D. P., Zhang, J. J.,& Spengler, J. O. (2007). Perceived risk of terrorism and related risk management practices of NCAA Division 1Afootball stadium managers, *Journal of Legal Aspects of Sport*, 17, 27-51
- Estell, L. (2002). A banner year for stadiums? Security concerns could put an end to sports violence.
- Fried, G. (2005). *Managing sport facilities*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics. New York
- <http://usatoday.com/money/general/2002/03/18/stadiums-security.htm>.
- Hall, S. (2006, Fall). Effective security management of university sport venues. *The SportJournal*,9(4), 1-10.
- Iwata, E. (2002). Stadium security gets serious. *USATODAY.com*. Retrieved
- J., & Domanoski, B. (2003). Best practices for game day security at athletic & sport venues. *The Sport Journal*, 6 (4). [On-Line].
- Lhotsky, G.J. (2006). An analysis of risk management at NCAA Division I-A football Likely Toll. *New York Times*, Section A, Page 1, Column 2.
- Lipton, E. (2005, March 16). U.S. report lists possibilities for terrorist attacks and likely toll. *New York Times*, Section A, Page 1, Column 2
- Mull, R.F., Bayless, K.G, Ross, C.M., & Jamiesson, L.M. (1997) *Recreational Sports Management*. 3rd Ed. Athletic Institute. New York.
- Occupational Health and Safety Australia*, 21(3): 205-215.
- Pantera, M.J. III, Accorsi, R., winter, C., Gobeille, R., Griveas, S., Queen, D., Insalaco, J.,& Domanoski, B. (2003). Best practices for Game Day Security at Athletic&SportVenues. *The Sport*