



**EVALUATION OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC VALUES OF SPORTS  
PARTICIPATION AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN TOGO AND NIGERIA**

**BY**

**EZOMOH OLUMIDE (Ph.D),  
Department of Human Kinetics and Health Education,  
Faculty of Education,  
University of Port Harcourt,  
Rivers State,  
Nigeria**

**E-mail: ezomoholumide@yahoo.co.uk  
+2348023883209/+2348077568677;**

**Abstract**

This study evaluated the political and economic values of sports participation among adolescents in Togo and Nigeria. For the purpose of the study, two research hypotheses were generated and tested. The descriptive survey design, multi-stage sampling technique and self-developed four-point Likert type questionnaire were used. A reliability coefficient of .89, was obtained through the use of Crombach alpha. The findings revealed that adolescents in Nigeria attached higher values (Political=263.08; Economic=250.69) to sports participation as against that of Togo (Political=250.00; Economic=229.45). However, There was no significant difference in the values. Consequently, it was therefore, recommended that; businessmen and philanthropists through the Ministry of Education should help encourage and sponsor sports programmes, since the government cannot do it all alone. This will not only provide opportunities for adolescents to participate in sports but it will also help in advertising their business, as well as help them in keeping the adolescents busy and as such reduce the rate of crimes, juvenile delinquencies and also enable them to make a wise use of their free time through their involvement in the sponsored wholesome and worthwhile sports programmes. Also, physical educators should give adequate orientation to adolescents on the political values of participation in sports. Sporting environments should be made to appear friendly and attractive, so that adolescents will not be scared to participate in activities that bring people of different cultures, races, religion, creed, geographical location together, etc., such as politics and sports.

**Introduction**

Sport and human existence cannot be separated because movement and competition have always been part and parcel of human existence. Ezomoh and Achugbu, (2005), supporting the assertions of Awosika (2000); Awosika (1995); and Awosika (2001), stated that sport and politics go hand in hand, as rulers and leaders of governments cannot ignore the effects of sports and in fact have actively been making use of it. Sports could easily be used for

positive ends as many more people can be reached through sports and games than through political and educational projects.

Sport has grown in economic and political dimensions and countries now use it as a vehicle to show a country's mood towards another. For instance, Nigeria boycotted the Edinburgh 1986 Commonwealth Games because of a British rugby team that went on a playing tour of apartheid South Africa. Nigeria used that to protest the apartheid policy perpetuated against the blacks of South Africa who actually owned the land of South Africa. Sport is used as an avenue for appreciation of the ethical clues in a country. Success in sport has some national impacts, such as; prestige, status and respectability. A country whose athletes performed well in any international sports would be granted an extensive media coverage, which normally throws such a country into world's limelight particularly, if the country is relatively unknown. Nigeria experienced this prestige, status and respectability when her soccer team won the maiden edition of the Under- 16 world Junior Soccer Championship in China in 2015 (Onifade, 2006).

Economically, sport has earned a lot a people a career of their choice. Included here are the coaches, sports administrators, and professional athletes. Some of these people are today a part of the highest paid human beings in the world. Kanu of Nigeria, is one of such people. Some people also produce sports materials, distribute and sell them to earn their living. The production of sports facilities, equipment, and supplies has contributed to industrial growth in a number of cities throughout the world. Several people are being employed to produce these items. The use of sports to promote several products is worthy of mention too. This has helped to improve sales of such advertised products (Onifade, 2001). Sport is not only fun, entertainment, recreation, academic and professional field, it is also a multibillion dollar global business; a huge employer of people ranging from athletes, coaches, grounds-men to sport managers, medical doctors, equipment manufacturers and suppliers (Cossell, 2015; Dada, 1996; Ferguson, 2000; James, 2000; McComack, 2000; & Noble, 2001). Bhuvanendra (1998) view ing the universality of sport and its inextricable links to social, cultural and political organization, submitted that sport has physical, physiological, health, psychological, social, economic, educational and creative values. These values are rooted in the objectives and the attainments of which motivate participation in

sports. However in this study, adolescents are boys and girls of between thirteen and fifteen years

Sport, a social agent and a household affair for every nation throughout the world (including Nigeria and Togo) has its influence across all facets of the national lives of both countries. Sport has gone beyond mere running, jumping and throwing or going after objects just for the fun of scoring goals or making points. A lot of people now spend precious hours and hard earned money on sports. Various governments spend millions or even billions of dollars on sports. For example, Nigeria, spent so much money to build the Abuja Stadium and to host the 8<sup>th</sup> All African Games Competition tagged “Abuja 2003” revealed that sports participation have economic values. Also, youths quitting schools for sports as professionals, people gathering at newspapers’ vendors stands everyday discussing sports' issues, professionals in various fields turning to sports administrators, journalists, analysts and commentators, marketers, businessmen establishing sports radio and sports television stations are other evidences of economic values of sports participation.

However, there has been an increase in the rate at which adolescents participate in sports in recent time, and considering the age and level of knowledge of the adolescents, one would wonder if they know the political and economic values embedded in sports participation.

### **Methodology**

Nigeria, a West Africa country, came into existence on January 1, 1914, with the coming into effect of the amalgamation of two British-ruled colonies. Nigeria, often called the “Giant of Africa” is richly endowed with ecological and natural resources. The rich and diversity of Nigerian culture are manifestation of socio-cultural differences of the 250 ethnic groups that inhabit the land for ages. Nigeria has a population of over 200 million people, which makes it the most populous Black Country in the world. In short, Nigeria is 2/3 of the black population of the universe. English is the official language, although, Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba and pidgin are the four main Languages spoken (8<sup>th</sup> All African Games participant’s Guide 2003).

Lagos State was created on May 27, 1967 by virtue of States creation’ decree No. 14 of 1967 which restructured Nigeria’s federation into 12 states administered by the federal government through the Federal Ministry of Lagos Affairs as the regional authority while Lagos City Council was governed by city of Lagos. Nevertheless, Lagos remains the nation’s economic and commercial capital. Lagos State had 20 Local Government areas.

The Republic of Togo, with a population of 8,224,376 is situated in West Africa. It is bounded by Benin (previously Dahomey) in the east, by Ghana in the west, Burkina (Burkina Faso, and earlier, Upper Volta) in the north, and the Atlantic Ocean in the south. Togo's landmass is 56,000 square kilometers. It is approximately 600 kilometers in length and about 70 kilometers at its widest point. Its government is constitutionally based on a parliamentary system. The large disparity in population estimates is due to the difficulty in gathering population statistics, especially in assessing birth and mortality rates. The vast majority of the population lives in the southern part of the country (Togo, 2016). The capital of Togo is Lomé. Lome is in the extreme southwestern corner adjacent to Ghana and actually spills over into that country. This portion is known as Aflao (Togo, 2016). Lome was founded in the 19th century by German, British and African traders, becoming the capital of Togoland in 1897.

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There will be no significant difference in the expression of political value as a predictor of sports participation among respondents in Nigeria and Togo.

**Table 1, showing the difference in the expression of political value among Nigerian and Togolese respondents**

Political Value	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Crit-t	Cal-t	DF	P
Nigeria	1000	12.4760	3.6195	1.96	1.866	1998	.062
Togo	1000	12.1740	3.6176				

The above table 1 showed that there was no significant difference in the expression of political value as a predictor of sports participation among respondents in Nigeria and Togo (Crit-t = 1.96, Cal.t= 1.866, df= 1998, P<.05 level of significance). The mean scores of the expression of political values as predictors of sports participation of Nigeria and Togo adolescents are 12.47 and 12.17 respectively. The difference in the mean is 0.3.

The null hypothesis is therefore accepted. This shows that Nigeria and Togo adolescents have similar or same political values for sports. This finding implies that some countries are highly respected because of their performance in sports. Adolescents are always proud of their country anytime they won in any sports competition and sports participation can be used to gain peoples' support during politics, as the more the victories in sports, the more the fame or

popularity. Sports participation is an avenue for teams and individuals to show supremacy and superiority over others. It could also serve as an instrument of national unity and world peace.

This finding is in line with that of Van Dalen and Bannett, (2001); Voltmer and Esslinger (2012); and Andan (2006) which stated that sports today have assumed a global dimension with well-coordinated programmes. It has moved from the level of enjoyment, recreation and entertainment to the level of being an instrument of nationalism and politics. It is a generic term, which comprises of all arms of activities, which requires competition between two or more people.

Igbanugo (2006) also stated that with perhaps the exception of politics, sport is the most competitive field of all human endeavours. Sports happily have come to be recognized as one of the most active ways of building up and moulding of character and personality of individuals. It also helps in promoting unity and solidarity among and within a community or society. Sport is a pervasive human activity such that ignoring it is to overlook one of the most important aspects of contemporary Nigerian society. It is a social phenomenon, which extends into education, politics, economy, art, the mass media and even international diplomatic relations. Nowadays, involvement in sport, either directly as a participant or indirectly as a spectator, is almost considered a public duty by many people all over the world.

In support of this finding, Morton (2003) stated that, sport is very visible in the politics of many nations; politicians realize the pervasiveness of sport and make every effort to use it for political gains. Presidents and Heads of States are well aware of the political potential of big-time sports, and this is why they never miss any opportunity to publicly associate themselves with sports. The linking of politics to sport extends beyond the local, state and national levels into international affairs. Politicians from local to national levels capitalize as much as possible on sports for self-political promotion. Today, most countries of the world use sport as an instrument of international policy. Indeed, as far back as the early 1960s, sport was used as a visible example of the success of ideological political system. As stated by Morton (2003), “the Soviets have made serious business out of sport competition. They have forged a direct propaganda link between sport triumph on one hand and the validity of a social system on the other.

Also in support of this finding, Adesanya (2001), opined that today, sport in the contemporary society has become a persuasive social phenomenon with ramifications for

education, politics, economics, arts, defence, happiness and development. Corroborating this finding, Van Dalen and Bennett, (2001); Voltmer and Esslinger, (2004) and Andah (2006) stated that, sports have assumed a fundamental dimension in the global politics of this century, and even as a potential tool for nation building as we are in the new millennium. With the activities of the United Nations Organization (U.N.O), together with its various agencies, and other fostering agencies, emphasis has now been shifted from wars, which dominated the 20<sup>th</sup> and pre-20<sup>th</sup> century eras to sports. Sports now serve as the measure of strength among nations of the world. Sport has assumed a global dimension with well - defined and coordinated programmes. Sports have moved from just level of enjoyment, recreation and entertainment alone to being an instrument of nationalism and politics.

Mshelia (2001), in line with this finding also noted that Activists have always seen sport as a tool of change of propaganda. In the past, many African nations have suffered politically, socially and economically in the hands of their Colonial Masters. In fact, the presence of some countries was not felt in any way in Africa itself. The Olympics could not extend its arms to all Africa-countries. It was held in Congo Brazzaville, after 40 years of tireless struggles, dashed hopes and disappointments, politically created by the British and French governments, the two greatest colonial powers on the African continent.

Bhuvanendra (1998) viewed sport as though, seemingly trivial and trifling, but also it is an essential component of international relations and a magnificent triviality that unifies the global community as evidenced by many global sporting events such as the Olympic games and the World Cup Tournaments. Sports in Nigeria is more than running, jumping, throwing or going for external objects for scoring points or goals. The sporting culture has been very revealing as it is bounded up with nation's history, traditions, geography, trade, politics, religions, natural wealth and even nations' health. It has been discovered that a nation's devotion to sports is one of the most powerful denominations to the national political stability (Awosika, 1995).

Corroborating this finding, Mshelia (2001), concluded that nationalism is propagated through sports and success in sports brings a certain amount of respectability, prestige, status and national pride. Testimony to this according to him is the fact that a country whose men and women perform reasonably well in international sports competition is granted a huge media coverage. Mshelia further stated that athletes bring a lot of honours to their fatherland, an opportunity that some other vocations do not offer. To buttress this point, Mshelia recalls that the

1996 Atlanta Olympic superlative performance and achievement enabled Nigeria's name to be written in gold and for the first time, Nigeria' national anthem was sung at the Olympics, which no doubt placed Nigeria in the eyes of the world as an emerging giant in sports. Sports have played a part in the lives of many people all over the world and today, sports is seen not just as a mere physical activities, but as a means of livelihood and a political weapon as well as unifying factors.

Igbanugo (2006), stated that with perhaps the exception of politics, sport is the most competitive field of all human endeavours. Sports happily have come to be recognized as one of the most active ways of building up and mounting of character and personality of individuals. It also helps in promoting unity and solidarity among and within a community or society. Therefore, all concerned in character, moral and spiritual training of individuals must be involved in sports.

Awosika (1995) as cited in Awosika (2000) also indicated that sport today, is more than running, jumping and throwing or going after objects for scoring a goal or point. He pointed out that sporting culture has been very revealing, as it is bounded up with the nation's history, tradition, geography, trade, politics, religion and even nation's wealth. It has been discovered that a nation's devotion to sport is one of the most powerful denominators to top national political stability. Awosika (1999) observed that sport has always been a ready tool in the arsenal of government for mass mobilization of the citizenry-youths, adults and senior citizens alike towards national goals that include national supremacy and prestige, patriotism and support for the government. According to Scanlan and Passer (1979), sport participation is a national phenomenon, prestige is attached to sport success at school, state, national and international levels.

**H<sub>02</sub>:** There will be no significant difference in expression of economic value as a predictor of sports participation among respondents in Nigeria and Togo

**Table 2, showing the difference in the expression of economic value among Nigerian and Togolese respondents**

Economic Value	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Crit-t	Cal-t	DF	P
Nigeria	1000	31.8270	7.5112	1.96	2.699	1998	.007
Togo	1000	30.9280	7.3870				

The above table 2 showed that there was a significant difference in the expression of economic value as a predictor of sports participation among respondents in Nigeria and Togo (Crit-t = 1.96, Cal.t= .2699, df= 1998, P<.05 level of significance). The mean score of the expression of economic values as predictors of sports participation for Togo and Nigeria are 31.82 and 30.92 respectively. This means that Nigeria adolescents attach more economic values to sports than Togo adolescents. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected.

This finding suggests that big money can be made through participation in sports via the sales of sports materials such as tickets, jerseys, boots, nets, whistles, flags and other sports “side attractions” like betting, raffle tickets. Jobs’ employment and jobs promotion can be gained, school admissions and scholarships can also be won and monetary and material gifts can be received through sports participation. Sports participants can become professional athletes, coaches or trainers, consultants for the construction and installations of sports facilities, manufacturers of sports equipment, organisers of sports programmes and sports psychologists. Furthermore, sportsmen and women do not often get sick, and as such do not often spend much money on drugs. People also engage in sports for economic purpose or as a means of livelihood.

This finding is in line with the finding of Fain (2013) who reported that, it is self-evident that work is an instrumental activity and work on a job implies profit-orientation of the employers. Innovations affecting workers’ productivity have always been of interest to management. In many countries, industrial concerns have started substantially, investing on workers recreation. It is of interest to know why these concerns spend money on employees’ recreation. Employers have recognized the fact that a healthy worker costs less and produces more. Absenteeism due to sickness is reduced, by providing recreation. Employers have recognized the fact that sickness is reduced by providing recreation through sports and physical activities.

In line with this finding, Ajayi, Ogundele and Hamafyelto (2000) reported that, sport has created for itself the labour market where we have employers and employees together with labour unions. We also have professional and amateur divisions. With the professionals, players and athletes are employed based on expertise or skill and experience as they do in other labour markets. Like in other profession, the employer of labour scouts for quality athletes who can provide unique services leading their teams to victory. This assertion can be corroborated with the victory of Enyimba Football Club of Aba, Abia State, where the state Governor, Orji Uzoh



Kalu used the resources of the state to recruit skillful and able-bodied players that won for them the African Champions Cup on the 11<sup>th</sup> of December, 2003, at Egypt for the first time since 37 years.

Supporting this finding, Adesanya (2003), stated that, sports today are truly global in scope and consuming interest in many countries of the world. Sport today, is not just a viable public relations tool, but also a celebrated multimillion dollars spinning machine. Millions of dollars are now grossed by sportsmen and women all over the world, for example in sports like boxing, football, basketball, golf, tennis among others. Sport is one of the fastest and easiest ways of turning fortune around, considering the economic breakthrough sportsmen and women all over the world are making. It has turned the fortune of many athletes with poor financial background into celebrated multi-millionaires. Sport today is serving as an international passport for our young men and women.

Nigeria, in the eyes of her friends and foes, is a potential economic and sports giant. This supposedly gave rise to the approval of the right to host the FIFA/COCACOLA under 21 Senior World Cup of 1999 in Nigeria. Undoubtedly, Nigeria is a household name all over the world because of her reputation in sports, athletics and physical education are generally developing and expanding in a high frequency. There is therefore, the need and tendency to strive for efficiency and excellence in performance at all levels. Igbanugo (2000) revealed that sport has permeated the Nigerian society just as it has in many other societies worldwide. Newspapers devote pages of their editions to sport.

In support of this finding, Morakinyo (2000), stated that sport is a social phenomenon that has grown from its humble beginning of being an entertainment and recreation to become a visible and prominent business phenomenon that could no more be ignored in the social, political and economic environments of any nation. Obajimi (1997) also revealed that sport is now a major part of the business community that offers various players with specific services and opportunities for profit. Athletes are part and parcel of major business enterprises, where individuals and groups are involved in producing consumable products for the general public. The product they produce is generally known as sport entertainment where the athletes are prime actors, with a host of attendant supporting cast, ranging from marketers, spectators, facilities, personnel, stadium managers, coaches, trainers, masseurs, physiotherapists, doctors, biochemists,

psychologists, nutritionists and cooks amongst others. All contribute their part to keep the wheel and the athletes performing at their optimum level.

Confirming this finding, Onifade (2013), reported that contemporary sport grew for the sake of excitement, amusement strength and physical fitness. Sport has also grown in economic and political dimensions and countries now use it as a legitimate of foreign policy and a vehicle to show a country's mood toward another. For instance, Nigeria boycotted the Edinburgh 2006 Commonwealth Games because of a British rugby team that went on a playing tour of apartheid South Africa. Nigeria used that to protest the apartheid policy perpetuated against the blacks of South Africa, who actually owned the land of South Africa. He reported further that, sport is used as an avenue for appreciation of the ethical clues in a country. Success in sport has some national impacts, such as; prestige, status and respectability. A country whose athletes performed well in any international sports would be granted an extensive media coverage, which normally throws such a country into world's limelight particularly, if the country is relatively unknown. Nigeria experienced this prestige, status and respectability when her soccer team won the maiden edition of the Under- 16 World Junior Soccer Championship in China in 2005.

According to him, sport has earned a lot a people a career of their choice. Included here are the coaches, sports administrators, and professional athletes. Some of these people are today a part of the highest paid human beings in the world. Kanu Nwankwo of Nigeria is one of such people. Some people too produce sports materials, distribute and sell them to earn living. The production of sports facilities, equipment, and supplies has contributed to industrial growth in a number of cities throughout the world. Several people are being employed to produce these items. The use of sports to promote several products is worthy of mention too. This has helped to improve the sales of such advertised products.

In line with this finding (Ajayi, 1999) stated that globally, sports have metamorphosed and become significant social institution with acceptable norms and distinct sub-culture. Invariably, today's sport is the anti-theses of original nature of play-oriented contest, because sport at a corporate level has become a big spectacle, big business and a good example of power politics, suffice it to say, the fact that players can be "hired and fired" is a slogan that further accentuates the professional roles sports have attained. Salami (1998) also noted that the employment opportunities that are available in sport industry motivate some people into participating in sport. He stated further that in sport one can be employed as athlete, coach,

teacher, sport organizer, consultant for construction and installation of sport facilities. Noble (2001), also stated that physical education teachers as professionals, have a reputation of being “men of action” with very few words spoken. MComach (2000) postulated that practitioners by virtue of training have acquired techniques, which enable them to render specialized services to the community. Iroegbu and Opara (1998) stated that, there could be no sportsman or woman without teachers, and then the physical education teacher should see himself as an important person in the society.

Confirming this finding, Iheanacho (1998) stated that there is a cliché in human development theory, which says that rewards bring about motivation for improved performance. This could be the essence of both federal and state governments, private and public organizations, schools, sports councils and colleges/universities in Nigeria organizing award nights and receptions for deserving sportsmen and women, past and present heroes and victorious contingents. Activities or events of this nature go a long way to motivate people into participating in sporting activities as well as attract future excellent performance in sports or other human endeavour. Eboh (1998) opined that incentives are essential gadgets or the totality of the factors, which assist sportsmen and women to achieve their goals.

In support of this finding, Obiyemi (1997) identified free accommodation, insurance, rent subsidy, academic scholarship, car loan, transport allowance, camp allowance, feeding allowance, annual bonus, match bonus or playing bonus, free medical services winning allowance, as common incentives, given to players and coaches in Nigeria, and these incentives could encourage individuals to sports participation. While some educators argue that the joy in participation and the satisfaction derived from it was enough for the athletes in terms of incentives, others argue that incentives are symbolic for achievement in the field of sports and also have some roles of play in performance.

Kienka (2018), in line with this finding stated that, advanced nations of the world used incentives to improve the performance of their sportsmen and women. Bucher (2006) stressed that, apart from the provision of adequate food, good qualities, quality equipment, sport personnel and incentives are equally important in motivating athletes. Innih (1998), commenting further on the importance of incentives in the motivation of athletes, stated that unless rewards for competitions and making sacrifices are considered, athletes would find it difficult to compete. Just like everyone else, sportsman and woman enjoy receiving awards and rewards. Many

athletes like something permanent to show for excellent performance. Of all types of incentives, motivation through adequate and timely provision of facilities and equipment are sure ways to inspire many people to participation and excellent performance. In other words, the provision of incentives, if adequately and properly taken care of, will motivate individuals to excellent performance in sports.

Also confirming this finding, Carron (2018), stated that an athlete who is motivated intrinsically to participate in sports does so because he, or she, finds participation itself rewarding. Motivation consists of finding out what athletes really want to do and become, and then helping them to use sports to achieve the goal. However, incentive or motivation has to be individualized for the achievement of best result and it is the starting point for potential star athletes. Bucher (2003), revealed that sports incentives can either be in form of awards or rewards that are commonly used to energize athletes. He postulated that awards and rewards stimulate interest, serve as an encouragement for participation and recognize achievement. Salami (1998), stated that gifts vary from personal satisfaction to performing an act, as well as a host of others like trophies, plaque, medals, certificates and other general incentives which may include money. He stated further that award is either educational device method or symbolic token aimed at recognizing or appreciating the outstanding performance or success of an individual. In a competition, reward is the compensatory incentive obtained for a work done

Daughtery and Lewis (2009), also in line with this finding, stated that award should always be differentiated from reward. Reward and award could range from monetary and material gift to presidential handshake. Many athletes and those being initiated into sport usually clamour for monetary reward rather than presidential handshake. It has also been noted that many young developing stars go into sports due to cash and material gifts given to sportsmen and women in the past. Salami (1998), stressed that as each day passes and as cost increases, award becomes smaller and fewer in number, its demand on the budget increases, and therefore, it is necessary to seek creative and imaginative ideas of awards. He stressed further that, employment opportunities that are available in sports industry motivate some people into participating in sport. In sport, one can be employed as athlete, coach, teacher, sports organizer and sport consultant for construction and installation of sports facilities. Bucher (2006) stated that, apart from the provision of adequate funds, good quality facilities and sports personnel, incentives are equally important to motivate athletes. Orlick (2001) also noted that, incentives motivate,

energize and spur one to action and it is capable of sustaining high performance level because, it is contained in the process of striving to attain one's optimum goal. Phillips (2012) opined that, to motivate is to move, impel, induce, and to stimulate interest through appeal to associated interest or special devices. Kirk-Patrick (2013) in line with this finding viewed motivation in sports as incentives, which is concerned with the initiation that incites and encourages one to action. While Strache (2009) identified it as any stimuli, that can be material, leadership, or person that urges one into action. When individuals have some final goals as either objective, they consciously or sub-consciously assess the incentive value attached to that activity (Carron, 2017). According to Weiner (2009), incentive is the provision of all essential gadgets or the totality of the factors, which should assist sportsman or woman to make the achievement of his goals obtainable. The advanced nations of the world, according to Kienka (2018), used incentives to improve sportsmen and women's performance. It helps to assist and sustain the athletes to achieving their participation motive in sports competition.

This finding buttressed that of Igbanugo (2006) which identified seven major incentives systems in sport participation and sport sustenance. They include the athletes' independence (doing things without the help of others); affiliation (making friends); power (controlling others); stress (seeking excitement); excellence (doing something very well); aggression (intimidating others) and success (seeking status, prestige, recognition). Pooley (1991) revealed that majority of young sports participants in American soccer sport continue with sports participation due to their affiliation, excitement, success and sport stress. A fundamental assumption in education, industry and sport is that incentives can be used to influence behaviour by withholding or providing inducement to the individual. Martens (2007) opined that incentive can elicit, modify or eliminate specific behaviour. According to Harris (1991), token incentive can eliminate specific inappropriate behaviours or to increase one's livelihood.

### **Summary**

The study investigated the political and economic values expressions as predictors of sports participation among secondary school adolescents in Togo and Nigeria.

The descriptive survey research design was adopted. The multi-stage sampling technique was used to select the cities, schools and the participants that were involved in the study. The research instrument used was the self-developed and modified four-point Likert type questionnaire. The collected data were collated and subjected to Cronbach alpha coefficient to

determine the reliability of the instrument, which gave a reliability value of 0.87 for Togo and 0.86 for Nigeria. The demographic data collected were subjected to the statistics of percentages, while the t-test and mean statistics were used to analyse the hypotheses. The findings of the study revealed that there was no significant difference in the expression of political and economic values as sports participation predictors among the adolescents in the two countries. The study therefore, recommends that adolescents should be more encouraged to participate in sports

### **Conclusion**

Based on the results of the findings of the researcher, it was therefore concluded that:

1. Political values are predictors of sports participation among the secondary school adolescents in Togo and Nigeria. The mean scores of the expression of political values as predictors of sports participation of Nigeria and Togo adolescents are 263.08 and 229.45 respectively. The difference in the mean is 33.63. This shows that Nigeria adolescents attached more or higher political values to sports participation than Togo adolescents.
2. Economic values are predictors of sports participation among the secondary school adolescents in Togo and Nigeria. The mean score of the expression of economic values as predictors of sports participation are 245.69 and 250.00 respectively. However, the mean difference of economic values is -4.31 meaning that Nigeria adolescents attached more or higher economic values to sports participation than Togo adolescents.

### **Recommendations**

Consequent upon the findings of this study, the researcher hereby makes the following recommendations to all “active and passive” stakeholders (producers and consumers) of the phenomenon called sports.

### **Recommendations**

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. Businessmen and philanthropists through the Ministry of Education should help encourage and sponsor sports programmes, since the government cannot do it all alone. This will not only provide opportunities for adolescents to participate in sports but it will help in advertising their business, as well as help them in keeping the adolescents busy and as such reduce the rate of crimes, juvenile delinquencies and also enable them to

make a wise use of their free time through their involvement in the sponsored wholesome and worthwhile sports programmes.

2. Physical educators should give adequate orientation to adolescents on the political values of participation in sports. Sporting environments should be made to appear friendly and attractive, so that adolescents will not be scared to participate in activities that bring people of different cultures, races, religion, creed, geographical location together, etc., such as politics and sports.

### REFERENCES

8<sup>th</sup> All African games (2003), *Participants guide: Abuja 2003*. Abuja; Kemitex.

Adesanya, O.A. (2003) *Improvisations as a major solution to the problem of lack of physical education and sports equipment in schools*. Lagos; EP Floridec.

Adesanya, O.A. (2001). Some basic consideration for Nigerian University in provision and management of sports facilities. *Journal of Nigeria Academy of Sports Administration I* (1) 19-25.

Ajayi, M. A. (1999). *Social intuition and sport*. Ibadan External Studies Programme Series. Centre for External Studies, University of Ibadan 27–30.

Ajayi, M.A., Ogundele, B.O. & Hamafyelto, S.S. (2000) Perceived retirement phobia as a function of education and marital status of professional athletes. *Proceedings of the ICHPER S.D. African Regional Conference*.

Andah, B.W. (2006). Developing sports in modern Nigeria. An overview of problems and prospects. In C.O. Udoh, A.S. Sohi and J.A Ajala (Eds) *Organization of sports in Nigeria University. Proceedings of Guinness NUGA '86 Sports Clinic*. Ibadan; University.

Awosika, B.Y. (2017). Predictors of students' participation in limited resources; Recreation in third generation of two Nigerian universities. *Journal of Nigeria. Academy of sports Administration* (1&2). 112-119

Awosika, B.Y. (1995). The need for effective management of physical training and sports in Nigeria. *A paper presented at the Directorate of Army Physical Training School*. Lagos.

Awosika, B.Y. (1999). Sports development with focus on sports festival, local, state and federal government involvement. *Proceedings of seminar on sports Development in Nigeria in this Millennium*. Abuja: Federal Ministry of Sports and Social Development. 59-65.

Awosika, B.Y. (2001) National sports festival. 21st century and sports development in Nigeria. Abuja: *Federal Ministry of Sports and Social Development*. 1. 55 – 63.

Bhuvanendra, T.A. (1998). Human rights in the realm of sport. *Olympic Review*, 26 (24) 15-25.

- Butcher, C.A. (2003) *Administration of school health and physical education programmes*. St. Louis. Missouri: C.V. Mosby.
- Butcher, C. A. (2006) *Administration of physical education and athletics programmes* (10<sup>th</sup> ed.). St. Louis: C. V. Mosby.
- Carron, K. (2017). *Human development*. London: Boston Jones and Bartlett.
- Carron, R. J. (1998). Integrating socialization influences into the study of children's motivation in sport. *Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology*. 14, 59-77.
- Corsell, H. (2015). *I never played the game*. New York: Avon.
- Dada, H. H. (1996). *Basic psychology*. Lagos; Livingstone 390 – 395.
- Daughtery, S. & Lewis, P. (2009). Sport socialization. In T. S. Horns (Ed) of *advances in sport psychology*.
- Daughtery, G. & Lewis C. G. (2009). *Effective teaching strategies in secondary physical education*. London W. B. Saunders.
- Eboh, L.O., (1998). Situational motivational factors associated with athletic decision to participation in University sports. *Unpublished Ph.D Thesis*. University of Ibadan.
- Ezomoh, O. O. & Achugbu, P. (2005); Socio-physiological factors of sports participation by the differently able adolescents. *WAJOPHE*. 4. (2) 118-212.
- Fain, M. (2013). State as an Infant Environment: An Analysis of mother infant behaviour as a function of sex Merrill, *Palmer Quarterly*. 18. 97-108.
- Ferguson, A. (2000). *The importance of exercise behaviour*. Dabuque; Prentice Hall.
- Harris, A. (1991) Persons with disability and sports. In Vermeer (Ed), sports for the disabled: *RESPO' 86 ICRSL Proceedings*. 1-14. Netherlands; Uitgeverij de Vriesborch.
- Igbanugo, V.C. (2000) Recreation: An antidote for stress. In Ajala, J.A. (Ed.) *Recreation education for health and national challenges*, Lagos: Toklass.
- Igbanugo, V.C. (2006). Physiological determinants of attitude performance. In Amusa, L.O. (Ed). *The role of sports science and medicine in a developing nation*. *Nigeria Association of sports science and medicine*. 67-58.
- Iheanacho, S.B.C. (1998) Impact of selected sports management indices in the performance of Nigerian prisons in paramilitary sport competition in Eastern zone of Nigeria University of Ibadan. *Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation*.



- Innih, P.P. (1998). The administration of athletics competition in universities, *Proceedings of Guinness NUGA 86*. Sports Clinic. In C.O. Udoh, A.S. Sohi & J.A. Ajala (Ed) Ibadan Claverianum.
- Iroegbu, S.O. & Opara, E.O. (1998). Teaching physical education in the 21<sup>st</sup> century in Nigeria. In E.O. Ojeme, F.A. Amuchie & O.S.A. Ikhioya (Eds) *NAPHER. S.D. 32<sup>nd</sup> National NAPHER. S.D. Conference Proceeding*. 84-87.
- James, S. (2000, June 5). The money game. *Time*, 155 (22) 48-52.
- Kirk-Patrick, S. (2013). Health through physical education and sports *AAPHERD*. 7 (3) 96-104.
- Kienka, K.C (2018), *Human and Material Resources*. Benin: Osahon.
- Martens, R. (2007) *Social psychology and physical activity*. New York; Harper & Row.
- McCormach, M. (2000, August 18), Mark of authority. To Golf Monthly Correspondent (Interviewer). *The Guardian*, 17 (7,950) 70-71.
- Morakinyo, E.O (2000). Sports and human rights. *Olympic Review XXVI* (24).
- Morton, M. (2003). State as an Infant Environment: An Analysis of mother infant behaviour as a function of sex Merrill, *palmer quarterly*. 18. 97 - 108.
- Msheila, R. (2001). *A sociology of educating London*; Cassel Education.
- Noble, R.J. (2001). Children in sport. *Handbook of Social Science of Sport*. London: Paul and Taylor.
- Obajimi, J.R. (1997), Evolving effective management of Nigerian athletes towards development in Nigeria. In National Institute for Sports. *Seminar/Symposium Series on Effective Management and Marketing of Sports in Nigeria* 4. 11-19.
- Obiyemi, W. (1997) An exploratory study of the administration of sports clubs in Oyo State. *Health and Physical Education*. 1 (1).
- Onifade, A. O. (2013). Developing national athletes in Nigeria universities for international competitions. In T.A. Adedoja (Ed.) *Sports development in Nigeria*. Lagos: Abesso Raytons.
- Onifade, A. O. (2001). Developing sports in higher institutions in Nigeria. Problems and future directions. *Journal of National Institute of Sports* 1. (1). 40-43.
- Onifade, A. O. (2006). Role of governments in creating sports awareness. *21st Century and sports development in Nigeria*. Abuja: Federal Ministry of Sports and Social Development. 31-35.
- Orlick, T.D. (2001) Motivational factors associated with dropping out and maintaining participation in competitive sports. *Paper presented at NAS, Asilinar, California*.

Phillips, O. G. (2012). *Socialization after childhood*. Two Essays. New York; John Wiley.

Pooler, P (1991). *Greenfield on educational administration*. London; Routledge.

Salami, A.U. (1998). The strategies for effective organization and administration of sports. *JONAPHER*, 3 (3) Lagos: University of Lagos.

Strache, R. (2009), *Governing elite athletes*. Homewood, IL. Churchill.

Van Dallet, P. & Bennett, T. (2001), *Sports participation and policy making: Indianapolis*, Stone Harikd

Voltmer, R. & Esslinger, T. (2004). The role of community involvement in fostering investment behaviour in low income block adolescents: A theoretical approach. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, 4, 190-201.

Weiner, C. (2009). *The new politics of race and gender*, London: Falmer.

