

**ADMINISTRATIVE AND SOCIOLOGICAL VARIABLES AS
CORRELATES OF ATHLETES' PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA
SCHOOL SPORTS FEDERATION IN NORTH-CENTRAL
STATES, NIGERIA**

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN
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ADMINISTRATION)**

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JULY, 2020

DECLARATION

I FALAYE, Elijah Kayode with Matric No. 02/250A040 hereby declare that this thesis entitled “Administrative and Sociological Variables as Correlates of Athletes Performance in Nigeria School Sports Federation in North-Central States, Nigeria” is a record of my research work. It has neither been presented nor accepted in any previous application for a higher degree. All sources of information have been specifically acknowledged.

In addition, this research work has been ethically approved by the University Ethical Review Committee and tested for anti-plagiarism screening within the Department.

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this thesis titled “Administrative and Sociological Variables as Correlates of Athletes Performance in Nigeria School Sports Federation in North-Central States, Nigeria” was conducted by FALAYE, Elijah Kayode (02/250A040) and had been read and approved as meeting part of the requirements for the award of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) Degree in Human Kinetics Education.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God Almighty the Saviour of my soul.

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ABSTRACT

The Administration of Nigeria School Sports Federation (NSSF) is one of the Sports Association created by the government to cater for grassroots sports development for better performance of young athletes at secondary school level. However, the decline in the performance of athletes is worrisome to the coaches and administrators. This study examined administrative and sociological variables as correlates of athletes performance in Nigeria School Sports Federation in North-Central States, Nigeria. The objectives of the study were to: (i) determine the relationship between parental influence and athletes performance in NSSF competition; (ii) ascertain the relationship between cultural belief and athletes performance in NSSF competition; (iii) examine the relationship between weather condition and athletes performance in NSSF competition (iv) determine the relationship between leadership style and athletes performance in NSSF competition; (v) determine the relationship between funding and athletes performance in NSSF competition; and (vi) examine the relationship between coaching style and athletes performance in NSSF competition in the study area.

Descriptive design of correlation type was adopted for the study. The population for the study comprised 756 which included sports officers, coaches and NSSF coordinators. The sample comprised 585 respondents which was selected thus, purposive sampling technique was used to select all the 37 NSSF states coordinators and 14 coaches while proportionate random sampling techniques was used to select 534 sports officers. Validated researcher designed structured questionnaire which was tested for reliability with a reliability coefficient of 0.80 was used for data collection. Pearson Product Moment Correlation statistical tool were used for data analysis at 0.05 alpha level.

The findings of the study were that:

- (i) there was a significant relationship between parental influence and athletes performance in NSSF competition with (r-value = 0.263, $p < 0.05$);
- (ii) there was a significant relationship between cultural belief and athletes performance in NSSF competition with (r-value = 0.221, $p < 0.05$);
- (iii) there was a significant relationship between weather condition and athletes performance in NSSF competition with (r-value = 0.281, $p < 0.05$);
- (iv) there was a significant relationship between leadership style and athletes performance in NSSF competition with (r-value = 0.218, $p < 0.05$);
- (v) there was a significant relationship between funding and athletes performance in NSSF competition with (r-value = 0.245, $p < 0.05$); and
- (vi) there was a significant relationship between coaching style and athletes performance in NSSF competition with (r-value = 0.294, $p < 0.05$).

The study concluded that sports officers, coaches and NSSF coordinators contributed to brilliant performance of athletes in Nigeria school sports federation in North-central states Nigeria. The implication is that sports officers, NSSF coordinators and coaches play critical roles in achieving excellent performance of athletes in school sports competition. The study recommended that NSSF coordinators and sports officers in North-Central States should provide facilities and increase funding of school sports competition to improve athletes' performance.

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CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

School sports is a complementary phase of sports development that is designed to cater for young athletes within the four walls of secondary school. However, the performance of school athletes at this level can only be measured through their participation in sports as well as their attitude and parental influence. Mgbor and Obiyemi (2001) submitted that school sports is an integral part of general education which contributes to the intellectual growth and development of the youth. It enhances the physical, social, emotional and cognitive development of youths. Active sports participation by students play an important role in students' maintenance of physical well-being, health and academic excellence. In addition, it helps in re-shaping the life of youth for a better future. School sport is an institutionalized competition that involves vigorous physical exertion or the use of relative complex physical skills by individual whose participation is motivated by a combination of intrinsic satisfaction associated with the activity itself and external rewards which can be earned through athletic performance (Orunaboka & Ihekweme, 2011).

Orunaboka and Nathan (2017) observed that sports play prominent role in the life of a nation both economically or politically. The successful organization and administration of a sports programme in any school is an indication of a nation's human potentials and effective management of such potentials in term of organizing competition to discover talents among school children. In Nigeria with a population of over 150 million people, there is no doubt that there are gifted young men and women in the area of sports compared to countries of the world. Jain (2015) stressed that the discovery of talented young athletes and development of athletes from school sports programmes in Nigeria have not reached its peak. This is as a result of the

challenges confronting the nation. These ranges from socio-economic, psychological and gender related problems. school sports programme is designed in such away that opportunities are provided for secondary school athletes to participate in various sporting activities which provide a wide range of abilities to perform excellently.

Adesoye (2012) affirmed that a desirable sports programme can be effectively managed or implemented in our schools and other establishment, if the funds released in running the affairs of sports are well-managed by the sports administrators. However sports administrators in the organization of school sports programmes in North Central States Nigeria are, school principals, N.S.S.F coordinators, coaches, sports officers, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Education, Sports Council and Members of Sports Committees. Ajadi, Babadare, Ibraheem and Adesoye (2014) pointed out that performance is usually regarded as an aggregation of individual result such as performance over a month or season of competition as opposed to single or isolated activity. Athletes performance included assessment of a particular result. The performance of any athlete depends largely on the type of motivational measure put in place by sports manager and sport facilities available for training within a period of time. sports performance of an athlete can be measured through the outcome of result obtained in a competition or the amount of medal won in a tournament either by a team or by a single athlete while performance in sports is the higher level attained or the peak of an athlete as a result of his/her degree of training. Also winning is an important aspect of sports and can be kept in perspective when athletes recognizes that the process of striving to win can bring out the best in their performance, commitment in addition to their moral development due to effective sports management functions (Dorfman 2005, Joy & Okou 2018).

Abubakar, Umar, Akitoye & Cham (2018) sociological variables such as age, gender, ordinal position, parents, sports values, belief of people towards sports, location of students hall, sports facilities and equipment, provision of accommodation for students especially during competition, provision of adequate sports outfits and mode of dressing often determine athletes performance in school sports competitions. Furthermore, family, socio-economic background of the parents, age, religion, gender, geographical factors such as river-rine area, ethnicity social stratification and other social factors are factors that encourage children to participate in sports parents shape the behaviour of the young one's in relation to their social goals as well as the overall climate of sporting child especially in competitive environment such as sports center in school environment (Parkings, 2017). The Nigeria School Sports Federation (NSSF) is a body that was set up by the Federal Government in 1976 under the supervision of both the National Sports Commission and Federal Ministry of Education. The federation comprises of representatives of participating schools, National Sports Commission, Ministry of Education, Sports Councils, Ministry of Sports, Association of Sports Officers (ASSPO) and school management boards. This body was saddle with the responsibility of organizing different sports festivals involving categories of secondary school education in the country (Ojeme, 2002). Secondary schools sports competition started in 1933 and it was called Hussey shield. The maiden edition took place in Kano in 1934.

Ibrahim (2013) observed that the Nigeria School Sports Federation is charged with the responsibility of organizing and administering sports at primary and post primary institutions (Basic and secondary) in Nigeria. The body is also an affiliate of the International School Sports Federation (ISF) with its secretariat in Belgium. Ibrahim (2013) pointed out that from 1998 to 2008 N.S.S.F held national secondary and primary schools competitions as separate games. In

2008 the different games were merged and the fusion gave birth to the first National School Sports Festival tagged “Lagos 2008”. Events held in three categories, primary (under 12), junior secondary (under-15) and senior secondary (under 17). Since then the festival has become an annual gathering of young athletes, providing a platform for school boys and girls to show-case their talent and blossom across class. Through the support and sponsor of the host state government the National School Sports Festival was held from 2008 to 2012.

However, it is observed that, the decline in athletes performance among the states in the North central geo-political zone of Nigeria in annual all secondary schools milo basketball championship and National Shell Football Competition in the last 5 years may be linked to ineffective sports management functions by the N.S.S.F state coordinators in term of discharging their responsibility by providing the needs of this young athletes.

The decline in the athletes performance in the last five years can be linked to both administrative and sociological variables such as parental influence because parents plays a significant role in determine the level of participation of students in sports, they also determined whether a students should travel with a team from one state to another academic performance of students and socio-cultural belief are also factors that served as hindrances to poor performance of athletes in both Milo basketball championship and shell football competition because, the cultural belief of parents on their ward is that when they participate fully in sports, it will divide their attention or loss of concentration in their academics and as such an athletes who has been registered to represent the school and the state in this championship will not be allow to ravel with the team for competition. The administrative aspect of this has to do with poor management strategies put in place by the state coordinators of N.S.S.F. officials in term of provision of funds and other logistics for these young athletes when preparing for a tournaments, insufficient fund

given to these athletes as feeding allowances poor accommodation and other incentives to motivate these athletes often have negative influence on their performance.

Lack of sports facilities to trained these athletes when preparing for this championship often determine their performance. For instance, a team that is training with outdoor facilities in basketball event and on getting to competition proper, they are to play their matches in indoor sports hall. This is one of the reasons why Kogi team usually perform below expectation in milo basketball championship and these help Kwara team and Abuja FCT in 2016. Edition when they took 1st and 2nd position in that year. Also coaching style often determined their level of performance in these tournament, this contributed to consistence of team from Niger and Benue because state coaches were assign to trained this young athletes from the inception of preparation to the major tournament unlike Kwara, Kogi and Plateau who often change their coaches from time to time and these often hindered their performance in these age grade competition. All these factors as observed by the researcher serve as hindrances to athletes performance in both Milo Basketball Championship and Shell Football Competition coordinated by the N.S.S.F. among secondary school students in Nigeria.

Dorfman (2005) pointed out that, a secondary school athlete that is aiming at attaining best performance especially during competition must learn how to keep calm and be composed. Situations have unveiled that often, time athletes become nervous or getting too excited before or during competitions in annual Milo basketball championship and NNPC/Shell football cup involving secondary schools in North central zone, such that an athletes often lost concentration which may adversely affect the performance of the teams. In 2014 zonal conference of milo basketball championship held at four centers, Kogi teams were eliminated at the group stage, Niger teams took 1st position, Kwara team took 3rd position, Abuja took 4th position, Benue

took 2nd position, Plateau teams were eliminated in the group stage while Nasarawa teams were also eliminated at the group stage.

Statement of the Problem

It is observed that parents play a significant role in determining the athletes performance in school sports competition. This is because, if parents do not allow or support their children to participate in sports in school it would affect their participation, one of the key players in the team of Kwara contingents that represent the state at the 19th edition of Nestle Milo basketball championship, Western conference held at Akure, township stadium. The mother insisted that the boy should not travel with the team to Akure because, she felt that the road to Akure is not safe. This young player is energetic, prolific and motivator to his colleagues in the team. His absence in the team contributed to poor performance of the team in the tournament. At the end, Kwara team took 4th position. Similar incident occurred in the camp of Kogi when coach of the team narrated their side of the story as regards the absence of two of their key players in the team. He lamented that, the parents of these two boys denied them from travelling with the team to Akure for the championship due to their poor academic performance. This lead to poor performance of the team in the tournament. It is also observed that over the years there is always a communication gap between the N.S.S.F state coordinators and the sports officers or coaches as regards effective planning and coordination of the representing teams at the national level. This sometimes may have negative effect on the athletes performance in the above mentioned competitions. It has been found that some of these state coordinators do not want to pay experts that can train athletes for proper preparation for tournaments which will enhance athletes performance in competitions.

Furthermore, it was observed that no school from Kogi, Nasarawa, Plateau, Kwara either boys or girls have qualified for national finals from the zonal stage play off in the previous organized editions of both Milo basketball championship and NNPC Shell Football Cup due to socio-cultural belief of people towards sports in some areas such as parental influence, weather condition, culture and academic performance. (N.S.S.F 2017). The decline in athletes performance in annual all secondary school Milo basketball and Shell football competition may be linked to ineffective planning and coordination among state coordinators of N.S.S.F, sports officers and coaches which often result in their poor outing in the last five years of the tournament. Therefore, it is imperative for the researcher to investigate the administrative and sociological variables as correlates of athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation organized competitions in the north central zones, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions were raised to guide the study.

1. What are the attitudes of parents to students participation in Nigeria school sports federation competitions?
2. What are the social and cultural factors affecting students participation in Nigeria school sports federation competitions?
3. What are the administrative challenges faced by athletes in North Central Zones of Nigeria when participating in Nigeria school sports federation competitions?
4. What has been the performance of schools in North Central Zone in Nigeria school sports federation over the last five (5) years?

5. What are the factors attributable to these level(s) of performance by athletes in the North Central Zone in Nigeria school sports competitions?
6. How can these challenges be over come when participating in Nigeria school sports federation competitions?
7. What are the motivational factors of athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central States, Nigeria?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated to guide this study;

Main Hypothesis

There is no statistically significant relationship between administrative and sociological variables and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central Zone of Nigeria.

Sub-Hypotheses

1. There is no significant relationship between parental influence and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central States of Nigeria.
2. There is no significant relationship between cultural belief and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central States of Nigeria.
3. There is no significant relationship between weather condition and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central States of Nigeria.
4. There is no significant relationship between academic performance and sports performance of athletes in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central States of Nigeria.

5. There is no significant relationship between leadership style of N.S.S.F. officials and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central States of Nigeria.
6. There is no significant relationship between sports facilities and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central States of Nigeria.
7. There is no significant relationship between funding and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central States of Nigeria.
8. There is no significant relationship between coaching style and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central States of Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study was to examine administrative and sociological variables as correlate of athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competition in North-Central, Nigeria. This study is specifically meant to:

1. examined parental influence as a correlate of athletes performance in Nigeria School Sports Federation Competitions.
2. determined Cultural belief as a correlates of athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation organized competitions.
3. assessed weather condition as a correlate of athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions.
4. examined academic performance as a correlate of sports performance of athletes in Nigeria school sports federation competitions.
5. evaluation leadership style of N.S.S.F. officials as a correlate of athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions.

6. investigated sports facilities as a correlate of athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions.
7. examined funding as a correlate of athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions.
8. assessed coaching style as a correlate of athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions.

Delimitation of the Study

This study was delimited to all Nigeria School Sports Federation (N.S.S.F) state coordinators, coaches and sports officers within the North Central Zone consisting of Kwara, Niger, Benue, Nasarawa, Abuja, Kogi and Plateau state. This study covered 2015-2019 championships. The study focused on administrative and sociological variables as correlate of athletes performance in Nestle Milo Basketball Championship and Shell Football Competition. This study examined the relationship between parental influence, cultural belief student academic performance, weather condition, leadership style on the part of N.S.S.F. coordinators, fund, sports facilities and coaching style as correlates of athletes performance in N.S.S.F. competitions. Descriptive research design of correlational type was adopted for the study. Multistage sampling technique of stratified, proportionate, purposive and random sampling techniques was used to select respondents. The instrument for data collection was a researcher structured questionnaire of (4) points likert scale format of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Strongly Disagree (SD), Disagree (D). The reliability of the instrument was established through test re-test method using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) statistic. The instrument was administered by the researcher and seven trained research assistants. The data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics of frequency and percentage for personal data of the

respondents while inferential statistics of Multiple regression were used to test the main hypotheses and PPMC was used to test the sub postulated hypotheses at 0.05 alpha level.

Significance of the Study

This study would contribute to sports development in terms of sustainability of community sports at secondary school level. It would be a point of reference for stakeholders in school sports management such as N.S.S.F officials, coaches, athletes, sports officers, Ministry of Sports and Youth Development, Ministry of Education, Principals of all secondary schools, sports councils and parents in policy implementation and execution on grassroot sports development. This study would help both the Ministry of Sports and Youth Development and Ministry of Education on the needs to effectively collaborates with sports officers and school principals on the sustainability of grassroot sports through effective management of school sports competitions. Also the findings of this study would help to sensitized the sponsors of school sports competitions such as Nestle Milo, Shell Petroleum Company and others on the needs to effectively monitor the welfare package given to these athletes and how it affects their performance. It would also helps the principals on the needs to effectively established a cordial relationship with parents/Guardians of these athletes inorder to bridge the barriers of parental influence on the releases of their ward/child from travelling with the school teams for sports competitions. It would also enlighten the private bodies and people in the community on the need to support school sports.

The findings of this study would provide useful information and data for sports administrators, official sponsors such as Nestle Milo Nig. Plc and Shell Petroleum Company,

N.S.S.F. coordinators at state and National levels in order to ensure optimum performance of athletes in Nigeria school sports federation competitions.

Operational Definition of Terms

Administrative Function: This is the process of planning, organizing and supervising both human and material resources in order to achieve a set goal of an organization.

Nigeria School Sports Federation (NSSF): This is the body that is saddled with the responsibility of organizing and coordinating sports competitions in primary schools, secondary schools and technical colleges in Nigeria.

Sociological Variables: These are factors such as gender, religion, parental background and the environment that influence student athletes performance in school sports competitions.

Athletes: These are bonafide secondary school students that are registered as participants in annual milo secondary school basketball championship and shell football cup by Nigeria school sports federation.

Performance: Act of displaying skills in competitive sports or games that brings about positive or negative result.

North Central Geopolitical Zone: One of the six geo-political zones in Nigeria that consist of Niger, Kwara, Benue, Kogi, Nasarawa, Plateau and Abuja federal capital territory.

Weather Condition: This can be referred to as the atmospheric condition of a community or the climatic condition in any given society.

Parental Influence: The power that parents has on their wards/children to participate in sporting activities in school. the level at which parent can influence their children to participate in school sports programme.

Culture: This is the general belief of people in the community towards participation in sports especially among secondary school students that it could lead to poor academic performance.

Funding: This is the money set aside to execute capital project such as money for organizing sports programmes in schools, procurement of sports facilities and equipment and money for payment of athletes allowances and other remuneration.

Leadership Style: This is the type of administrative style that is been adopted to direct sports programme in schools.

Correlation: This can be refer to as the relationship between one dependent variable and independent variables or the influence of one object on another.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of related literature that has been carried out in relation to this study. This was discussed under the following sub-headings;

- Theoretical framework
- Theoretical perspectives in the sociology of sports
- Overview of Nigeria school sports federation
- Overview of NNPC/Shell cup football championship
- Contribution of NNPC/Shell cup football development in Nigeria
- Overview of Milo Basketball Championship
- Concept of school sports federation
- Concept of sports management and Administrative of school sports
- Overview of budgeting in school sports federation
- Overview of administration in school sports
- Parental influence on athlete performance
- The role of gender as determinant of athletes performance
- Influence of culture and athletes performance
- Weather condition as a factors affecting school sport
- External (macro) environmental factors
- Academic on athletes performance
- Concept of Leadership styles in school sports
- Transformational leadership in sports administration
- Sports facilities and equipment on school sports programme

- Sports personnel on performance of athletes
- Funding of school sports in Nigeria
- Coaches style on athletes performance in school sports
- Influence of religion on athletes performance
- Conceptual framework
- Appraisal of review of related literature

Theoretical Framework

Swanson (2013) pointed out that theories are analytical tools for understanding, explaining and making predictions about a given subject matter. Theories are formulated to explain, product and understand phenomena and in many cases to challenge and extend existing knowledge within the limits of critical bounding assumptions. The theoretical framework is the existing structure or theory that supports the study. Theoretical framework introduces and describes the theory that explains the relationship between the past related theory to the existing theory of the study (Swanson, 2013).

Theoretical Perspectives in the Sociology of Sports

Administrative theories are often used when studying and applying knowledge to sports. The theories in society often provide a framework for asking research questions, interpreting information and being able to uncover the deeper meaning and stories that are associated with sports. They also enable citizens in the society to become more informed so that we can apply what we have learned from the research and being able to apply it in the world that we live in (Rigaver, 2004) theories also enable people to see things in new angles and perspective and give us the ability to take decisions about sports and how sports participation can be used in our lives, communities, families and societies.

Human Behaviour School of thoughts

The human behaviour school of thoughts theory was propounded by Pitts and Stotler (2007). Human behaviour school of thought usually considers the behaviour of human beings as the focal point of action. Based on its objectives and scientific research of individual behaviour and motivation from the sociological point of view, it was established that the relationship between morale and productivity of sports and athletes had been over-simplified by human relation.

The behaviour science approach to management laid more emphasis on the application of the methods and findings of general social psychology and sociology for understanding the organizational behaviour.

Also administrative theory of thoughts was propounded by Frederick Taylor in 1890 – 1940. This theory espoused the specifications and measurement of all organization tasks. Tasks were standardized as much as possible sports athletes are meant to be reward and punished based on the outcome of their performance. This approach appeared to work well for organizations with assembly lines and other mechanistic routinized activities. The theory of human relation movement is also considered because, it often laid emphasis on the cordial relationship between the government, sports managers and the athletes in general on how they can achieved their common goal. This theory was developed by Max Weber (1930-1950). Eventually, unions and government regulations reacted to the rather dehumanizing effects of these theories. This human relation movement theory gives more attention to individuals as regards their unique capabilities in an organization which brings about cordial relationship between sports management and their athletes on how they can improved their performance that will bring about good result. A major belief was that if the organization would prosper, then the workers must also prosper as well. The

behaviour sciences played a strong role in helping to understand the needs of workers and how the needs of the organization and its workers could be better aligned.

According to Weber (1930), contingency theory of management is usually concerned with the decision making and leadership style adopted by a sport manager in an organization. Basically, contingency theory asserts that when managers make a decision, they must take into account all aspects of the current situation and act on those aspects that are key to the situation at hand, basically this approach depends on the management style that would enhance brilliant performance of athletes or staff in any events. For instance, the continuing effort to identify the best leadership or management style might now conclude that the best style depends on the situation if a leader is leading a troops in the Persian Gulf, an autocratic style is probably best adopted which of course many might argue it, and if a leader is appoint to head a university or to be a sport manager he/she is expected to be proactive and facilitate leadership style that would encourage the athletes to performed better so as to achieved their set objective or wining goal.

Functionalist Theory of athletes performance

Functionalist theory is a macro sociological theory that is based on the characteristics of social patterns, structures, social systems and institutions such as family education, religion, leisure, gender, politics and sports. If all these social institutions are organized and co-operate with one another around a set of core values of functionalist theorists that assume the entire social system to function properly and efficiently (Ukessays, 2017) society in functionalism has a view that it is an organized system of interrelated parts that are held together by shared values and established social arrangements that will help to maintain the system in a state of equilibrium and balance. When sociologist adopt functionalist theory they often split it into two parts is associated with social institution such as religion, sports politics, media and economics and how

they are related. This theory was propounded by Talcott parsons and his conception of functional imperatives entails goal attainment, adaptation, latency and integration. The functionalist theory emphasis that, there are four basic system for any society to organized sports in such away that everyone would benefits (Scanmyessay, 2017).

Adaptation: Inorder to survive in a society, it is essential that members learn to adapt to changes in the social structure and culture. Another important element to survival is the emphasis on being physically fit as it is required for most sports.

Goal Attainment: This is the motivation of individuals to achieve society's goals through socially accepted means sports is pre-occupied with a means of tracking the success and failure of its participants. However, it also teaches participants that, if they work hard enough it will lead to victory.

Social integration in sports: Sport promotes social connections between people and it gives them the opportunity to co-operate with each other in a group and a community. It also provides a feeling of social identification as well as a source of personal identity (Ukessay, 2017).

Functionalist theory in sport generally leads to the conclusion that, it is popular in society because it can maintain the value of character that help to preserve stability and order in social life, functionalist theory also give supports to sports policy that is recommended to growth and development of competitive sports in the society. The theory also supports the establishment of training centers for elite athletes so that they can maintain their top level performance and making sure that, they have increased surveillance and drug testing so to be able to control and supervise the actions of athletes by preventing those taking drugs so that, they can't cheat their way to attaining a better sporting performance (Scanmyessay, 2017).

Ukessays (2017) affirmed that the weakness of functionalist theory is that, it tends to lead to exaggerated accounts of positive consequences of sports and sports participation however mistakenly assumes that, there are no conflicts of interests between the difference citizen groups in society such as women and people with disabilities, racial groups and people who are economically poor in the society does not recognized that sport as been privilege functionalist theory is centered on the idea that there is a consensus in the values and norms of society and that social institutions found within a society are integrated and function together as far as sociological variable is concerned towards athletes performances in school sports competitions.

During the course of this study, a multiple theoretical approach was adopted for this study due to the nature of this research work because the study focus on both administrative and sociological variables as correlates of athletes performance in a competitions. The theories adopted are administrative theories, human behaviour and functionalist theory. The administrative theory is suitable for this study because it will give room for this study to examined the role of administration and their importance on the effective management of human and other material things within an organization. Also the human behaviour theory has to do with attitude of the sports officers and school principals on the need to adopt right attitude that will serve as motivation to these young athletes at this level.

Functionalist theory is also adopted for this study simply because this study tends to investigate the extent at which human beings relate with one another in the society. That is, the relationship that exist between sociological variables such as gender, culture parental influence, religion, weather condition and students academic performance on how its affect the performance of athletes in a competitive sports that is also known as social system.

Overview of Nigeria School Sports Federation

The Nigeria school sports federation is a body that was set up by the national sports commission in 1976. The federation comprises of representatives of participating schools, National Sports Commission, Ministry of Education, Sports Councils, Ministry of Sports, Association of Sports Officers (ASSPO), School Management Board and Association of Principals of Secondary Schools. According to N.S.S.F. (2017), this body was saddle with the responsibility of organizing different sports festivals involving categories of secondary school education in the country for all secondary schools sports, the competition started in 1933 and it was called Hussey Shield. The maiden edition took place in Kano in 1934.

Saba and Agbeko (2009) pointed out that school sports is an effective tool used for developing the youths through competitions and imbibing in the spirit of nationalism. In realizing the importance of educational institutions in sports development in Nigeria, the National Sport Commission (NCS) established a division for school sports called competitions in Nigeria among secondary schools, tagged All Nigeria Secondary Schools Games (ANSSG). This implies that, secondary schools are looked as one of the fertile breeding grounds for the nations sportsmen and women. The authors further stressed that, the interscholastic competitions is usually organized in 3 stages, the local, state and national levels. Some of the aims of interscholastic sports competitions among Nigeria youth is to harness the abundant sporting talents and to produce young men and women of high sporting skills to represent the country. Ibrahim (2013) observed that the Nigeria school sports federation was established in 1976 under the auspices of federal ministry of education. Each state chapter operates under the auspices of the state ministry of education. N.S.S.F is charged with the responsibility of organizing and administering sports at primary and post-primary institutions basic and secondary in Nigeria. Also an affiliate of the international school sports federation (ISF) with its secretariat in

Belgium. As part of Nigeria school sports federations programmes to emphasized the educational values of sports its annually organized the national sports festival, where sports and education are conceptually inseparable, the overriding objectives are as follow to:

- (i) provide a forum for the integration of youths from various ethnic in Nigeria
- (ii) use sports as an integral aspect of education to stimulate learning
- (iii) unearth sporting talents at early age.
- (iv) redirecting the excessive energy of school boys and girls to a productive outcome through sports
- (v) foster national unity among school age through interaction and friendly sporting activities.
- (vi) inculcate the intrinsic value of sportsmanship team work, determinate discipline and fair play
- (vii) create a platform for display of great potentials for sporting career.
- (viii) harness the budding talents in our schools toward our goal of being a feeder to the national teams and association.

Report of National executive body of N.S.S.F. (2013) affirmed that from 1998 to 2007 N.S.S.F held national secondary and primary schools competitions as separate games. In 2008 N.S.S.F merged the two games, one and the fusion gave birth to first National School Sports Festival tagged Lagos “2008” held in three categories, primary under 12, junior secondary U-15 and senior secondary under 17 since then the festival has become an annual gathering of young athletes, providing a platform for school boys and girls to show-case their talents and blossom interaction across class. Through the supports and sponsor of the host state government the national school sports festival held from 2008 to 2012. The history of school sports is replete

with exploit of stars discovered from school sports, who became international stars. Indeed the golden era of Nigeria sports was made possible with organized school sports which remains the nursery for the discovery and nurturing of budding talents, one of the major functions or duties of N.S.S.F officials is to ensure that only the eligible school age children takes part in all the events such as all secondary school milo basketball championship, All-Nigeria secondary school football championship popularly known as NNPC/shall cup and annual edition of national school sports festival. The report of the vision 2020 of National Technical working group on sports development (2009) recognized the weakness that exist in the conduct and organization of school sports in Nigerian schools. The Nigerian sports structure is such that, the secondary school offers the main sporting opportunities for her citizens and it is the key for early discovery of talented athletes in secondary school. Onifade (1999) pointed out that this opportunity to organized sports at the secondary school level is most logical, especially as many young Nigerians appears to terminate their formal education at secondary school level. It would therefore, make reasonable sense to have strong secondary school sports structure inorder to easily identify early talent among secondary school athletes. This may have lead to the establishment of the Nigeria school sports federation (N.S.S.F) in 1976 to bring about growth and development of sports in secondary schools in Nigeria essentially for grassroot sports development and mobilization for the discovery of talented athletes and affective coverage of the scope of sports development (Ladani, 1990).

School sports is one of the components of community sports development programme that serve as basement for talent discovery at early stage. It focuses on discovery of secondary school athletes who have the right potentials to exhibit their talents in a competitive sports and also to nurture them into elite athletes who would be able to compete with their counterpart in

the world. However, parental influence, academic performance of students and socio-cultural belief may also serve as hindrances to poor performance of athletes in organized school sports competitions.

Overview of NNPC/Shell Cup Football Championship

The NNPC/shell football cup is a social invested initiative that was initiated in 1998 by shell and its joint venture partners. The competition has created a platform for the discovery of football talents from across secondary schools in the remote areas of the 36 states in Nigeria. It has also become a veritable feedstock for the Nigeria Under-17 team and national team (<http://www.dailytrust.com.ng/news>, 2016). The championship has been so successful that it is our intervention strategy for developing youths in our host communities is aimed primarily at equipping the youths with appropriate skills that is necessary for creating employment opportunities and places emphasis on self-reliance and entrepreneurship. According to NNPC/shell football cup kicks off (2016), in 1998, SPDC and its joint venture partners, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, total exploration and production Nigeria and the Nigerian Agip oil company initiated the NNPC/shell cup tournament over the past 18 years, the social investment initiative has grown. Today the competition serve as the bonafide platform for the discovery of new football talents from secondary schools across the 36 states and the federal capital territory. In its 18th edition, the NNPC-shell cup competition has recorded many gains. However, the success we are most proud of is the reduction of the number of boys who have abandoned their education in pursuit of a football career. Combining sports with education is the true purpose of the NNPC/shell cup competition and this has remained the driving principle. Once again, a three-man team from the Dutch Feyenoord Academy in Rotterdam, a world-renowned youth football talent factory has been invited to provide coaching clinics for the semi-

finalists as well as the coaches of the semi-finalist schools. The partnership is aimed at exposing our youths to international coaching experience and improving the quality of the tournament (www.shell.com.ng, 2016). The objective is to develop a pool of trained-the-trainer coaches who would take the knowledge back to their various schools and to other coaches who would not attend the training. The partnership is aimed at exposing our youths to international coaching experience and improving the quality of the tournament. The semi-finalist players and their coaches are rewarded with a total cash of 3.4million while their schools get a total of 4.8million in cash for the development of facilities and infrastructure in their respective schools that will impact positively on the physical and mental development of the students. NNPC/Shell cup objective is to develop football talent that will pursue their passion as vigorously as they pursue their studies (Youth Skills Development & Shell Nigeria, 2016).

Shell Football Cup Update

The golden boys of Excel Education Centre, Port-Harcourt non 18th edition of the NNPC/shell cup with a 3-2 victory over their counterparts from Fosla Academy Abuja. (www.shell.com.ng, 2016) the prize money between ₦8.2million to ₦3.5million for the 1st position, ₦2.3million for the 2nd position, ₦1.3million and ₦1.1million for the 3rd and 4th positions respectively. Kelvin Amadi of excel school and Joseph Ejeh of Fosla were selected by the coaching crew from Feyenoord Academy as the two best players of the 2016 tournament and would be sponsored for a training tour to the Netherlands. The Managing Director, Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria limited (SPDC, 2016) Osagie Okunbor commended the discipline exhibited by the students and charged them to live by that standard even away from the pitch. He further stressed that, this year final match was competitive which he later commended the level of discipline and fair play displayed by the boys. He urged them to

keep that behaviour up and also encourage them to be more committed to their studies. Earlier, the boys from the government science secondary school Bauchi had defeated their Asegun comprehensive high school, Ibadan team by 4 goals to 3. Over 700,000 students have participated in the championship since inception in 1998 and some of the participants have gone to play for the national teams and international clubs.

The annual tournament, Nigeria's flagship secondary school soccer championship is organized by the Nigeria school sports federation and sponsored by the SPDC joint venture (www.younewsng.com, 2016)

Contribution of NNPC/Shell Cup to Football Development in Nigeria

The 18th edition of the All-Nigeria secondary schools football championship popularly known as shell cup is regarded as Nigeria's flagship grassroots football competition for secondary schools athletes, the 17th edition was won by the Rochas Okorocha foundation college team in 2015. According to Abulu (2016) this event has turned to a foundation of academic and football success for youths in Nigeria whose identity was to discovery talents in the course of the tournament over the years, the SPDC JV has sustained the founding vision for the NNPC/Shell Cup by promoting education and football hand-in-hand among secondary school students. The increasing successes of each edition of the competition and growing number of football stars of significant reputes produced by the tournament have shown that it is possible for the students to attain academic excellence while pursuing their passion for sports that is what the tournament stands for. When this championship was introduced by the SPDCJV 18years ago, it was a venture into an uncharted territory where no corporate organization had ever attempted to sponsor a nationwide age grade football tournament open to all secondary schools in every part

of Nigeria. There was the Nigeria academics championship but that was a competition between selected student players representing either the region or states and not individuals schools.

Every year ever since then, the SPDC joint ventures has endeavoured to make each tournament bigger and better than the previous one in terms of quality and opportunities for participants (NNPC/Shell Cup kickoff, 2016). In 2015 edition, over 60,000 students representing 3,000 schools from the six geopolitical zones of the country participated in the competition and there were over 15,000 officials. The number is expected to be increasing annually. Interestingly through NNPC/Shell Cup, many young footballers have been discovered among Nigerian secondary schools and have moved on to represent the country in age-group football competitions. Some have graduated to the under 23 team and even to the Super Eagles level. While many of the professional clubs in Nigeria and abroad have used the platform of NNPC/Shell cup to pick talents for their teams. According to Younnewsng (2016) recently Idowu Akinjide who were jersey number 4 for national college, Ughelli in the 2012 NNPC/Shell Cup, were 4 jersey for the golden Eaglets team that won the 2013 FIFA under-17 tournament in united Arab Emirate. Another product of the competition that has grown to become a national star is Ejike Uzoenyi, he competed at the 2013 edition of the championship and went on to represent Nigeria in the Super Eagles team that won the 2013 African cup of nations in South Africa, and the bronze medal at the 2014 Africa Nations Championship (CHAN) where he emerged the most valuable player of the tournament others like Cletus Itodo, Ajani Ibrahim, Eyimofe Joseph and so many others in the Nigeria premier football league are products of this championship (SPDC, 2016).

Table 1: Appearance and result of North Central teams at shell cup football competition

States	Year	Zonal Region	National Finals
Kwara	2015	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2016	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2017	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2018	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2019	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
Kogi	2015	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2016	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2017	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2018	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2019	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
Niger	2015	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2016	Not qualify	Not qualified
	2017	4th position	Not qualified
	2018	1st Position	Not qualified
	2019	3 rd Position	Eliminated at group stage
Abuja FCT	2015	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2016	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2017	1st position	2nd position
	2018	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2019	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
Benue	2015	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2016	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2017	2nd position	Eliminated at group stage
	2018	2nd position	Eliminated at group stage
	2019	3 rd Position	Eliminated at group stage
Plateau	2015	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2016	4th position	Not qualified
	2017	4th position	Not qualified
	2018	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2019	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
Nassarawa	2015	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2016	4th position	Not qualified
	2017	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2018	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified
	2019	Eliminated at group stage	Not qualified

Sources: www.shellcup.com.

Overview of Milo Basketball Championship

The annual milo basketball championship of all secondary schools across Nigeria is a fiesta that has produced basketball stars both locally and internationally. According to Nestle Nigeria PLC (2016) milo is proud to encourage school children of under 17 to enjoy the positive experience and social values of sports and physical activity. The success of milo basketball championship in Nigeria so far is as a result of their commitment to sustain the programme. Over 6,000 schools across Nigeria usually participate in Nestle milo secondary schools basketball championship which has help them to show case their talents in different forms. According to the president of Nigeria school sports federation (N.S.S.F) Ibrahim (2016) the development of basketball, among secondary schools in Nigeria can be attribute to the effort of Nestle milo who has demonstrated their commitment in promoting basketball at grassroot level. In each edition of the tournament, gifted players were usually given the opportunity to showcase their skills in the slam-dunk segment of the contest, displaying high levels of creativity. The regional conference of milo secondary school basketball championship is usually divided into four geographical groupings namely central conference, confluence conference, equatorial conference and western conference. Each conference tend to host participating schools at the aforementioned geographical regions. However, the national battle for the converted trophies will include winners at the conference stage and two best losers selected based on their performance. Zone winners from each conference which include female participants would also stage a contest at the national finals (The Nations Newspaper, 2017). Report of National Organization Committee of Nestle Milo (2017), stated that over 9,000 schools across the 36 states including F.C.T. Abuja usually participate in the state preliminaries of the competition. Since the inception of this championship professional basketball players has been produced at local and international levels.

The sponsors is encouraged because of the increase in participation on yearly basis which has contributed to the development of Nigeria students as regards their level of participation in sports at the secondary school level. Alarcon (2017) affirmed that apart from the health benefits of sport to the children, it is also an avenue for development of qualities that set the foundation for a child future in the world of sports. These qualities includes perseverance through hardship, courage to overcome fear, ability to work in a team, self-belief, respect and leadership that is why milo has been at the forefront of sports development in Nigeria for the past 19 years (The Nation Newspaper, 2017).

Table 2: Appearance and result at the Zonal and National Finals of Nestle Milo Basketball Championship (Male categories)

States	Year	Zonal Region	National Finals
Kwara	2015	5 th position	Not qualified
	2016	2 nd position	Not qualified
	2017	4 th position	Not qualified
	2018	6 th position	Not qualified
	2019	5 th position	Not qualified
Kogi	2015	1 st position	Not qualified
	2016	7 th position	Not qualified
	2017	8 th position	Not qualified
	2018	Disqualify	Not qualified
	2019	7 th position	Not qualified
Niger	2015	1 st position	3 rd position
	2016	4 th position	Not qualified
	2017	Disqualify	Not qualified
	2018	1 st position	Over all winner
	2019	1 st Position	Overall winner
Abuja FCT	2015	4 th position	Not qualified
	2016	1 st position	2 nd position
	2017	1 st position	2 nd position
	2018	3 rd position	Not qualified
	2019	3 rd position	Not qualified
Benue	2015	2 nd position	1 st position
	2016	Disqualified	Not qualified
	2017	Disqualify	Not qualified
	2018	2 nd position	4 th position
	2019	2 nd position	Not qualified
Plateau	2015	5 th position	Not qualified
	2016	3 rd position	Not qualified
	2017	4 th position	Not qualified
	2018	7 th position	Not qualified
	2019	7 th position	Not qualified
Nassarawa	2015	7 th position	Not qualified
	2016	4 th position	Not qualified
	2017	6 th position	Not qualified
	2018	8 th position	Not qualified
	2019	8 th position	Not qualified

Sources: www.nestlemilocwa.com/ng.

Table 3: Appearance and results at the Zonal and National Finals of Nestle Milo Basketball Championship (Female categories)

States	Year	Zonal Region	National Finals
Kwara	2015	7th position	Not qualified
	2016	7th position	Not qualified
	2017	8th position	Not qualified
	2018	7th position	Not qualified
	2019	6th position	Not qualified
Kogi	2015	8th position	Not qualified
	2016	7th position	Not qualified
	2017	9th position	Not qualified
	2018	7th position	Not qualified
	2019	6th position	Not qualified
Niger	2015	2nd position	Eliminated at group stage
	2016	3rd position	Eliminated at group stage
	2017	1st position	Not qualified
	2018	3rd position	Not qualified
	2019	1st Position	Not qualified
Abuja FCT	2015	4th position	Not qualified
	2016	1st position	Eliminated at group stage
	2017	7th position	Not qualified
	2018	5th position	Not qualified
	2019	3rd position	Not qualified
Plateau	2015	8th position	Not qualified
	2016	5th position	Eliminated at group stage
	2017	6th position	Not qualified
	2018	6th position	Not qualified
	2019	7 th position	Not qualified
Nassarawa	2015	6th position	Not qualified
	2016	7th position	Not qualified
	2017	8th position	Not qualified
	2018	5th position	Not qualified
	2019	4 th position	Not qualified
Benue	2015	1 st position	Over all winner
	2016	2nd position	Eliminated at group stage
	2017	2nd position	Not qualified
	2018	1st position	Eliminated at group stage
	2019	3rd position	Not qualified

Sources: www.nestlemilocwa.com/ng.

Concept of School Sports

School sports is widely accepted by educators as part of the general educational programme in view of the educational values that could accrue from it, if it is well manage and controlled (Akintunde, 2001) suggestions have been made by many Nigerian physical educators that Nigeria should view sports competition as a laboratory for the display of skills, techniques and behaviours acquired and developed in some other phases of a complete physical education programme just as it is being regarded all over the world school sports is an integral part of physical education programme, whereas physical education programme is abroad item that comprises instructional programme, intramural, recreational physical fitness and adapted programmes. Also school sports programme is a programme designed for the gifted few, concerned with the best performance, voluntary participation often erroneously regarded as extracurricular activity which are deeply concerned with the competition and spectators involving many games that are usually held away from the school (Akintunde, 2001).

School sports are physical activities undertaken in both primary and secondary schools with the aim of achieving the physical, emotional, social, physiological and intellectual needs of students. The fundamental objective of school sports in any country is to facilities the total wholesome and fullest development of each students in term of enriching his/her intellectual, vocational emotional, personal, social and psychomotor resources (Aluko & Adodo 2011 and Abubakar (2018). The following objectives were highlighted by Mgbor (2002) cited in Abubakar (2018).

- To provide opportunities for gifted students so as to develop a high level of performance and physiological fitness that commensurate with their potential.
- Improvement of skills under the direction of expert coaches.

- Development of lifetime friendships through participation in sports.
- Promotion of participation in programmes that test courage, strength, performance and ability to cooperate.
- Improvement of team work and cooperation with individuals of comparable ability.
- To encourage an individual to respect the athletes prowess of other individual.
- Improvement and promotion of social relationship and social horizon within and outside the community.

Origin of School Sports

Two major forces were involved in the development of interscholastic sports in the United States the school program, specifically physical education and students. The initial focus was almost exclusively on boys within the school program, Luther Galick established the New York public schools athletic league (PSAL) in 1903; and similar leagues were organized in 177 cities by 1915. The purpose was to encourage a healthy strong body and mind through competitive exercises. The PSAL initially conducted “class athletics” in grades five through eight at specific times each year, not inter school competition as it is known today. Class athletics included seasonal track and field events (fall, standing long jump; winter, chinning the bar; spring, running sports) PSALs also emphasized swimming, popular sports of the times (baseball, football, basketball) and several minor games (Coakery, 2009).

Interscholastic high school sports for boys had their origins in student organizations in the 1880s. They were motivated in part by intercollegiate sports, especially football, baseball and track and field. activities of sports clubs attracted the attention of administrators and faculty, who had major reservations about the time and energy devoted to sports and effects on the schools, including the small number of boys involved, quality of coaching (clubs often hired their own

coaches), unsportman like conduct, use of “ringers” (non student, professionals) out of town travel, length of schedule, interference with school work, lack of carry over value, injury (especially in football) and emphasis on winning, among others. Although the welfare of high school athletes was a major issue, more important perhaps was concern of faculty and administrators for the reputations of the schools and the perceived need for adult control. These factors contributed to the formation of state high school athletic association such as those in Michigan (1895) and Indiana (1903) state associations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin formed the Midwest federation of state high school. Athletic associations in 1921 which became the national federation of state high school athletic association in 1923. The name was subsequently changed to the national federation of state high school associations in the 1970s when the fine arts were established as a program area (Young Athletic Federation, 2013). Two important factors in the acceptance or perhaps tolerance, of inter scholastic sports by administrators and faculty were the scholastic performance of boys and school retention. Boys did not do as well as girls in school dropped out more often than girls did and were commonly behind in grade level. Between 1890 and 1920, the majority of public school students (56%-58%) and graduates (61%-65%) were girls child labour an compulsory schooling laws, which were passed early in the twentieth century, contributed to increase school attendance. A related factor was the emergence of progressive education and how it addressed the needs and problems of boys in a coeducational setting the percentage of women teachers in high school increased (65% in 1920) and an important role was attributed to interscholastic sport in meeting the needs of boys in this context. Educators “sought to instill a more masculine tone and temper in the schools, in part by co-opting the informal interscholastic athletics that the boys themselves had created” (Coakery, 2009). Interscholastic sports spread rapidly from the 1930s through 1950s at

a time when the medical and physical education communities were opposed to competitive sports for elementary and junior high and occasionally high school students sport opportunities for females also increased, but school sports were largely the domain of males. Title ix of the education amendments of 1972, which was implemented in 1975, increased sport opportunities for girls.

Concept of Sports Management and Administration of School Sports

Sports administration according to Fasan (2000) is observed as the art of managing programmes, human and material resources in sports organization with the aim of accomplishing the objective of the organization. The importance of effective sports management as regard school sports programme cannot be overemphasized as it does not only promote the athletes performance presented by the school, it also brings the winning school athletes that represent the states into limelight at both national and international levels. It is also a fact that there are financial benefits that accrue to the states athletes that excels in national sporting competition (Asagba, Odewumi & Oladipo, 2009). Administrative aspect of school sports entails effective management and smooth organization of sports programmes in secondary schools, furthermore administration is a process by which certain functions are performed inorder to effectively secure, deploy and use of manpower and material resources to achieve a goal of an organization (Vevitkates, 2000). Coordinating various resources in the administration of school sports interm of planning directing and controlling the athletes and sports officers should be directed to the achievement of common objectives (Koontz & Daniel, 2011).

Oloruntoba and Achugbu (2012) observed administration as the process of organizing planning, controlling, directing and coordinating the work of members of an organization and the use of all available resources to achieved a set objectives in any sports organization. Fasan

(2007) observed that administration is a skill or an instrument needed in driving an organization towards its preconceived goal and objectives. The author stressed that sports administration is the process of coordinating human, material and financial resources for the accomplishment of set goals of an organization.

Fasan (2007) stressed that administration can be seen as a practical skill and instrument needed in driving an organization towards its preconceived goals and objectives. He further stated that sports administration is the process of coordinating human, material, financial and physical resources for the accomplishment of set goals of sport organization. Bucher (2006) stressed that administration as functions and responsibilities essentials to the achievement of established goals through associate efforts of various organs that forms the management team of such organization. Orunabola and Ogulu (2015) observed that administration is a universal process of efficiently organizing people and resources so as to direct activities towards common goal and objectives. As it is in all human endeavours, so also the issue of administration regarding sports development at secondary schools level. Sports administration implies carrying out necessary activities such as recruiting qualified coaches, administrators and athletes, getting required materials especially office equipment and also getting required funds to pay for goods and services as well as securing building and maintaining appreciate facilities ranging from office complexes, grounds, field, courts stadia and swimming pool. For instance, an administrators in sports organization helps in the formulation and achievement of objectives and goals in term of coordination of activities from various units and departments such as coaching, organization, marketing, publications and medical. These roles sometimes determined the level of sports management functions as regards athletes performance in any major tournament within the four wall of a school. Attaining peak performance becomes a night more if there is no

adequate planning being one of the corner stone upon which success depends planning is a means to an end while the goal is the end of any organized sporting activity regardless of any level of activity taking place, Mohammed (2014) pointed out that planning as drawn and implemented by the sports administrator must take cognizance of provision for adequate sports facilities and equipment which must be provided for the use of athletes to train, for a competitions. Provision of adequate sport facilities is to ensure free participation at all times as this will enhance skill acquisition and perfection. Nwagu (2011) observed that majority of the athletes that are striving hard to attain peak performance are from schools where inadequate sporting facilities have been a source of worry. The author further stressed that if facilities are not available no matter the beauty of the sports planning and policy of the sports manager on sport participation, it may likely to fail.

Administration and management of both time, personnel and resources are very vital to the success of an athletes strategizing to enhance performance during competitions. Mohammed (2014) observed that, it is the responsibility of the sports administrators to make available the training facilities, equipment, adequate medical care and attention and cover as well as advice for post active sporting life such as acquiring education, trade and self employment. It is paramount that an efficient, focused and proactive steps highly taken by sports administrator in achieving the set goal must be put in place to facilitate athletes performance in a competitions.

Overview of Budgeting in School Sports Federation

The concept of budgeting is the financial statement or a fiscal policy of financial status for a year. According to Cole (2000) cited in Omolawon and Adisa (2009) budgeting is a financial statement usually expressed interm of fund release to determine the performance of an organization in the pursuit of its objective in a short term usually one year. Atoyebi (1992)

observed that budgeting is part of the management control process by which resources are obtained and used effectively and efficiently in the accomplishment of the management's objective. Also Fasan (1994) cited in Omolawon and Adisa (2009) observed that budgeting in sports is a process that help to link programmes and activities with the financial outlay so as to effectively accomplish the stated objectives and to prevent wastage and human efforts in sports management setting. A budget is an act of setting financial goals, forecasting future financial resources and needs, monitoring and controlling income and expenditures and evaluating progress towards achieving the set goals of the organization (Stanley, 2005). Butcher (2005) observed that budget is a key to management tool for planning monitoring and controlling the finances of a project or organization. It is the estimation of an income and expenditures for a fiscal policy of a year or for a set period of time of an organization, organization at all levels do envisage how much they are likely to spend annually. Budget according to Ayoade (2010) is simply the financial statement of expected income and expenditure over a period of time usually a year inorder for an organization to achieved a set goal. It is observed that of the ways of financing sports programme in school is through budget however, budget play a tremendous role in organizing school sports programme among secondary school athletes. Ogunleye (2009) affirmed that budget is one of the most effective tools in organizing and administering school sports programme among secondary schools. Budgeting is the formulation of a financial plan in terms of work to be accomplished and services to be performed. All expenditure should be geared towards the objectives of the organization in term of realizing their set goal (Froster, 2007). Klun (2011) pointed out that budget is part of management functions process by which resources are meant to accomplished management objectives. Budgeting in sports is a process that links sports programmes and activities with the financial outlay inorder to effectively

accomplish the stated objectives as regards sports management functions in the administration of school sports programmes.

Overview of Administration in School Sports

Fasan (2000) pointed out that administration can be defined as the activities of groups cooperating to accomplish common goals. Also, administration is defined as cooperative human action or cooperative group behaviour. The idea of a goal is central to the concept of administration. On the other hand, administration is an activity or process mainly concerned with the means for carrying out prescribed ends. This indicates that the concept of goal accomplishment plays an important role. Administration is mainly concerned with the means that are necessary for the accomplishment of pre-determined goals. The means is the way by which something is done or obtained. When a group of individuals are working for the accomplishment of a common goal, a division of labour is necessary, so that each individual will know what to do or there is the need for an authority structure to control and coordinate the activities of the individuals involved. Division of labour and authority structure are the means for the achievement of the stated objectives.

Larsen and Brewster (2003) stated that administration is the utilization of both human and material resources that have set down goals of a particular organization. It involves planning activities which aim at fulfilling the goals of a particular organization. According to Young (2011) with good administration, you are bound to perform and achieve the organizational goals. Also, administration fosters good human relationship which is essential to success in any organization. Edem (2006) stated that, effective administration does not just happen, but occurs only as a result of adherence to a prescribed set of basic principles. Effective organization starts with good administration. This involves sound policies and dedicated personnel to implement

such policies. Administration is a process by which certain functions are performed in order to effectively secure, deploy, and use of manpower and physical resources to achieve a goal (Vevitkates, 2000). Coordinating various resources in the planning, organization, direction and control which is directed by established common objectives (Koontz & Donnel, 2011). Ihhioya, (2010) defined administration as a process of shaping and maintaining an environment in which individuals, working together in groups, efficiently achieve desired outcomes. Oloruntoba and Achugbu (2012), stressed that administration is the process of forecasting, organizing, commanding, coordination and control. It is a process or function that is most important to an institution and it includes the operations of enterprise management. Administration is the process of planning, organizing, managing and controlling the work of members of the organization and the use of all available resources for the organization stimulus goals. It is a universal process of coordinating and directing all organizational resources to achieve the target goals. Sport administration is a theoretical, scientific and pragmatic approach, which refers to the management of athletes by coaches, team of experts and sports scientists, on the other hand, the efficient and effective management of the entire sport organization administration of sports involves the study of disordered and proven knowledge of how a sports organization achieves its goals, procuring, distributing and the use of limited human, material, information and financial resources for its success (Edem, 2006). The sports administrators are therefore responsible for planning, organizing, staffing, directing, co-coordinating, reporting and budgeting to inspire the associated efforts of coaches so that the purpose for which the institution has been established which is primarily to perform or win laurels may be accomplished in the most effective and efficient manner. Administration in sport organizations provide sports development, general planning activities in the field of sports, organizes all relevant resources, process and functions,

exercised a policy of human resources development, organized sports and business functions, provide communication and coordination, deciding on the implementation of most appropriate solutions, processes and controls or eliminate destructive conflict (Ajiduah, 2011).

Sport administration is the process by which the governing body or authority oversees the running of sport in an educational facility or country. This administration has responsibilities for policies, regulations as well as disciplinary act (Aderounmu, 2015). In any sport administration there must be the structure for running sport activities in a particular area/country. In practical sporting situations, sport administration is a hands-on delivery of sound procedures and systems to ensure that sport in all its aspects happens as it should (Aderounmu, 2015) sport administration focuses on the organizational practices and procedures which ensure that the day to day competitions, tournaments and events happen as they should, as well as making the overall organization function as it should. The list of duties involved in sport administration include but are not be limited to; bookkeeping, arranging fixtures, handling entries, organizing meetings, applying for grants, organizing international events, liaising with the media, preparing developing plans, selling programmes, keeping records, selling tickets and arranging team uniforms (Aderounmu, 2015). Top class arrangements are needed for top class sport and poor administration would tend towards poor sport in terms of performance and development. Sport administrators are in fact the most important because sound administration is the basis for all top performing sport organizations. Anderson and William (2013) argues that sport administration should not be regarded as an accidental field of endeavour whereby it is assumed that anyone and everyone can easily fit into its operations. Such erroneous perception of this field is a product of what is currently experienced today as a nation because cases of non-professionals still administering our sport are present. These non-professionals are unable to comprehend the

complexities of developing and implementing sport policies thus translating the sector into a harvest of misplaced priorities the resultant effect is what we are currently experiencing today. Top class arrangements are needed for top class sport and poor administration would lead to poor sport participation in terms of performance and development. Akalaka, (2012) stated that sport administrator is seen as the poor relation in the 'sport organization triangle' which is made up of the management, administration and coaches but this is quite wrong. To avoid over-generalizing concepts, it may be good to distinguish between sport administrations which has to do with co-ordination of sporting events and management which goes beyond basic sport administration. But a good argument could be put that sport administrators most important because sound administration is the basis for all top performing sport organizations (Aubrey, 2015). Administrators, coaches and sport leaders are the cornerstones of clubs and sport organization, without which sustainable development cannot take place. In order to ensure the future supply of suitably qualified and experienced sport leaders a structured approach is needed manage the identification, training and development of sport coaches (Aubrey, 2015).

Micheal (2007) pointed out that administration is a universal process of efficiently organizing people and resources so as to direct activities toward common goals and objectives. As it is in all human endeavour, so is the issue of administration regarding sports development in secondary school level. Sports administration therefore implies carrying out necessary activities such as recruiting of qualified coaches, administrators and athletes in getting required materials especially sports facilities, building and maintaining appropriate office equipment ranging from office complexes, field, courts, stadia and swimming pools. Administration is the performance of the administrative process by an individual or group of people in the context of enterprise functioning in its environment. Administration has the qualities of been perpetuating itself and

growing to achieve a set goal and objectives (Tiwari, 2008 & Danjuma, 2017). The objectives of administration and management of school sports includes a good and useful sports plan and policies, adequate supply of sports facilities and equipment, provision of funds, adequate development of programmes, improvement and execution of school sports programmes and effective evaluation of the outcome of sporting events. Ladani (2007) affirmed that administration is related to the function of the school itself which entails making a sound decisions, dealing with provision of sports facilities and equipment, personnel, budgetary resources and establishment of a conducive environment that would enhance effective participation of students and members of staff in schools. The author further stressed that administration involves the activities of a leaders in getting things done so as to enhance successful completing of a task given.

Muminni and Adelakun (2015) lack of collaboration between Ministry of Education which has statutory responsibilities on schools and the Ministry of Sports which has ultimate benefits in getting young and budding sports talents from schools going by the school calendar released or design by the Ministry of Education.

The organization and Administration of school sports programmes lacks in the hand of Ministry of Education because they dictates what happen to sport in schools. It is the Ministry that employed Physical Education teachers, officers and sports coaches for schools and pays their bills and it is said that he who pays Ministry of Education that construct sports facilities and purchases sports equipment for the schools (Adelakun 2015).

Parental Influence on Athlete Performance

Daramola (2002) stressed that sociological variables entail the level of culture, industrial development, race of urbanization political organization, religious beliefs, family structures or

parental background, stratification and other social institutions in the society as it affects participation in sports especially among the youth. The author stressed that parental influence, cultural heritage, religion of people, attitude and belief and lots more often determine the level of participation in sports among people in a community both the adult and young ones.

It is observed by the researcher that parent play a significant role in determined the athletes performance in school sports competition. This is because, if parent does not allow or support their children to participate in sports in school it would affect their participation in sport for instance, one of the key player in the team of Kwara contingents that represent the state at the 19th edition of nestle milo basketball championship western conference held at Akure township stadium. The mother of this boy insisted that the boy should not travel with the team to Akure because, she felt that the road to Akure is not safe. This young player is energetic, prolific and motivator to his colleagues in the team. His absence in the team contributed to poor performance of the team in the tournament. At the end Kwara team took 4th position. Similar incident occur in the camp of Kogi when coach of the team narrated their side of the story as regards the absence of two of their key players in the team. He lamented that, the parents of these two boys denied them from travelling with the team to Akure for the championship due to their poor academic performance. This lead to poor performance of the team in the tournament.

According to Parkings (2017) participating father in sports would surely influence his children to participate in sports while non-participating parents in sports will always discourage their children from participating in sports. Onifade (2001) observed that parental influence often determine the level of participation of school children in an organized school sports competition. Most parents usually discourage children from participating in sports due to the fact that they want their children to become lawyer, medical doctors, accountants e.t.c. after their studies. Life

starts from home and for an athlete to excel he/she needs the supports of the parents. Mohammed (2014) stressed that the moral support and encouragement plus enabling environment provided by the home (parents) can make a difference as the athletes strives hard to attain highest level of performance in a competitions presence of parents in the sporting arena on the day of competition can go along way to motivate athletes performance as not to let his/her parents down.

Parents shape the behaviour of the young ones in relation to their social goals as well as the overall climate of sporting child especially in competitive environment. They also display a solid awareness of their own influence on the attitudes and behaviours of the school children. Domingues (2013) stated that parent's help in personal development of their children in terms of family integration support of relations as well as family structure. With regard to school expectations and school club integration which help in building a climate of value to group interaction, sport recognition and significant club relation gives rise to vertical transition from school sport to professional sport.

Parental role in resuscitating P.E. and sports is ensured when they enroll their young ones in sport programme(S) that have clear positive goals about the sports experience emphasizing fair play and sportsmanship as well as skills to be taught and the lessons to be learned (Parkings, 2017). He further lamented that parents play an important role by introducing their children to a sport by first playing with them during the elementary years, helping children to develop basic skills such as running, jumping, kicking and throwing for later skill development. Also secondary school they advise their children not wrap themselves to one sport as this may limit their skill and talents. Parents also help in the provision of life necessities and sporting kits to supplement the effort of the school.

The Role of Gender as Determinants of Athletes Performance

The role of gender as a variable to determine athletes performance in a competitions at secondary school level can not be over emphasis going by the nature of the championship. Babatunde (2005) stressed that sex as biological differences while gender is used in connection with the social roles and expectations that go along with being male or female. Traditional as we are all aware, different expectations and demands are placed upon males and females. Another essential aspect of role of gender is that of sex discriminations from day one that a baby was born, at the early stage of life, the babies were taught the role of gender as regard their status weather male child or female child by their parents as regards certain responsibility that is naturally bestow upon them obviously the role of each sex is differ according to the norm and customs of the society in which they are raised National Teachers Institution (2015).

Influence of Culture and Athletes Performance

The concept of culture is very fundamental in understanding human and social behaviour of an individual. Culture is the way people live that consists of a system of ideals, values, beliefs, knowledge and customs transmitted from generation to generation within a social group (Nigeria Educational Research and Development Council, 2009). The emphasis of culture and sports promotion can not be ignored because culture and sports are products of social interaction. Dosumu (2001) pointed out that culture is that of total repertories of human action and its product which are socially transmitted. The author further stressed that sports in recent times or during the primitive age can not be separated from culture because culture determines the desirable activities in any society. However youths are been motivated to cultivate sports culture which often linger in their mind throughout their lifetime and for onward transmission to their off-springs and future generation participating in sports and non-participation are usually

influenced by several factors which are socio-cultural in nature and among other things which are embedded in multi-dimensional issues depending on the norms in a given society (Babatunde, 2005). Culture and sports are both human rights that are related to various human activities in the society. They are also the grounds on which human rights are often challenged and abused especially among young people. Sports often provide people with opportunities for social interaction through which they can develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes that are necessary for full participation in civil society (Council of Europe, 2017). The word culture comes from Latin words “culture” meaning to tend, guard, cultivate. It was around 1500CE that the word first appeared in the figurative sense of cultivation through education and it was only in the mid-19th century that the word was linked to ideas about the collective customs and ways of life in different societies.

Weather Condition as a Factors Affecting School Sport

It is important to identify the school sport manager’s competencies required in managing the sport environment successfully, because these competencies have implications for educator training and can also improve the efficiency and effectiveness of school sport through athlete performance (Vosloo, 2014). Therefore, before analyzing the competencies of school sport managers, it is important to look at how environmental factors affect school sport in line with the sociological variables. This will probably offer a better understanding of the competencies of school sport managers. When examining the school sport environment, two different environmental factors can be identified that mostly affect athlete performance in school sport, namely external (macro) environmental factors and internal (micro) environmental factors (Robinson, 2010). When the atmosphere condition of weather is not friendly to the athletes, that is sudden

changes in the environment as a participation in a completion. This can grayling way to affect athletes performance in a competitive school sports.

External (macro) Environmental Factors

Slack and Parent (2006) stated that the external (macro) environment consists of general and task environments which are factors outside the school environment that affect the ability to achieve a goal through athletes performance in a championship that is organized by N.S.S.F.

General Environment: The general environment consists of those factors that may not have direct impact on the operations of school sport, but can influence the decisions made by the school sport manager, such as economic, political, legal and technological factors. When looking at the effect of the general environment on school sport in South Africa the conflict between economic forces and the need for sport facilities and sport related services can be seen as determinant factors of athletes performance because there is always a lack of funds to maintain the school's sport facilities and to offer professional services such as, sport science and sport psychology to learners participating in sport (Alegi, 2007). Borresen (2008) affirmed that in preparing an athletes for a competition, it requires physical and mental training, proper nutrition and good recovery on the parts of athletes. It is also important to understand the politics surrounding such competition and how an athlete can fit into participate. There are other factors must be considered in determined athletes performance that can be controlled, these are temperature, allergens, pollution and attitude that cannot be controlled which sometimes have negative effects on athlete performance in a competition. According to Sport Information Resource Centre (2013) environmental factors such as temperature during competition can hinder athletes performance if not taken serious. The average body temperature is 37⁰c (98.6⁰f) in a cool and warm weather, wearing appropriate sports outfit to be able to perform at a high

level is necessary. Borresen (2008) observed that in order to reduce the risk of injury and poor performance of athletes in a competition, an athlete needs to do a proper warm up wear the appropriate clothing and stay properly hydrated. SIRC (2013) stressed that one of the factors that can help to mitigate poor performance of an athlete in a competition is acclimatization, when an athlete is an athlete gets used to environmental conditions in an area where the competition will take place then it will be an added advantage on the parts of such athletes or teams because they are already adapted to the conditions of such environment to compete. Both the players and coaching crew need to understand and be prepared for the adverse environmental factors that might hinder an athlete's ability to perform at peak shape (Borresen, 2008) having a proper plan to anticipate environmental conditions is an advantage to the athlete and team performance.

Academic on Athletes Performance

Every athlete dreams of moving to the professional level and getting paid to play the game that an individual loves, but in reality majority of these 450,000 NCAA student athletes will not be able to make it to professional level. This is because people ponder if the sacrifice to the academic progress of athletes is worthy of energy to commensurate with many years in college. Many people argue that the academic performance of athletes is troubling considering that, they value sports more than their education. In a study conducted by Pascarella, Bohrnora and Terenzini (1995), the results found compelling results about the cognitive developments of first year athletes. The study was conducted to determine the effects of college athletics on reading comprehension, math and critical thinking skills. There were 2,416 first year students who took part in the National study of student learning survey, which is a longitudinal evaluation of the factors that affect learning and cognitive developments in college. They discovered that male athletes, in revenue sports such as football and basketball, suffered in reading comprehension

and math. They found that these revenue sport athletes struggled compared to non-athletes, and male athletes in other sports tested the same as non-athletes in reading comprehension and math. On the contrary, female athletes lagged behind their peers in reading comprehension. Both male and female athletes fell behind non-student athletes in critical thinking skills such as open mindedness, maturity and inquisitiveness (Pascarella et al, 1995).

Concept of Leadership Styles in School Sports

Leadership style involves providing direction, implementing plans and motivating human resources to discharge their duties leadership styles include transformational, transactional and laissez-faire (Asagba, Adegbesan, Chidi & Odior 2017). Effective sports management is an essential factor that is associated with the implementation of school sports programme studies have established that poor administration of sports at secondary school level hinges on the administrative structure of school sports, the administrative structure, the leadership style and the membership of sports committee (Morakinyo & Aluko, 2008). Also Ayodabo (1994) cited in Omoregie and Abiola (2009) averred that a leadership style is a pattern of behaviour designed to integrate organization and personnel interest in the pursuit of the organization's objectives leadership style includes autocratic/authoritarian, democratic or equalitarian and Laizzez-faire. Most institutions make use of the traditional style in management and control. This involves the use of autocratic or authoritarian style owing to bureaucratic process that makes most decisions taken by principal officers in schools to leave no room for amendment or changes which often time result in delay in the implementation of school sports programmes (Omeriege & Abiola, 2009). One of the key features of sport operations on the field of play, and also the key to successful management of sport practice off the field is leadership. Leadership must be provided in any industry to give direction and pull everyone together towards a common goal. If planning

is to be effective someone has to take everyone along with them towards the agreed target. Someone has to do the pulling together and forward, as well as the motivation of others to keep them going towards the same goal. Balnke (2013) affirmed that the style of leadership can vary from laid back to authoritarian depending on the organization and the situation. However, it is usually inappropriate in the voluntary situation, where we are trying to build a team, for too much of a dictatorial presence to be present. The leadership style has to match the requirement of any particular organizational situation and the best approach is the one appropriate at that point in time. One of the difficulties with many sport industry situations, especially that of the voluntary sector, is that there is a need for democratic operation, and democracy does not always produce clear policy or unity of purpose, nor even the best situation for leadership potential to be demonstrated. Sport bodies must work hard to allow true leaders to come through despite any traditions or overarching democratic desires. The real leader has no need to lead he is content to point the way (Bales, 2011). Heading up any organization in the 1990s involves leadership skill. It is quite different from the traditional style of leadership as it was understood in the past. Today's leaders are required to focus and inspire a leaner, more demanding workforce. The structure of organizations has become flatter and most leaders' span of control has greatly increased. Leaders have to develop followers, increase their motivation, and activate and promote positive changes in both individuals and organizations. This can be particularly difficult within any sport situation, where many of the leaders are part-time, voluntary people. The dynamics of leadership are still very important and, whilst sport itself, can be a great producer of leadership and leadership skills in individuals, this should not be taken for granted and, like any other skill required in the sport management and administration area, should be trained (Bass & Bass, 2011).

A good deal of the leadership that can be achieved, and exploited, in a sport situation is down to personality and charisma. Many people involved in sport are well endowed with appropriate personality traits and are well used to getting people to follow a leader. The ability to support, cajole, motivate and inspire people is part of this process, but this inborn characteristic is crucially important where change and vision are required (Bales, 2011). In the area of sport management and administration a great deal of effort is required to lead what is often a committed and determined band of people towards a common identifiable goal. The whole concept of leadership has been investigated by many intellectuals and put into action by many practitioners over a long number of years. The undeniable deficiency of visionary pioneers and the reliably expanding calls for solid and reason driven initiative in both our private and open national life has made it basic to prep, prime, plan, mentor and coach the adolescents with the goal that they might be satisfactorily prepared to give the much longer administration; since authority has been depicted as an arrangement of aptitudes and mentalities that can be learned and rehearsed (Bucher, 2008).

Leadership fosters social change and most of our cultural, social and economic progress is the result of leadership. Bucher (2008) states that there is no central concept of leadership and describes leadership as “one of the most observed and least understood phenomena on earth” ways; it is a complex construct with many different meanings. The concept of leadership has been defined and conceptualized in a number of different. Leadership is a concept that has defied uniformity of ideas in its definition. It has attracted as much definitions as there are commentators willing to enter a discourse on leadership. Ajadi, Baba, Sheu and Ogunboye (2011) defined leadership as the reciprocal process of mobilizing by persons with certain motives and values, various economic, political and other resources in a context of competition and

conflict, in order to realize goals independently or mutually held by both the leaders and the followers. It is an influence relationship among leaders and followers who intend real changes that reflect their mutual purposes. Drecksell (2011) leadership is a process by which members of a group are empowered to work together synergistically toward a common goal or vision that will make change, change foundation and enhance the personal satisfaction. Successful administration requires a high level of creative ability, logic, and trust. It requires inventive abilities and auras to concoct thoughts, scholastic aptitudes and airs to choose if the thoughts are great, reasonable abilities and demeanors to influence the plans to work and persuade others regarding the estimation of the thoughts and insight based abilities and manners to guarantee that the thoughts are in the administration of the benefit of all, instead of simply the benefit of the pioneer or may be some coterie of relatives or supporters (Drecksell, 2011).

Marshall, (2004) additionally characterized initiative as the preparation and impacting of individuals to work towards a shared objective through the working of relational connections and breaking of custom to accomplish the association's goals regardless of hazard and vulnerability. The idea of administration can be followed back to the season of Plato, when it was recorded that Plato investigated thinker lords and the impact of the rulers on their supporters. From that point forward, the idea of initiative has been created, investigated, and contemplated in a wide range of controls. Viable initiative requires a high level of creative energy, sober mindedness, and trust. It requires inventive aptitude and manners to think of thoughts, scholastic abilities and attitudes to choose if the thoughts are great, handy abilities and miens to influence the plans to work and persuade others regarding the estimation of the thoughts and intelligence based abilities and airs to guarantee that the thoughts are in the administration of the benefit of everyone, as opposed to only the benefit of the pioneer or may be some faction of relatives or devotees. Administration

style is the moderately predictable example of conduct that portrays a pioneer. Today's association require viable pioneers who comprehend the complexities of the quickly changing worldwide condition. Distinctive authority styles may influence authoritative electiveness or execution (Drecksell, 2011). Donald (2016), pointed out the achievement or disappointment of appropriate associations, countries and other social units has been to a great extent credited to the idea of their authority style, Donald (2016) clarified in assembling organization, initiative is extremely a procedure for, affecting on others responsibility towards perceiving their maximum capacity in accomplishing objectives, vision with enthusiasm and honesty. A few measurements of administration styles and parts as saw by the researchers alongside the sort of the areas and results.

Transformational Leadership in sports administration

The distinction amongst transformational and value-based administration lies in the method for propelling others. A transformational leader's conduct starts in the individual qualities and convictions of the pioneer and propels subordinates to accomplish more than anticipated. Esere (2005), distinguished transformational administration as a procedure where, "at least one people connect with others such that pioneers and devotees raise each other to larger amounts of inspiration and profound quality". For transformational authority style, the supporter feels confide in, esteem, dedication and regard towards the pioneer, and is propelled to accomplish more than what was initially anticipated that would do (Donald, 2016). The transformational pioneer spurs by making supporter more mindful of the significance of undertaking results, inciting them to rise above their own self-enthusiasm for the association or group and actuating their higher-arrange needs. He urges devotees to think fundamentally and look for better approaches to approach their employments, bringing about scholarly incitement

(Ladani, 2000). Therefore, there is an expansion in their level of execution, fulfillment, and sense of duty regarding the objectives of their association. Cromartie, (2013) proposed four behaviours or components of transformational leadership to include charisma, inspirational motivation, intellectual stimulation, and individual consideration. Charisma, or idealized influence or attributes, is characterized by vision and a sense of mission, instilling pride in and among the group, and gaining respect and trust. Charismatic behaviour also induces followers to go beyond self-interest for the good of the group, providing reassurance that obstacles will be overcome, and promoting confidence in the achievement and execution influence followers place an inordinate amount of confidence and trust in charismatic leaders. At last, the fourth measurement of transformational administration is “singular thought” which is worried about creating adherents by training and tutoring (Coucic, 2010). The pioneer gives careful consideration to the between singular contrasts among the devotees and go about as tutor to the supporter. He educates and helps other people build up their qualities, and listens mindfully to others” concerns. Supporters are dealt with separately keeping in mind the end goal to raise their levels of development and to upgrade viable methods for tending to their objectives and difficulties.

Value-based authority includes a trade procedure that outcomes in supporter consistence with pioneer ask for however not liable to create excitement and responsibility regarding errand objective. The pioneer centres around having inward on-screen characters play out the assignments required for the association to achieve its coveted objectives (Ipinmoriti, 2014). The target of the value-based pioneer is to guarantee that the way to objective fulfillment is plainly comprehended by the interior on-screen characters, to expel potential obstruction inside the framework, and to propel the performing artist to accomplish the foreordained objectives.

Transactional leaders display both constructive and corrective behaviours. Construction

behaviour entails contingent reward, and corrective dimension imbibes management by exception. Contingent reward involves the clarification of the work required to obtain rewards and the use of incentives and contingent reward to exert influence. It considers follower expectations and offers recognition when goals are achieved. The clarification of goals and objectives and providing of recognition once goals are achieved should result in individuals and group achieving expected levels of performance (Ipinmoriti, 2014). Active management by exception refers to the leader setting the standards for compliance as well as for what constitutes ineffective performance, and may include punishing followers for non-compliance with those standards. This style of leadership implies close monitoring for deviances, mistakes, and errors and then taking corrective action as quickly as possible when they occur.

Sports Facilities and Equipment on School Sports Programme

Facilities are of great concern to sports administrators, when compared with other type of educational programmes. Akintunde (2001) affirmed that facilities and equipment for practice and contests are said to be the key factors that determine the ability of a school to provide satisfactory conditions for school sports programmes sports facilities are to facilitate sports and physical education programmes. Ajeigbe, Olabanji and Abdullahi (2014) pointed out that provision of sports facilities and equipment in our schools is an essential way of motivating secondary school athletes in sporting programmes that will lead to acquisition of sports skills which often enhance excellence performance in sports competitions. Sports facilities are those permanently constructed, fixed or immovable indoor and outdoor structures that are used for sports programmes Oworu (2005) stressed that equipment are expendable, consumable or movable materials used in sports that is meant to enhance athletes performance especially in school sport programme such as all Nigeria secondary school miltary basketball championship and

shell football competition among financing sports programmes is a major issue that requires serious thinking for positive results funds are necessary for the provision of vital elements for effective school sports programme management and planning, the extent on the personnel involved.

Obiyemi, Adesoye and Ogunsanwo (2002) stressed that adequate provision of funds is not as important as the effective management of such funds for meaningful results as regards sport programme in schools. This is because for proper and effective management of school sports programme, the issue of funds must be addressed by the sports administrator. Funds are very important and necessary for the provision of vital elements for effective running of sports programme management and planning the extent to which they are effectively utilized often depends on the appropriate utilized often depends on the appropriate utilization of such funds interm of sports management functions on athletes performance in national school sports federation (Adesoye, Ogunsanwo and Ibiloye 2006).

Uwagbale (2007) affirmed that, it might be impossible to achieve satisfactory results from the athletes who used training facilities that are sub-standard or inadequate. He further stressed that such athletes will perform below expectation. Obiyemi, Adesoye and Ogunsanwo (2002) observed that where sports facilities are equipment are accessible to people, the enhancement of such avenues will facilitate training and acquisition of skills will be promoted as a result athletes performance. The effects of lack of sports facilities and equipment were observed by Iheanacho (2000) who pointed out that any sports development programme without sufficient facilities and equipment would not produce excellence results through their performance, no matter the level of preparation. Ajeigbe and Abubakar (2009) stressed that, if facilities like soccer field, basketball tennis and badminton court are available with adequate

personnel, the rate of participation in sports will not only be high but the standard performance of athletes will continue to rise and more skilled and talented athletes will be discovered through school sports competition. However the functions of sports facilities and equipment cannot be over emphasized as lack of it will handicap both the upcoming and most proficient athletes. Salami and Odewumi (2006) observed that a lot of sports resources must be at the disposal of the school to enable the participants enjoy and develop interest as well as achieved their potentials in sports. Sports facilities and equipment constitute very important aspect of any school sports facilities and equipment constitute very important aspect of any school sports programme and they are also essential tools in the improvement and attainment of success by school athletes in sports performance.

Adesoye (2012) stressed that the term equipment in physical education means items or material used in sports that are movable after used. They are long lasting and need periodic replacement such as basketball, volleyball fixed posts, trampoline, vaulting boxes, swinging rings, football, others are hurdles stands, pole vault stands, shot put, javelin and starting block. In most secondary schools in Nigeria today, modern sports facilities and equipment are either non-existing or inadequate, the few existing ones are in bad condition, poorly maintained, sub-standard and obsolete. Many studies available have shown that facilities and equipment are essential prerequisites to good and impressive performance of athletes in any sporting activities.

Nwadiani and Oriakhi (2018) affirmed that, availability of sports facilities and equipment play a vital role in the development and organization of sports in any developed and developing society. The author stressed that where facilities and equipment are accessible to the community the enhancement of such avenues will facilitate training and acquisition of skills will definitely enhance active participation in sports which would also promote sports performance of athletes

sports equipment is referred to as protective gear or tools used by athletes to engaged in sports that ranges from balls to net and protective gear like helmet. Facilities and funds were ranked equally as the number one problem facing organization of school sports by games masters, directors, as regard sports management function on how it affect athletes performance in sports. Onifade (2005) observed that to achieve the deal of providing adequate and standard sports facilities, government in Nigeria need to provide a substantial amounts of money to build, renovate and upgrade the existing sport facilities. Recently, there are new dynamics of building facilities for indoor and outdoor sporting activities to facilities the performance of athletes in school sports and sporting activities with improved technology there are artificial grass (turf) and tartan tracks. Onifade (2001) stated that sports facilities are immovable or permanent structures that are used either for sport or other purposes depending on the structured design sports facilities are important to players and athletes because without sports facilities like stadium and football pitch soccer game can not take place.

However, sports facilities are usually grouped into outdoor and indoor facilities depending on whether they are open-air or closed facilities, sports facilities are physical structures constructed for use of sports activities in other words, physical structures are generally the immovable structures like tartan tracks, soccer pitch, swimming pools, courts, gymnasium hall and lot more different sports requires different facilities and level of performance of athletes also depend largely on the levels of quality and quantity of facilities. Onifade (2001) stressed that outstanding performance may not be achieved by school athletes who practice under facilities and equipment that are grossly inadequate. Availability of adequate sports facilities play a major role in facilitating effective athletic performance of school athletes during school sports programme such as milo basketball championship and NNPC/Shell football competition.

However inadequate, substandard, obsolete and poorly maintained facilities have continually undermined the athletic performance of athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions (Babatunde, 2002).

Sports Personnel on Performance of Athletes

Several scholars have identified some constraints to development of sports, some of these constraints is associated with sport personnel, government policy budgeting and funding of sports, sports facilities and equipment and sports programme, sport programme in secondary schools must be handled by professional qualified personnel if the set objective and sport development in school are to be achieved. Therefore in choosing personnel for sports programme in secondary schools certain principles must be considered such as qualification, personality traits, interest and experience. According to Morakinyo and Aluko (2008) the administration of any organization is a functions that requires personal and professional preparation. Sport is a technical area that requires adequate preparation for those that will manage sports at any level. A good sports manager should have a thorough knowledge of sports, possess educational degree, preferably in the area of sports administration, professional attitude and commitment. In addition to personal characteristic like personality honesty leadership and sincere interest in the management of sports. The administration of sports programme in the secondary schools is majorly the responsibilities of physical education teachers. This implies that secondary school sports development is usually affected by the activities of the P.E. teachers. Physical education teacher are widely judged to possess the right type of qualification and skills required to promote youth sports development in the country. Sport programme in Nigeria secondary schools are usually organized by the games master and mistress who may or may not be physical educator. Ajiduah (2011) stressed that people who know nothing about sports development do manover

their ways into the centre stage of sports development in Nigeria. Based on the above view, one can rightly observed that assigning unqualified personnel the duty of running sports programmes is pathetic and wrong. However, there should be consideration of special qualification for teaching and coaching, the general qualification of physical educator and the unique qualification needed. United Nation Educational Scientific and cultural Organization (UNESCO) (2007) affirmed that anybody who assume professional responsibilities for physical education and sport must have appropriate qualifications and training. They must be carefully selected in sufficient numbers and given preliminary as well as further training to ensure that they reach adequate levels of specialization. The role of sports personnel in sports development cannot be overemphasized the provision of qualified physical educators and sport officer is very essential to make the whole sports programme more realistic and to enhance athletes performance in a championship. He further stressed that contribution of sport officers, coaches and physical educators as a qualified personnel often determine or enhance athletes performance in a competitive school sports programme Abeku (2000) pointed out that a one of the major hindrance to sport development at any level is that of unqualified sports personnel. To this effect all secondary schools should have sufficient number of qualified physical education teachers, coaches and sports officers to running the administration of school sports in their respective school government of all levels and various school authorities should ensure that professionals are appoint to take charge of games and sports in school so that the set goal of sports can be achieved. Also appropriate structures must be established for the training of personnel for P.E. and sport personnel who have received such training.

Funding of School Sports in Nigeria

The financing of education programmes is on the increase every year and sports programmes are no exception. Akintunde (2001) observed that one of the major administrative problem facing school sports programme is finance. He further highlighted three ways of financing school sports programmes. The first method is the idea of the school taking the total responsibilities through fund raising programmes through the philanthropist and also school fees. The second method is the school parenthetically supporting the school sports programme with the Ministry of Education assuming some of the cost. And the third idea is where the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Youths and Sports may come together to provide adequate sports facilities and equipment to enhance effective performance of school athletes in a major tournament. The importance of finance in the success of athletes is very crucial in any competition however, sport is generally capital intensive in nature and the welfare of school athletes also involves a huge capital outlay. Adesoye (2003) observed that, the provision of adequate finance is the key to success in sports generally. Furthermore, inadequate finance is another factor which negative influence excellence performance of school athletes in any major tournament. He further emphasized that finance is very critical and important issue in determine sport management functions.

Coaches Style on Athletes Performance in School Sports

A coach is like a father figure and also a consultant to an athletes aiming at achieving success in his/her chosen sport. A good coach does not rely on his owes as he/she is continuously searching for opportunities for his/her athletes to improve on their previous level of performance believing that change is the motivating environment for excellence (Mohammed, 2014) coaches who perform at their personal best must have believed that assignment placed before them

requires the best coaching style with the use of skills and talents on the parts of the athletes. The author further stressed that, sometimes the coaches usually have running battle with sport administrators as they often focus on how to tackle the problems regarding the provision of adequate sports facilities and equipment as well as how to improve the quality of performance of their athletes. According to Aliyu (2011) only a successful coaches produce champion athletes and for him/her to attain that level of success in the chosen career the fact remains that there is no substitute for knowing well in term of techniques, rules and strategies of the sports he/she coaches. Lack of adequate knowledge in coaching the skills and in a proper sequence risks injury and frustration from repeated failures by the athletes. At times the coach may have what it takes to be successful ranging from adoption of best coaching style to training the athletes or acquisition of knowledge and skills about the game in order to enhance athletes performance (Mohammed, 2014).

Aliyu (2011) stressed that producing a champion athletes can be guarantee if qualified and skilled coaches are employed to train them unless the right caliber of coaches of proven integrity experience and sound knowledgeable coaches are appointed and at the same time given free hand to operate, the quality of athletes performance in a competition shall remain poor or continue to dwindle. In order for athletes to attain peak performance in sports especially team events such as basketball, soccer, volleyball and lot more, the coaches needs to adopt best coaching style in training and in matches, always in order hand coaches need to strive to lay more emphasis on teams cooperation among the players during competition and also to develop the spirit of working together rather than playing individual game that may hindered the success of a team as well as that of a coach (Goldberg, 2014).

Aliyu (2011) affirmed that a good coach usually create time to evaluate the training component from time to time so as to adopt the best coaching style that would arouse the interest of his athletes in order to enhance their performance in a competitions. Competitions is a source of motivation which is best achieved when the teams have opportunity to win. Mohammed (2014) observed that competent coaches usually create opportunities for the teams to compete during training so as to get the best athletes and to discovered their weaknesses and strength in skill display. No coach possess the monopoly of technical know how to solve all the problem facing the athletes in the field of play but rather require the support of other stakeholders in sports to tackle the problems.

A successful coach is the one who motivates athletes to exhibits their best performance in any competitions. The expectations of coaches is based on athletes form or skill acquired during training which is enough to say an athletes would perform better in a competition. Reuben (2002) observed that instructional pattern of sports officers and coaches often determine the level of exhibition of athletes in a game and practices. Another factors that often affects athletes performance in a major tournament is the autocratic style of administration on the parts of N.S.S.F. officials, sports officers and coaches in term of taking decisive decisions without due consultation from the players. In showing supremacy as a head of a team by the coaches believing that, the athletes has nothing to offer after the competitions usually bringsabout poor outing of a team in our annual zonal competition. A coach should be simple democratic and easy in discharging his duties, this would enable him to established interpersonal relationship with his athletes which sometimes leads to excellent performance of athletes in any major tournament (Salami & Odewumi, 2009).

Influence of Religion on Athletes Performance

Influence of religion on sports participation among secondary school students in Northern part of Nigeria is increasing on yearly basis which often affect athletes performance in organized school sports competitions (Edim and Saba, 2014). The practice of sporting activities has become an important sport of the nation's culture as well as other cultures throughout the world. While some cultures strengthen the practice and support the organized sporting programmes in the communities. Islam and Christianity are religions that are alien to African cultures especially the stoppage of the killings of twins that was in practice in Africa before the coming of many Slessers to Nigeria and the introduction of Western Education to Africa and abolition of slave trade (Stevenson, 1991) cited in (Edim & Saba, 2014).

The interaction between sports and religion has been a significant area of study for sports sociologists who have recognized the importance of religion and spirituality in athletes performance. Based on the two religions Islam and Christianity were introduced to Africa and Nigeria in particular and each came with the mind set to anchor all their cultural practices on the soil of Africa Christianity warmly encouraged and recognized the relevance of sports to the well-being of their followers (Hoffman, 1992, Stevenson, 1991 cited in Edim & Saba 2014). Mohler (2010) pointed out that sports has play an important role in the lives of Christians within the Christendom. The author further observed that sports has the potential to give Christians a good platform for Christian witness and also the potential to lead Christian into idolatry on the part of Islam, the impact of sports on the health of believers has encouraged the Muslim brothers and sisters to part take in sports as long as such participation does not run counter to Islamic acceptable laid down principles and practices. Islam as a religion is usually concerned with man's well being in both body and soul and it encourages all kinds of sports that will strengthen

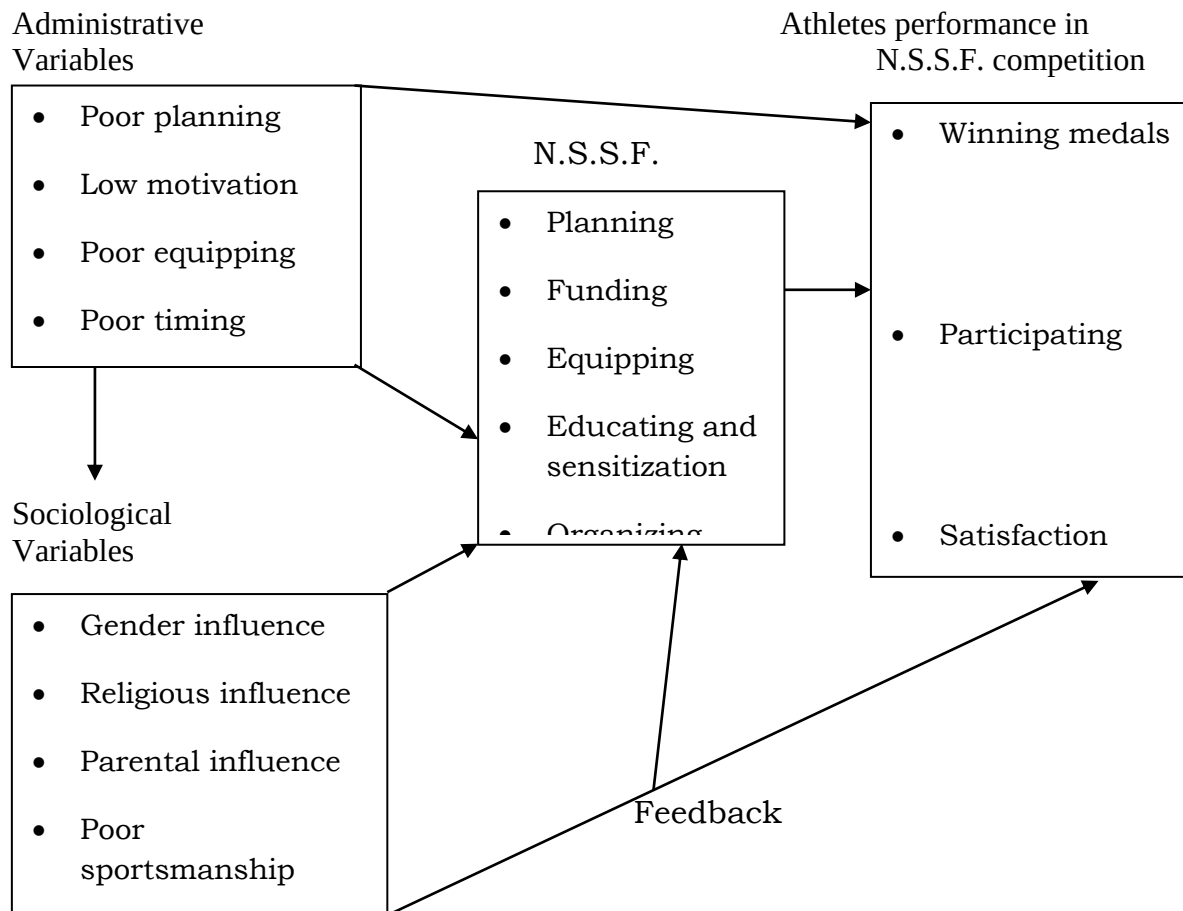
the body and maintain good health as well as providing relaxation and leisure such as swimming, shooting, horse riding, sword fighting and wrestling (Al-Munajjid, 2011). In Northern Nigeria, sports and its programme of activities are of integral aspect of the culture of people and they have been practicing their indigenous sports before the advent of Christianity and Islamic religion that has absorbed a large number of people. The role of sports in the cultural setting and practices among these ethnic groups even though organization differs cannot be over emphasized. The importance attached to sports participation varies from one community to another. For instance while some of these communities use sports as the only means of recreation other use it for the test of strength and development of physique which sometimes bring about optimal performance in sports especially among youth (Edim & Saba, 2014) participation in sports is an effective way of grooming children to become a professional athletes in sports industry and also to be useful to the society as far as sports development is concerned (Aliyu, 2011). Religion is a belief in the practicing of a particular system of faith coupled with the social attitudes of organizations and relations between people and communities play great roles in determining acceptable standards, customs and traditions (Aribamikan, 2007). Established customs, traditions, religious practices and beliefs have modeled the women's image worldwide and the suitability of activities they engage in. Aribamikan (2007) observed that some religions believe that women have no soul and mind of their own and are not allowed in the shrine. In some oriental countries, women Muslims are not allowed to worship in the mosque during their unclean period and even in the Christian religion, women are refused entry into some churches during their unclean period. Religion, according to Babatunde (2002) is a cultural universal with a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things, uniting into a single moral community all those who adhered to those beliefs and practices. Religion is an institutionalized system of symbols, beliefs, values

and practices focus on questions of ultimate meaning. Religion as a cultural heritage is evident as it often seems out of culture of a given society.

Religion plays a dominant role in both attitude towards women in sports and the possibility or otherwise of other involvement in sporting activities. In certain societies, their whole way of life is based on religious observance often eliminating the opportunity of exposing the body through the dressing code. Also, sports celebrities are used as explains of the basic principles of a religion through sport for many years various churches have had recreational rooms and auditorium in their nursery and primary schools and they have sponsored volley ball and table tennis games and other forms of physical sport and recreation in an effort to attract and train young members in their secondary schools. Similarly, Islam supports for any physical activities that will promote increment of the body for physical and mental growth. Hence the Islamic Republic of Iran organized an international sports for women (24th March 1994). It was limited to mostly Muslim women from Muslim countries. It was noted that Islamic attitude to dressing does not compromise with any ideas or deeds. Babatunde (2002) posited that most traditional churches as in Nigeria, use in made of physical exercise during worship with dancing, singing and clapping to the tune of drum for innovation of spirit and power. This method known as synchronized, rhythmic approach is a tenet of physical education. Similarly Islam supports for any physical activities that will promote increment of the body for physical and mental growth. It was noted that Islamic attitude to dressing does not compromise with any ideas or deeds.

Conceptual Framework

Fig. 1: Conceptual framework of administrative and sociological variables as correlate of athlete performance in Nigeria schools sports federation competitions.



Source: Researcher Developed (2019)

The conceptual framework of this study deals with the administrative and sociological variables that tends to correlate athletes performance in any major tournament from the sociological perspective and administrative perspective the issue of weather condition, family background, culture and academic performance can be used to correlate athletes performance in all competitions at secondary school level due to the fact that, these young athletes are still under the watch of their parents and even the school management. The administrative aspect of this

study also look at the angle at which sports administrators in secondary schools motivates their athletes to perform better in any organized school sports competitions in terms of utilization of fund released, leadership style adopted by the N.S.S.F officials and the school management, also the availability of sports facilities and coaching style, that is, the method of coaching adopted by coach to trained this young athletes before and during competitions. This study focus on the significant correlation between administrative and sociological variables on athletes performance in National school sports federation competitions.

Appraisal of Review of Related Literature

The empirical review of this study is center on studies that has been carried out in relation to sports management functions and sociological variables determine athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation. Donald (2016) pointed out that the growing and diversifying public interest in sport on the other hand, demands greater professional competencies of sports manager in school. This study conducted exposed the incompetencies of sports administrators and sports management at the level of school sports programme as to how it hindered the performance of these young athletes. Study conducted by Paul, Janet, Jerome and Lueie (2010) affirmed that secondary schools sports is usually regarded as intramural sports clubs which involve planning, organizing, directing, controlling, budgeting and staffing programmes at secondary school levels, all these are associated with recreational and competitive sports programmes oriented to the learners. However, school sports at the secondary school level can therefore be acknowledge as the centre point of sport development which often provide the opportunity for learners to compete at an advance level of compete at an advance level of competition especially at the organized sporting competition by N.S.S.F such as all Nigeria secondary school milo basketball championship and Nigeria National Petroleum Co-operation

Shell Football Cup that is mainly for the children of under 17 and under 15 categories. In another studies, conducted by Pitts and Stotlar (2007) stressed that certain benefits associated with school children participating in organized school sports such as promoting children's health status, providing the opportunities to learn important life skills such as co-operation discipline, leadership and self control provided if the sports management are effective in discharging their duties. Ogbu (2008) in his studies highlighted the following as the administrative factors that affect athlete performance such as poor accommodation, lack of sporting equipment, poor officiating on the part of referees and lack of fund as hindrances to smooth organization of school sports programmes at secondary school level.

Washington (2001) observed that the role of school sport managers in terms of managing school sports programme as regards annual milo basketball championship and NNPC/Shell cup football competition cannot be over-emphasized due to the importance to the grassroots sports development in our locality. Pitts and Stotlar (2007) stressed that sport management is the study and practices of people, activities, businesses or organizations which are involved in producing facilities and equipment for athletes, or organizing any sport related business or product in order to promote and enhance athletes performance in any major championship at secondary school level. The success of managing of managing school sports at national even at local level depends mainly on how effective managers apply their management and leadership skills in discharging their duties in term of adequate provision of sports facilities and equipment for used to the athletes, provision of funds, appointing quality personnel in term of coaching the athletes before a tournament, environmental factors such as weather condition, provision of budgeting and motivation of school athletes, all these are factors that can influence athletes performance in school sport programme such as annual milo basketball championship and NNPC/Shell football competition. This was the findings of the study conducted by Ibrahim (2013). Also the overview

of school sport management can also be view from sociological point of view interm of environmental factors on how it affect the athletes performance in school sports federation such as athletes religions, parental influence, role of gender on sports performance. Management of school sports facilities and financial support, on athletes performance can go along way to determine their performance. Pitts and Stotlar (2007) averred that sports management function is the combination of skills related in term of planning organizing directing controlling budgeting leading and evaluating within the context of organization whose primary focus is on sports development especially among youth athletes interm of talent discovering.

Study conducted by Udo (1999) stressed that school sports in South Africa can further be used for economic benefits of the school by utilizing their sport and other amenities interm of hostels, well-equipped gymnaslum and sports field as a means for generating revenue for the school through events, attracting sponsorships and marketing their school through the environment of their athletes. According to various researcher school sports in South Africa is usually manipulated by the politician to promote and display their wealthy through sponsorship which is contrary to grassroot sports development. However, studies conducted by previous researchers is based on the administrative functions of school management on the needs to make adequate planning for release of funds and other logistics for athletes, also other studies conducted by other scholars is centre on administrative variables on students academic performance in secondary schools but not much has said or investigated on both the sociological and administrative variables as correlated of athlete performance in Nigeria school sports federation competition, and that is the main objective of this study so as to filled the gap crated.

The concept of sports management is defined by some scholar as the process of through which appropriate human and material resources are available and made efficient for accomplishing the purpose of an organization, sports management as reviewed in the literature means organizational goal which include the use of facilities and equipment for sports and

physical activities, schedule of activities, offer instruction in specific activities, organizing competition and to promote excellent.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methods and procedure that was used in carrying out this study. This is discussed under the following sub-headings. Research design, population of the study, sample and sampling techniques, research instrument, validity of the instrument, reliability of the instrument, procedure for data collection and method of data analysis.

Research Design

A descriptive research design of correlational type was employed for this study. A descriptive research design of correlational type involved the collection of two sets of data, one of which was retrospective with a view to determine the relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables. This method is considered appropriate for this study because it would enable the researcher to establish a fact between administrative and sociological variables in this study. A correlational type is often concerned with identifying the antecedents of a present condition (Owolabi, 2015) this enable the researcher to discover relationship between events with a view of explaining the importance of human behaviour and in some cases predicting and controlling likely outcomes.

Population of the Study

The population for the study comprised all sports officers and state coordinators of N.S.S.F. in North Central zone Nigeria. The N.S.S.F state coordinators are 31 across the seven states. The sports officers in all the North Central States are 694 and 14 coaches. These put the population for this study at 740.

Sample and Sampling Technique

A multistage sampling techniques was used to select the sample for this study. This is include purposive, proportionate and simple random sampling techniques.

Stage I: purposive sampling technique was used to select the seven states of North central geo-political zone of Nigeria that consists of Kwara, Niger, Kogi, Nasarawa, Benue, Pleatau and N.S.S.F coordinators in Abuja Federal Capital Territory (F.C.T). Purposively all the 31 state representative of N.S.S.F coordinators which include 7 representative of ANCOPs will sampled for this study. Also 14 state coaches was purposively sampled for this study.

Stage II: Proportionate sampling technique was used to select 80% of sports officers in each states across the seven states in the study area.

Stage III: Simple random sampling technique was used to select 553 respondents from the total population of 694 sports officers across the seven states using lottery method. In all 585 respondents was systematically sampled for this study. The breakdown of the sampled is shown in the table one.

Table 1: Shows the breakdown of the sampled selected

S/N	States	Total number of N.S.S.F Coordinators & ANCOPS representatives stage I	Coaches from sports councils	Total number of sport officers	sampled selected sport officers 80%
1.	Kwara State	6	2	120	96
2.	Kogi State	5	2	100	74
3.	Niger State	6	2	95	76
4.	Benue State	6	2	90	72
5.	Plateau State	5	2	90	72
6.	Nasarawa State	5	2	99	69
7.	Abuja FCT	5	2	100	75
	Total	37	14	694	534

Research Instrument

The research instrument that was adopted for this study was a researcher developed structured questionnaire titled administrative and sociological variables as correlates of athletes performance in school sports federation in North Central zone, Nigeria tagged (ASVCAPN). The questionnaire consists of two sections. Section A focused on demographic data of the respondents such as age, gender, religion, ethnicity numbers of appearance at the N.S.S.F. competition. While section B elicits information based on items raised from formulated hypotheses for this study. The questionnaire was designed on four point Likert rating scale format of strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD).

Validity of the Instrument

To determine the validity of the research instrument, draft copies of the questionnaire was given to three lecturers in the field of sports administration in the Department of Human Kinetics Education, University of Ilorin, also copies of the questionnaire was given to two sport officers and two coaches and one representative of N.S.S.F state coordinator in the Ministry of Education for validation, comments and suggestions of the experts in line with the supervisor's recommendations was incorporated into the final version of the questionnaire that was used for the study.

Reliability of the Instrument

In order to ascertain the reliability of the instrument, a pilot study was conducted using test re-test method whereby twenty (20) copies of the questionnaire was administered to sports officers and NSSF Coordinator in Ogbomosho, Oyo state outside the study area at an interval of two weeks. The result obtained from the first test was used to correlate with the result of second test through test re-test method using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). A coefficient level of a 0.80 was obtained. This shows that the instrument was found reliable for the study.

Procedure for Data Collection

The researchers first seek approval from the postgraduate ethical review committee University of Ilorin. The letter of introduction was obtained from the Head of Department of Human Kinetics Education, University of Ilorin to elicit the cooperation of the respondents across the states in the North Central Zone. The questionnaire was administered by the researcher and seven trained research assistants. The research assistants in each zone was trained within the duration of two hours during their meeting days. The researchers sensitize them on

each content of the items in the questionnaire. The sensitization is basically on the interpretation of the questionnaire items which the respondents are expected to participate through their responses on each items. The completed questionnaire was collected immediately by the researcher and research assistants in order to have a high rate of retrieval of instrument and loss of the instrument.

Method of Data Analysis

The data collected was analysed using descriptive statistics of frequency count and percentage for demographic data of the respondents and all the research questions were answered using mean and standard deviation percentage while inferential statistics of Multiple Regression was used to test the main hypotheses and Pearson product Moment Correlation (PPMC) was used to analysed 8 sub-hypotheses postulated for the study at 0.05 alpha level.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

This chapter is analysis, results and interpretation of data obtained from the respondents that participated in the study in relation to research objectives, research questions and the hypotheses postulated. The chapter is presented on the following sub-headings: demographic characteristics of the respondents, answering of research questions, testing of research hypotheses and discussion of the findings.

Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

This section describes the demographic information of the respondents that participated in the study using frequencies and percentages.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Characteristics		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	429	77.3
	Female	156	22.7
	Total	585	100.0
Religion	Christianity	330	59.5
	Islam	255	40.5
	Total	585	100.0
Designation	Sports Officer	483	85.5
	NSSF Coordinator	68	8.8
	Coach	34	6.1
	Total	585	100.0
Age Range	18 to 25 years	23	4.1
	26 to 33 years	170	30.6
	34 to 41 years	350	57.7
	42 to 49 years	30	5.4
	50 years and above	12	2.2
	Total	585	100.0
Qualification	SSCE	9	1.6
	NCE/ND	55	9.9
	Diploma in Coaching Certificate	52	9.0
	B.Sc.	386	64.5
	HND	52	9.4
	M.Sc.	30	5.4
	Ph.D.	1	.2
	Total	585	100.0
Appearances at the National Conference	None	30	
	1 Time	26	4.7
	2 Times	13	2.3
	3 Times	26	4.7
	4 Times	103	18.6
	5 Times	261	41.6
	6 Times and above	126	22.7
	Total	585	100.0

Table 1 shows that there were 585 participants in this study. Based on gender, 429(77.3%) were males while 158(22.7%) were female athletes. In the same vein, 330(59.5%) were Christians and 255(40.5%) were Muslims. In addition, 483(85.0%) had their designations as sport officers, 68(8.8%) as NSSF Coordinators and 34(6.1%) as coaches. Further analysis revealed that 23(4.1%) of the participants were within the age bracket of 18 to 25years, 170(30.6%) were within age limit of 26 to 33 years, 350(57.7%) were within the age boundary of 34 to 41 years, 30(5.4%) were within the class age range of 42 to 49 years while 12(2.2%) were within age norms of 50 years and above.

Furthermore, on the highest qualification of participants, 9(1.6%) of them had SSCE certificate, 55(9.9%) were NCE/ND holders, 52(9.0%) got certificated in Diploma in Coaching, 386(64.5%) had B.Sc. Certificates, 52(9.0%) obtained HND, 30(5.4%) were holders of M.Sc., while only 1(0.2%) bagged a Ph.D. Based on the number of participants' appearances in school Sports Federation National competition, 30(5.4%) just appeared the year this research was conducted, 26(4.7%) had appeared once before then, 13(2.3%) had appeared 2 times before, 26(4.7%) had appeared 3 times before, 103(18.6%) had appeared 4 times before, 261(41.6%) had appeared 5 times before then, while 126(22.7%) have appeared 6 times and above.

Answering the Research Questions

Seven research questions were raised and answered using percentages mean, SD and ranking order.

Research Question 1: What is the attitude of parents to students' participation in Nigeria school sports federation competitions?

Table 2: Percentage of Attitudes of Parents to Students' Participation in Nigeria School Sports Federation Competitions

Attitude of Parents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Negative	234	42.2
Positive	351	57.8
Total	585	100.0

Mean = 13.13

Table 2 reveals the attitude of parents towards students' participation in sports 234(42.2%) had negative attitude while 351(57.8%) had positive attitude. This table also reveals that parents had the mean score of 13.13 which implies that parents had a positive attitude towards students' participation in sports.

Research Question 2: What are the social and cultural factors affecting students' participation in Nigeria school sports federation competition?

Table 3: Mean, SD and Ranking of Socio-cultural factors affecting students' participation in Nigeria school sports federation competition

S/N	Socio-cultural factors	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Rank
1.	Cultural belief of a society often contributes to athletes' performance	585	2.3225	.75437	1 st
2.	Socio-cultural value is one of the measures used to determine athletes' performance	585	2.30009	.75853	2 nd
3.	Cultural belief makes school athletes to be conscious of participating in competitive sports which often enhance their performance	585	2.2432	.75305	3 rd
4.	Culture can only be used to determine the performance of secondary school athletes	585	2.20000	.76804	5 th
5.	Socio-cultural belief of people in terms of their food intake often constitute their performance	585	2.2320	.75211	4 th

Table 3 indicates that “cultural belief of a society often contributes to athletes” performance. Cultural belief the first socio-cultural factor affecting students' participation in Nigeria school sports federation competition, had the mean score of 2.3225, standard deviation of 0.7537 and ranked first. “Socio-cultural value was one of the measures used to determine athletes' performance” with the mean score of 2.3009 and standard deviation of 0.75853 ranked second, while the third one way “cultural belief makes school athletes to be conscious of participating in competitive sports which often enhance their performance” with the means score of 2.2432 and the standard deviation of 0.75305. “Culture can only be used to determine the performance of secondary school athletes” with the means score of 2.2000 and standard deviation of 0.76804 ranked 5th, and socio-cultural belief of people in term of their food intake

often constitute their performance with the mean score of 2.2320 and standard deviation of 0.75211 ranked 4th.

Research Question 3: What are the administrative challenges faced by schools in North Central Nigeria when participating in Nigeria school sports federation competition?

Table 4: Mean, SD and Ranking of Administrative challenges faced by athletes in North Central, Nigeria when participating in Nigeria school sports federation competition

S/N	Socio-cultural factors	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Rank
1.	Beaurecratic process in approving funds in the Ministry leads to inadequate preparation of the teams	41	3.3171	0.87861	1 st
2.	There is always a disagreement between the school management and the NSSF officers in the Ministry on who is to finance the training programme of the team	41	3.2439	0.76748	2 nd
3.	There is always an administrative issue on who is to bear the financial implication of feeding and allowances of athletes before and during competition	41	3.1707	1.68675	3 rd

Table 4 reveals that “beaurecratic process in approving funds in the Ministry leads to inadequate preparation of the teams” ranked first among the administrative challenges faced by schools in north central Nigeria when participating in Nigeria school sports federation competition with the mean score of 3.371 and standard deviation of 0.8786. This was followed by “there is always a disagreement between the school management and the NSSF officers in the Ministry on who is to finance the training programme of the team” which ranked second with the mean score of 3.2439 and standard deviation of 0.76748. The last administrative challenge was “there is always an administrative issue on who is to bear the financial implication of feeding and

allowances of athletes before and during competition” with the mean score of 3.1707 and standard deviation of 1.68675 this ranked third.

Research Question 4: What has been the performance of schools in Nigeria school sports federation in North Central, Nigeria?

Table 5: Percentage Performance of Schools in Nigeria School Sports Federation in North Central States

S/N	Performance in sports federation	N	SD	D	A	SD
1.	Teams from North Central usually perform better a the national final	41	2 (4.9%)	11 (26.8%)	22 (53.7%)	6 (14.6%)
2.	Performance of teams in North Central in the last five years is excellent due to full supports given to the teams that represents the zone at the national final by the NSSF	41	3 (7.3%)	9 (22.0%)	27 (65.9%)	2 (4.9%)
3.	Teams from Benue and Niger are always consistent in the medals table in the last five years	41	3 (7.3%)	12 (29.3%)	19 (46.3%)	7 (17.1%)
	Cumulative performance	41	3 (7.4%)	10 (24.4%)	23 (56.1%)	5 (12.2%)
Means performance		= 58.29%				

Table 5 shows the reaction of 41 states coordination to items that addressed the performance of schools in sports federation in North Central, Nigeria. The cumulative analysis revealed the mean performance of (58.29%) in school sports federation competitions which implies that the teams performance in N.S.S.F. competitions was above average.

Research Question 5: What are factors attributable to this level of performance by the athletes in North Central in Nigeria school sports federation competition?

Table 6: Mean, SD and Ranking of Factors attributable to this level of performance by the athletes in North Central in Nigeria school sports federation competition

S/N	Factors attributable to performance	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Rank
1.	High level of discipline in the teams helps the athletes to perform better	41	2.7805	0.79095	1 st
2.	Teams cooperation as a result of unity among the athletes brings about excellent performance of the teams	41	2.7673	0.74980	2 nd
3.	Communication gap between the coach and the NSSF officers can hinder the performance of athletes	41	2.7071	0.84392	3 rd

Table 6 reveals that “high level of discipline in the teams helps the athletes to perform better” ranked first with the mean score of 2.7805 and the standard deviation of 0.79095. This was followed by “teams cooperation as a result of unity among the athletes brings about performance of the teams” with the mean score of 2.7673 and the standard deviation of 0.74980. The third was “communication gap between the coach and the NSSF officers can hinder the performance of athletes” with the mean score of 2.7071 and the standard deviation of 0.84392.

Research Question 6: How can these challenges be overcome when participating in Nigeria school sports federation competitions?

Table 7: Mean, SD and Ranking of Challenges to be overcome when Participating in Nigeria School Sports Federation Competition

S/N	Overcoming competition	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Rank
1.	Appointing competent hands to take	41	2.8049	1.00547	1 st

	charge of NSSF duties in the Ministry of Education will help to solve administrative problems to some extent				
2.	Seeking parental consent through the school management on behalf of the school athletes when preparing for NSSF competition will contribute to excellent performance of the teams	41	2.6585	1.06324	2 nd

Table 7 reveals that “appointing competent hands to take charge of NSSF duties in the Ministry of Education will help to solve administrative problems to some extent” ranked first with the mean score of 2.8049 and the standard deviation of 1.00547. This was followed by “seeking parental consent through the school management on behalf of the school athletes when preparing for NSSF competition will contribute to excellent performance of the teams” which ranked second with the mean score of 2.6585 and the standard deviation of 1.06324.

Research Question 7: What are the motivational factors of athletes’ performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central state, Nigeria?

Table 8: Mean, SD and Ranking of Motivational Factors of Athletes' Performance in Nigeria School Sports Federation Competition in North Central, Nigeria

S/N	Motivational factors of athletes' performance	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Rank
1.	Prompt release of funds to cater for the welfare of the athletes before and during competition can enhance athletes' performance	41	3.2927	0.98092	1 st
2.	Giving out scholarship to outstanding athletes can be used to motivate their performance	41	3.0244	1.06037	2 nd
3.	Presentation of medals, certificates of participation and other prizes on the school assembly ground usually motivates the athletes to perform better	41	2.9268	1.03417	3 rd

Table 8 reveals that “prompt release of funds to cater for the welfare of the athletes before and during competition can enhance athletes' performance” ranked first with the mean score of 3.2927 and the standard deviation of 0.98092. This was followed by “giving out scholarship to outstanding athletes can be used to motivate their performance” which ranked second with the mean score of 3.0244 and the standard deviation of 1.06037. Furthermore “presentation of medals, certificates of participation and other prizes on the school assembly ground usually motivates the athletes to perform better” with the means score of 2.9268 and the standard deviation of 1.03417 ranked third.

Hypotheses Testing

One main hypothesis and eight sub-hypotheses were postulated in the course of this study. The main hypothesis was tested using multiple regression while all the sub-hypotheses were tested using the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation statistics, all at 0.05 level of significance.

Main Hypothesis: Administrative and sociological variables are not predictors of athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competition in North Central states of Nigeria.

Table 9: Multiple Regression on Administrative and Sociological variables as Predictors of Athletes' Performance in Nigeria School Sports Federation Competition in North Central States, Nigeria

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.	Inference
Regression	2969.405	2	1484.702			
Residual	20708.675	582	37.516	39.575	0.000	S
Total	23678.079	584				

Table 9 shows the calculated f-value of regression table which is 39.575 with the critical p-value of 0.00 computed at 0.05 level of significance. Since the calculated f-value is greater than the critical p-value, the main hypothesis was hereby rejected. This implies that both administrative and sociological variables were good predictor variables that determine athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central states, Nigeria.

Table 10: Model Summary of the Independent Variables of Administrative and Sociological

Model	R	R square	Adjusted R square	Std. Error of the estimate	R square change
1	0.354	0.125	0.122	6.12501	0.125

Table 10 indicates the contribution of the independent variables together. The R-square reveals 0.125 which implies that the two independent variables together were 12.5%. To ascertain the contributions of each of the independent variable to the model (athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competition) Beta weight and the t-test were therefore, computed and outputs were reported in table 11.

Table 11: Contributions of each of the Independent Variables (Sociological and Administrative Variables) to the Dependent Variable (Athletes Performance)

Variables	Unstandardized coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized coefficients Beta	t-value	Sig.
(constant)	22.296	1.594		13.983	.000
Sociological variables	0.160	0.040	.0177	4.0000	.000
Administrative Variables	0.134	0.025	0.238	5.372	.000

Table 11 reveals the Beta weights and t-values of the independent variables (sociological and administrative variables). It shows the contribution of the independent variables to the dependent variable. The result of Beta weights and t-values in table 6 indicates that both administrative and sociological variables were good predictors of athletes' performance in

Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central states. The administrative variable contributes Beta weight of 0.238 and t-value of 5.372, while sociological variable also contributes Beta weight of 0.177 and t-value of 4.000. This implies that administrative variable is a better predictor of the athletes' performance compared to the sociological variable.

Sub-Hypothesis 1: There is no significant relationship between parental influence and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central states, Nigeria

Table 12: Revealed 'r' Analysis of Relationship between Parental Influence and Athletes' Performance in Nigeria School Sports Federation Competitions in North Central States, Nigeria

Variables		Parental influence	Performance of athletes
Parental influence	Pearson's correlation	1	0.263**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	585	585
Performance of athletes	Pearson's correlation	0.263**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	585	585

P < 0.05

Table 12 reveals the calculated r-value of 0.263 and critical p-value of 0.00 computed at critical p-value of 0.05 alpha level. Since the calculated r-value was greater than the critical p-value, the sub-hypothesis one was hereby rejected. This means that there was a significant relationship between parental influence and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central states, Nigeria.

Sub-Hypothesis 2: There is no significant relationship between cultural belief and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central states, Nigeria

Table 13: Relationship between Cultural Belief and Athletes' Performance in Nigeria School Sports Federation Competitions in North Central States, Nigeria

Variables		Cultural belief	Performance of athletes
Cultural belief	Pearson's correlation	1	0.221**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	585	585
Performance of athletes	Pearson's correlation	0.221**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	585	585
P < 0.05			

Table 13 indicates the calculated r-value of 0.221 against the critical p-value of 0.00 computed at 0.05 level of significance. Since the calculated r-value was greater than the critical p-value, the sub-hypothesis two was hereby rejected. This implies that there was a significant relationship between cultural belief and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central Zone states, Nigeria.

Sub-Hypothesis 3: There is no significant relationship between weather condition and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central states, Nigeria

Table 14: Indicate 'r' Analysis of Relationship between Weather Condition and Athletes' Performance in Nigeria School Sports Federation Competitions in North Central States, Nigeria

Variables		Weather Condition	Performance of athletes
Weather condition	Pearson's	1	0.151**
	correlation		
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	585	585
Performance of athletes	Pearson's	0.151**	1
	correlation		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	585	585
P < 0.05			

Table 14 revealed the calculated r-value of 0.151 against the critical p-value of 0.00 computed at 0.05 level of significance. Since the calculated r-value was greater than the critical p-value, the sub-hypothesis there was hereby rejected. This implies that there was a significant relationship between weather condition and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central Zone states, Nigeria.

Sub-Hypothesis 4: There is no significant relationship between academic performance and sports performance of athletes in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central states, Nigeria

Table 15: Revealed ‘r’ analysis of Relationship between Academic Performance and Athletes’ Performance in Nigeria School Sports Federation Competitions in North Central States, Nigeria

Variables		Academic performance	Performance of athletes
Academic performance	Pearson’s correlation	1	0.102**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	585	585
Performance of athletes	Pearson’s correlation	0.102**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	585	585

P < 0.05

Table 15 shows the calculated r-value of 0.102 and critical p-value of 0.00 computed at 0.05 level of significance. Since the calculated r-value was greater than the critical p-value, the sub-hypothesis four was hereby rejected. This implies that there was a significant relationship between academic performance and athletes’ performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central Zone states, Nigeria.

Sub-Hypothesis 5: There is no significant relationship between leadership styles of NSSF coordinators and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central states, Nigeria

Table 16: Shows 'r' Analysis of Relationship between Leadership Styles of NSSF Coordinators and Athletes' Performance in Nigeria School Sports Federation Competitions in North Central States, Nigeria

Variables		Leadership styles of NSSF officers	Performance of athletes
Leadership styles of NSSF officers	Pearson's correlation	1	0.218**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	585	585
Performance of athletes	Pearson's correlation	0.218**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	585	585
P < 0.05			

Table 16 reveals the calculated r-value of 0.218 and critical p-value of 0.00 computed at 0.05 level of significance. Since the calculated r-value was greater than the critical p-value hence, the sub-hypothesis five was hereby rejected. This implies that there was a significant relationship between leadership styles of N.S.S.F coordinators and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central Zone states, Nigeria.

Sub-Hypothesis 6: There is no significant relationship between sports facilities and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central states, Nigeria

Table 17: Indicates 'r' Analysis of Relationship between Sports Facilities and Athletes' Performance in Nigeria School Sports Federation Competitions in North Central States, Nigeria

Variables		Sports facilities	Performance of athletes
Sports facilities	Pearson's correlation	1	0.208**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	585	585
Performance of athletes	Pearson's correlation	0.208**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	585	585

P < 0.05

Table 17 shows the calculated r-value of 0.208 the critical p-value of 0.00 computed at 0.05 level of significance. Since the calculated r-value was greater than the critical p-value, the sub-hypothesis six was hereby rejected. This implies that there was a significant relationship between sports facilities and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central Zone states, Nigeria.

Sub-Hypothesis 7: There is no significant relationship between sports funding and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central states, Nigeria

Table 18: Revealed 'r' Analysis of Relationship between Sports Funding and Athletes' Performance in Nigeria School Sports Federation Competitions in North Central States, Nigeria

Variables		Sports funding	Performance of athletes
Sports funding	Pearson's correlation	1	0.245**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	585	585
Performance of athletes	Pearson's correlation	0.245**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	585	585

P < 0.05

Table 18 indicates the calculated r-value of 0.245 and critical p-value of 0.00 computed at 0.05 level of significance. Since the calculated r-value was greater than the critical p-value, the sub-hypothesis seven was hereby rejected. This means that there was a significant relationship between sports funding and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central Zone states, Nigeria.

Sub-Hypothesis 8: There is no significant relationship between coaching styles and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central states, Nigeria

Table 19: Shows 'r' Analysis of Relationship between Coaching Styles and Athletes' Performance in Nigeria School Sports Federation Competitions in North Central States, Nigeria

Variables		Coaching styles	Performance of athletes
Coaching styles	Pearson's correlation	1	0.294**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	585	585
Performance of athletes	Pearson's correlation	0.294**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	585	585

P < 0.05

Table 19 shows the calculated r-value of 0.294 and critical p-value of 0.00 computed at 0.05 level of significance. Since the calculated r-value was greater than the critical p-value, the sub-hypothesis eight was hereby rejected. This implies that there was a significant relationship between coaching styles and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central Zone states, Nigeria.

Discussion of the Findings

There are eight findings on this study, they are discussed one after the other in this section based on the hypotheses formulated and tested.

Table 12 reveals that there was a significant relationship between parental influence and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central states, Nigeria. This finding is in agreement with the findings of Mohammed (2014) who affirmed that the moral support and encouragement plus enabling environment provided by parents can make a difference as athletes strives hard to attain the highest level of performance in competitions. The presence of parents at the sporting arena on the day of competition can go a long way in making the athlete not letting his/her parents down by putting up a brilliant performance. Similarly, Onifade (2001) pointed out that parental influence often determine the level of participation of school athletes in an organised school sports competitions. Most parents usually discourage their children from participating in sports due to the fact that they want their children to become professionals such as lawyers medical doctors, accountants after their secondary school education.

Fadoju (1999) equally asserted that participating father in sports would surely influence his children to participate in sports which would enhance their brilliant performance during competitions while non-participating parents in sports may not encourage their children from participating in sports and this may hinder their performance during competitions in sports. Also, Aribamikan (2018) stressed that the effect of parental training on children is enormous the effect of this could be attributed to the general adage that says “charity begins at home”. This implies that a child is seen to have been formed from home the one hand, children from the parents that are sports oriented are likely to receive training to develop interest in sports. On the other hand,

parents who do not have interest in sports may eventually create hatred for sports in their children. This could affect athletes' performance at the secondary school level when competing in championship. Parents in most cases often encourage their children to participate in sports because of the fact that, when they participate in sports actively, it tends to promote their mental alertness. Parental influence on children's participation in sports often differ as a result of the environment in which the family lives. Socio-economic situation, religion, family history and previous personal experience of the parents which could hinder the school athletes performance in sports.

The result of tested hypothesis two in table 13 shows that there was a significant relationship between cultural belief and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports competitions in North Central states Nigeria. This result tallied with the view of Dosumu (2001) who stressed that culture is the total repertories of human actions and its product which are socially transmitted. Dosumu (2001) stressed that sports in recent times or during the primitive age cannot be separated from culture because cultural belief determines the desirable activities in any society. However, youths are being motivated to cultivate sports culture which often linger in mind throughout life time and for onward transmission of cultural belief to their off-springs and future generation participating in sports. Non-participation are usually influenced by several factors which are socio-cultural in nature, and among other things that are embedded in multidimensional issues depending on the norms in a given society.

Babatunde (2002) equally observed that socio-cultural belief of people often brings about effective participation in sports among youth which sometime enhance excellent performance of school athletes in a competitive sports. Culture and sports are both human rights that are related to various human activities in the society. They are also the grounds on which human rights are

often challenged and abused especially among young people in the society as a result of their cultural belief.

In the same vein, Domingues (2013) stressed that cultural belief determined the way people set their value system. Every society has its own values, attitude, beliefs, norms, superstition and traditions that often influence the life of people. The way society views sports and participate in a competitive sports tend to determine the outcome of result in terms of their performance, culture imposes its own code of conduct. In most case, this code has little or no scientific background. The stigma attached to serious participation in sports among school athletes is that, sportsmen and women are not academically sound compared to their colleagues who do not participate in sports of which they may be academically sound. This can go a long way to hinder athletes performance in competitive sports.

The finding from tested hypothesis three in table 14 revealed that there was a significant relationship between weather condition and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central Zone, Nigeria. This result supported the finding of Sports Information Resource Centre (2013) that weather condition sometimes pose a threat on athletes' performance. This could be positive or negative. It could be positive when it contributes to be negative when it affects athletes' performance, which brings about poor outing in a tournament.

It is important to look at how environmental factors affect school sports programme in line with the sociological variables. This will probably offer a better understanding of the competencies of school managers. Similarly, Pascarella, Bohronora and Terensini (1995) stressed that in preparing an athlete for a competition, it requires physical and mental training, proper nutrition and good recovery on the parts of athletes. It is also important to understand the

politics surrounding such competition in terms of weather condition and how athletes can cope or fit to participate. Sports Information Resource Centre (2013) affirmed that weather condition or environmental factors such as temperature during competition can hinder athletes performance, if not taken serious.

The average body temperature is 37⁰C (98.6⁰F) in a cool weather and warm weather. Wearing appropriate sports outfits to be able to perform at a high level is necessary. Borresen (2008) pointed out that having a proper plan to anticipate weather conditions is an advantage to the athletes and team performance. Sport Information Resource Centre (2013) stressed that in order to reduce the risk of injury and poor performance of athletes in a competition, an athlete needs to do a proper warm up, wear the appropriate clothing and stay properly hydrated. Similarly, Stevenson (1991) observed that one of the factors that can help to mitigate poor performance of an athlete in a competition is acclimatization. When an athlete get used to the weather conditions in an area where the competition will take place, then it would be an added advantage on the part of such an athlete or team because they are already adapted to the conditions of such environment to compete.

The finding from tested hypothesis four table 15 shows that there was a significant relationship between academic performance and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central Zone, Nigeria. This result buttressed the findings of Pascarella, Bohrnora and Terensini (1995) who compared the results of the cognitive development of first year athletes and others. This indicated that there was a significant relationship between academic performance of students (athletes) in colleges and their performance in sports.

Also, in a study conducted by Pascarella et.al. (1995) to determine the effects of college athletes on reading comprehension, math and critical thinking skills, there were 2,416 first year students who took part in the national study of students learning survey which is a longitudinal evaluation of the factors that affect learning and cognition development of students in the college. They also discovered that male and female athletes in revenue sports such as football, basketball, suffered in reading comprehension and math. Pascarella et. al. (1995) further stressed, on the contrary, the female athletes lagged behind their peers in reading comprehension. Both male and female athletes fell behind non-students' athletes in critical thinking skills such as open mindedness, maturity and inquisitiveness. Many people also argued that the academic performance of athletes is troubling considering that fact that secondary school athletes often value sports more than their education.

The finding from tested hypothesis five in table 16 revealed that there was a significant relationship between leadership styles of N.S.S.F. coordinators and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions North Central states, Nigeria. This result is in line with the view of Morakinyo and Aluko (2008) who posited that effective sports management is an essential factor that is associated with the implementation of school sports programme. Studies have established that poor administration of sports at the secondary school level hangs on the administrative structures of school sports as a result of ineffective leadership style on the part of the school management, the administrative structure, the leadership style and the membership of sports committee all of whom need to be dedicated and committed so as to put in their best in motivating athletes under them to be able to perform effectively in competition.

Similarly Ajadi, Baba, Shehu and Ogungboye (2011) stressed that a cordial relationship should exist between the leaders of N.S.S.F. coordinators and the management of the teams in

order to bring about excellent performance of the athletes in competitions. Ajadi et al. further affirmed leadership as the reciprocal process of mobilizing persons with certain motives and values, varying economy, political and other resources in a context of competition and conflict, so as to realise goals independently or mutually held by both the leaders and the followers. It is an influence relationship among leaders and followers who intend to bring about changes that would reflect in their actions and duties so as to enhance excellent performance of school athletes in competitions. Donald's (2016) finding equally revealed that the achievement or disappointment of a team or an athlete is as a result of leadership style adopted by the N.S.S.F. officers and even the school management. Ajadi et al. further clarified in assembling goal of an organisation through the adaptation of leadership styles that enhance performance of both the athletes and the team at large.

The finding from tested hypothesis six in table 17 revealed that there was a significant relationship between sports facilities and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central states, Nigeria. This result collaborates with the findings of Ajeigbe, Olabanji and Abdullahi (2014) which stated that stressed that provision of sports facilities in our schools is an essential way of motivating secondary school athletes to participate in sporting programme that often lead to the acquisition of sports skills which sometimes enhance excellent performance of athletes in sports competitions, sports facilities is a key factor that can be used to determine athletes' performance in a competition. Also, Uwagbale (2007) posited that it is impossible to achieve satisfactory results from the athletes who used training facilities that are sub-standard or inadequate. Uwagbale (2007) further stressed that such athletes will perform below expectations.

Similarly, Obiyemi, Adesoye and Ogunsanwo (2002) observed that where sports facilities and equipment are accessible to athletes, the availability of such avenues enhance and facilitate training and acquisition of skills that would be developed which in turn would enhance athletes' performance in a competition of sports. The effects of lack of sports facilities and equipment were observed by Iheanacho (2000) who pointed out that any sports development without sufficient facilities would produce poor results through athletes' performance, no matter the level of preparation. Also, Donna (2008) affirmed that adequate sports facilities are essential prerequisites to good and impressive performance of athletes in any sports competition. Sports facilities constitute a great importance in any school sports programme; they are also essential tools in the improvement and attainment of success by school athletes in sports performance.

The finding from tested hypothesis seven in table 18 shows that there was a significant relationship between funding and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions North Central states in Nigeria. This result supported the findings of Obiyemi (2006) who affirmed that adequate provision of funds is not as important as the effective management of such funds for meaningful result as regards sports competitions in school. Fund is important and necessary for the provision of vital elements for the smooth running of sports programme management and planning to the extent at which they are effectively utilised in terms of releasing such funds to cater for the welfare of athletes which can bring about excellent performance.

Salami and Odewumi (2006) equally asserted that sports resource must be at the disposal of the school to enable the participants enjoy and develop interest as well as achieve their potentials in sports. In a similar vein, Adesoye (2012) stressed further that when athletes are motivated by fund release to cater for their welfare in terms of good allowances, it would

enhance their performance. Adesoye (2012) further stressed that, the provision of adequate fund is the key to success of sports in general furthermore, inadequate fund is another factor that can negatively influence excellent performance of school athletes in any major competition. Funding is also crucial in determining athletes' performances because money will be used to pay allowances, feeding and acquire good accommodation for these young athletes during school sports competitions.

In the same vein, Akintunde (2001) posited that one of the major administrative problem facing school sports programme is finance. Akintunde (2001) affirmed further that finance is key in determining athletes' performance and administrative efficiency. Funding contribute to high level of athletes performance in any organised school sports competitions.

Finally, the finding from tested hypothesis eight in table 19 revealed that there was a significant relationship between coaching style and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions North Central states, Nigeria. This result corroborated the findings of Aliyu (2011) who affirmed that a good coach usually create time to evaluate the training component from time to time so as to adopt the best coaching style that would arouse the interest of his athletes in order to bring about excellent performance in an organised school sports competitions.

Mohammed (2014) posited that competent coaches usually create opportunities for teams to compete during training so as to get the best athletes and to discover their strength and weaknesses in order to enhance high performance of athletes when competing with other colleagues in other schools. No coach posses the monopoly of technical know how to solve all the problem facing athletes in the field of play, but rather require the support of other stakeholders in sports on how to tackle the problem. The expectations of coaches is based on

athletes' skills acquired during training which is enough to show that an athlete would perform better in a competition. Equally, Reuben (2002) stressed that instructional pattern of sports officers and coaches often determine the level of exhibition of athlete skills in a game of practice.

Reuben (2002) further observed that another factor that often affect athletes' performance in a major tournament is the autocratic style of administration on the parts of N.S.S.F coordinators, sports officers and coaches as regards the taking of decisions without due consultation from players. Displaying supremacy as the head of a team by the coaches in believing that athletes have nothing to offer after the competition usually leads to poor outing of a team as a result of poor performance of an athlete in an organised school sports competition.

Summary of the Findings

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. There was a significant relationship between parental influence and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions, North Central states in Nigeria.
2. There was a significant relationship between cultural belief and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions, North Central states in Nigeria.
3. There was a significant relationship between weather condition and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions, North Central states in Nigeria.
4. There was a significant relationship between academic performance and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions, North Central states in Nigeria.
5. There was a significant relationship between leadership styles of N.S.S.F. officer and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions, North Central states in Nigeria.
6. There was a significant relationship between sports facilities and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions, North Central states in Nigeria.
7. There was a significant relationship between funding and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions, North Central states in Nigeria.
8. There was a significant relationship between coaching style and athletes' performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions, North Central states in Nigeria.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

This study analyses the administrative and sociological variables as correlates of athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions in North Central states Nigeria. Chapter one dealt with the introductory part which entails, background to the study, statement of the problem, research questions, hypotheses formulated for the study, objectives of the study, delimitation of the study, significance of the study and operational definition of terms used in the study.

Chapter two presented broad review of literature related to the study under the following sub-headings: theoretical framework, concept of school sports federation, concept of administrative variables in school sports competition, concept of sociological variables in school sports competition, empirical studies on North Central Zones of athletes in N.S.S.F. relationship between administrative/sociological variables, and athletes' performance in school sports competition, conceptual framework and appraisal of the literature review.

The research design used for this study was the descriptive research of the survey type. A multistage sampling procedure of stratified, purposive and random sampling techniques was used to select 585 respondents. A structured questionnaire with section A containing personal data and general information of the respondents was employed, while section B. consisted of items raised from the formulated hypotheses set for the study. The instrument was validated by the lecturers in the department of Human Kinetics Education, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Kwara State. A pilot study was conducted after modifying the instrument using (20) twenty sports officers in Ogbomosho, Oyo State, who were not part of the study sample. The data collected were analysed

using percentages, frequency counts, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC), multiple regression and spearman's ranking at 0.05 level of significance.

Chapter four presented, the results and data analysis using the descriptive and inferential statistics. The analysis of the results was followed by summary of the results, discussion of the findings and implication in relation to the hypotheses formulated for the study. And lastly, chapter five contained summary, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study the following conclusion were drawn:

1. Athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation competitions was substantially influence by parental attitude during competitions.
2. There was a high level of contribution of cultural belief towards athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation in North Central States in Nigeria.
3. Weather condition has significant impact on athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation in North Central States in Nigeria.
4. Academic performance has significant contribution to sports performance of athletes' in Nigeria school sports federation in North Central States in Nigeria.
5. There was a significant contribution between sports facilities and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation in North Central States in Nigeria.
6. Leadership style has significant influence on athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation in North Central States in Nigeria.
7. There was a great influence between funding and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation in North Central States in Nigeria.

8. There was a high level of contribution between coaching style and athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation in North Central States in Nigeria.

Recommendations

Based on the finding of this study, the following recommendation were made:

1. The sports officers are to educate the parents on the needs to give moral and financial supports to their wards/children in secondary schools especially those talented in sports. This will enable them to perform better in an organised school sports federation competition.
2. There is need for sports officers and N.S.S.F. coordinators to sensitize the general public on how they can change their socio-cultural belief towards students' participation in school sports competition as it affect their performance.
3. The sports officers and coaches are advised to always expose these young athletes to both hot and cold weather conditions during their preparation for school sports competitions.
4. Sports officers need to educate school athletes on how they can manage their level of involvement and performance in sports as related to their academic performance.
5. There is the need for N.S.S.F coordinators and sports officers in each state to always adopt a leadership style that would motivate the athletes to perform better in an organised school sports competition.
6. School management should always collaborate with the N.S.S.F. state coordinators in the area of provision of adequate sports facilities so as to enhance effective training of athletes that would enhance their performance in organised school sports competitions.

7. The N.S.S.F. state coordinators through the Ministry of Education and school management needs to always work together on how to generate funds to cater for the athletes when preparing for competition so as to motivate them to exhibit excellent performance in an organised school sports competition.
8. Coaches are also advised to always adopt good coaching styles that would give room for athletes to display their skills so as to enhance effective performance in an organised school sports competition.

Suggestions for Further Studies

This study was delimited to N.S.S.F state coordinators and sports officers in North Central States in Nigeria. It was, therefore, suggested that similar studies should be carried out by expanding the scope of the studies in other geographical zones.

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APPENDIX I
UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN KINETICS EDUCATION
QUESTIONNAIRE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND SOCIOLOGICAL VARIABLES AS
CORRELATES OF ATHLETES PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA SCHOOL SPORTS
FEDERATION IN NORTH-CENTRAL STATES, NIGERIA

Dear Respondent,

The research a Ph.D. student in the above named Department, conducting a research on administrative and sociological variables as correlates of athletes performance in Nigeria school sports federation in North Central States, Nigeria.

This questionnaire is solely for sports officers, coaches and N.S.S.F coordinators. You are therefore requested to respond to the questionnaire objectively. All information supplied will be used for the purpose of this study only and it will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you for your anticipated co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

FALAYE, Kayode
02/250AO40

Consent form

Please tick (✓) to indicate your decision and append your signature if necessary.

I agree to voluntarily participate in the study ()

I am not interested in the study ()

Signature
Optional

Section A

Please tick (✓) the appropriate column that suit your response.

Gender: Male (); Female ()

Religion: Christianity (); Islam (); others specify _____

Designation: Sports officer (); N.S.S.F coordinator (); Coach ()

Age Range: 18-25years old (); 26-33years old (); 34-41years old (); 42-49years old (); 50 years and above ()

Educational Qualification: SSCE (); NCE/ND () Diploma in coaching certificate (); B.Sc. (); HND (); M.Sc. (); Ph.D. ()

Numbers of Appearance at the National Competition: Non (); 1 time (); 2 times (); 3 times (); 4 times (); 5 times (); 6 times and above ()

Section B

Instruction: Please tick (✓) in the box provided based on your opinion, use these keys for your response

Key

Strongly Agree SA

Agree A

Disagree D

Strongly Disagree SD

S/N	Item	SA	A	D	SD
I.	Parental influence as a correlate of athletes performance				
1.	Parents who have passion for sports often encourage their children in schools to perform well which usually enhance their performance in school sports competition				
2.	Impact of parents on athletes performance in school sports competition can only be determine through their full support given to their children				
3.	The supports given to students by the parent to participate in school sports competition usually boost their performance				

		SA	A	D	SD
4.	The support given to students by the parents to participate in school sports competition often hinder their performance of such athletes				
5.	Parental influence may not be used as a yardstick to determined the level of participation and performance of athletes in school sports competition				
II.	Culture as correlate of athletes performance				
6.	Cultural belief of a society often contribute to athletes performance in school sports competition				
7.	Social cultural value is one of the measure used to determine athletes performance in organized school sports competition				
8.	Cultural belief makes school athletes to be conscious of participating in competitive sports which often enhance their performance in school sport competition				
9.	Culture can only be used to determine the performance of secondary school athletes to some extent because it has nothing to do with sports				
10.	Socio-cultural belief of people in term of their food intake often constitute to performance of secondary school athletes who can not adopt to types of food available in that area during the competition				
III.	Weather condition as a correlate of athletes performance				
11.	Acclimatization of school athletes to any environment as a result of weather condition makes athletes to perform better in organized school sports competitions				
12.	School athletes within the north zone often perform better in school sports competitions compared to their counterparts from other regions due to the weather condition experience in their area				
13.	School athletes that grow up in an environment where sports is paramount to their lifestyle will as a result of weather condition in their areas definitely perform better compared to their colleagues in other areas				

		SA	A	D	SD
14.	School athletes that grow up in an environment where people don't have passion for sports as a result of poor weather condition can only perform better, if they are hosting the competition in their region				
15.	Weather condition can only affect the health status of the athletes not their performance in sports competition at secondary schools level				
IV.	Academic performance as a correlate of athletes performance				
16.	Most students who are outstanding in their academic usually perform better in sporting activities especially in any organized school sports competition				
17.	Academic performance of students has nothing to do with athletes performance in any organized school sports competition				
18.	The level of academic performance of school athlete at secondary school level can be used to measure athletes performance in sports competition				
19.	Student who often excel in sports usually perform above average in the academic due to the high intensity of physical training received during sports competition				
20.	Most secondary school athletes usually experience decline in their academic due to their level of involvement in sports that often bringabout brilliant performance in an organized school sports competition				
V.	Leadership style as a correlate of athletes performance				
21.	Administrative factors in terms of leadership style adopted by sports officers and N.S.S.F. officials usually encourage secondary school athletes to performed better in any competitions				
22.	Good leadership style adopted by N.S.S.F. officials can be used as a motivational factors to coaches and sports officers in discharging their duties to secondary schools athletes in an organized sports competition				

		SA	A	D	SD
23.	Autocratic style of leadership in decision-making among N.S.S.F. officials and sports officials usually yield result in terms of athletes performance in an organized sports competitions				
24.	Attitude of N.S.S.F. state officials and sports officers is to participate only not with the intention of wining laurel or trophy which often lead to poor performance of athletes in an organized school competitions				
25.	Non-challant attitude of sports officers and N.S.S.F official in term of walfarism of athletes in an organized school sports competition of determine their performance				
VI.	Sports facilities as a correlates of athletes performance				
26.	Availability of sports facilities to train athletes before the competition can sometimes hinder the preparation of school sports competitions as a result of poor performance secondary school athletes				
27.	Use of standard sports facilities to train for a competition often bringsabout brilliant performance of athletes in an organized school sports competitions				
28.	School athletes who trained with sub-standard sports facilities may end up putting up a brilliant performance in an organized school sports competitions				
29.	Wheather the athletes trained with standard sports facilities or sub-standard facilities its has nothing to do with their performance in an organized school sports competitions				
30	Athletes who train with standard sports facilities and competition with sub-performing woefully due to inconsistent in the use of sports facilities in school sports competitions				
VII.	Funding as a correlate of athletes performance				
31.	Prompt release of funds can help to motivates the athletes of perform better in any organized school sports competitions				
32.	Non-release of funds before and during competition may sometimes lead to distraction among secondary school athletes during competitions which may also hinder their performance				

		SA	A	D	SD
33.	Funds to prepared athletes for a competition are not released in term due to bureaucratic and this usually hinder athletes performance because it prevent them to give their best				
34.	Money meant for athletes allowances and feeding during competition an usually pocket by the officials which often hinder secondary school athletes performance in an organized school sports				
35.	One of the major ways to enhance athletes performance in any organized school sports competition is to make available every necessary thing especially prompt release of funds so as to cater for welfarism				
VIII.	Coaching style as correlate of athletes performance				
36.	Adoption of good coaching style to prepared athletes for a competition usually contributes to athletes performance in an organized school sports competitions				
37.	Coaching style adopted by the coaches often makes some of the school athletes to be mentally prepared in order to improve their performance in an organized school sports competitions				
38.	Adoption of a good coaching style often expose secondary school athletes to a lot of tactical training that boost their performance in an organized school sports competitions				
39.	Some of the coaches are too strict on the athletes which sometimes help them to perform below expectation in an organized school sports competitions				
40.	Use of abusive language by a coach during games often discourage athletes from putting his/her best so as to win the trophy in an organized school sports competitions				
	Administrative challenges				
1.	Beaurecratic process in approving funds in the ministry leads to inadequate preparation of the teams				

		SA	A	D	SD
2.	There is always a disagreement between the school management and the N.S.S.F. officials in the ministry on who is to finance the training programme of the team.				
3.	There is always an administrative issues on who is to bear the financial implication of feeding and allowance of athletes before and during competition				
	Performance of school				
4.	Teams from North-central usually perform better at the national final.				
5.	Performance of teams in North-central in the last five years in excellent due to full supports given to the teams that represents this zone at the national final by the N.S.S.F				
6.	Teams From Benue And Niger area always consistent in the medals table in the last five years.				
	Attributable factors to athletes performance				
7.	High level of discipline in the team helps the athletes to perform better				
8.	Team cooperation as a result of unity among the athletes brings about good performance of the teams				
9.	Communication gap between the coach and the N.S.S.F. officials can hinder the performance of athletes.				
	Motivational factors of athletes				
10.	Prompt release of fund to cater for welfare of the athletes before and during competition can enhance athletes performance				
11.	Giving out scholarship to the outstanding athletes can be used to motivate their performance				
12.	Presentation of medals, certificate of participation and other prizes on the assembly ground usually motivates the athletes to perform better.				

		SA	A	D	SD
	Overcoming challenges				
13.	Appointing the competent hands to take charge of N.S.S.F. duties in the Ministry of Education will help to solve administrative problems some extent				
14.	Seeking parental consent through the school management on behalf of school athletes when preparing for N.S.S.F. competition will contribute to excellent performance of the teams.				
	Items on Performance of Athletes				
1.	Our position on yearly basis at zonal conference and national final is as a result of full support given to our athletes by their parents in both Milo basketball and shell football competitions organized by N.S.S.F				
2.	One of the reason why teams from Benue and Niger wins at all time is because they value sports as a way of life and encourage students to participate in sport				
3.	Performance of team from both Niger and Benue State is always superb compare to other state in the region due to the fact that their athletes easily acclimatized themselves to any weather condition				
4.	The team that often took 1st, 2 nd and 3rd position at both Zonal conference and National conference usually present athletes that perform below average in their studies				
5.	The teams that usually took 1st, 2nd and 3rd position at the Zonal conference and National final are been motivated by their state N.S.S.F coordinators and leadership style adopted compared to teams that perform woefully.				
6.	Availability of sports facilities by the school management contribute to excellent performance of teams that often took 1st, 2nd and 3rd position in both zonal conference and National final of Milo Basketball and shell football competition.				

		SA	A	D	SD
7.	Teams that usually took 1st, 2nd and 3rd position often enjoy good remuneration in term of athletes allowance and good accommodation compare to other teams that perform woefully at both zonal and national final of N.S.S.F Competition.				
8.	Teams that often took 1st, 2nd and 3rd position usually assign competent coach that adopt good coaching style for the training of athlete in preparation for both zonal conference and National final of N.S.S.F competition.				

APPENDIX II

Abbreviations

N.N.S.F.: Nigeria School Sports Federation

NNPC: Nigeria National Petroleum Cooperation

ASSPO: Association of Sports Officers

ANCOPS: All Nigeria Conferences of Principals

ANSSG: All Nigeria Secondary School Games

ISSF: International School Sports Federation

SPDC: Shell Petroleum Development Company