Effects of Negligence and Legal Liability Trainings on Knowledge of Sports Administrators towards Risk Management in Southwestern Nigeria

Accidents in sports in Nigeria have been on the increase, and this has often led to legal liabilities for injuries considered to be negligently caused by sports administrators. Previous studies on sports law have concentrated more on contracts, competitive sports, legal liabilities than on negligence and legal liability training in relation to risk management in sports. Therefore, this study investigated the effects of Negligence Training (NT) and Legal Liability Training (LLT) on knowledge of sports administrators toward risk management in Southwest Nigeria. Also, the moderating effects of sex and length of service were determined. The study adopted a pretest-posttest, control group and quasi-experimental design. Multistage sampling procedure was used to select sports administrators. Participants in selected study location were assigned to one control and two experimental groups. Treatment lasted eight weeks. Sports Administrators Risk Management Knowledge Scale (r=0.82), and Negligence and legal liability training guides were used for data collection. Data were analyzed, using descriptive statistics and ANCOVA at 0.05 level of significance. There were significant main effects of treatment on knowledge ($F_{(3, 169)} = 103.67$, $\eta 2 = .55$). Participants in the NT group had a higher mean score ($\bar{x}_{\bar{x}}$=55.03) than those in LLT ($\bar{x}$=41.84) and control group ($\bar{x}$=34.90). There was a significant main effect of length of service on knowledge ($F_{(2, 170)} = 8.088$, $\eta^2 = .045$) of risk management. Sports administrators with long service had a higher mean score ($\bar{x}$=47.13) than those with short service ($\bar{x}$=42.30). There was no significant main effect of gender on knowledge towards risk management. However, there was a significant interaction effect of treatment and length of service on knowledge of risk management ($F_{(2, 170)} = 95.879$, $\eta^2 = 536$). There was no significant interaction effect of treatment and gender on knowledge towards risk management. Negligence and legal liability trainings enhanced sports administrators' knowledge towards risk management in Southwest Nigeria. Both techniques should be adopted in training sports administrators to enhance effective risk management. In addition, a legal unit should be created in every state sports councils to sensitize the coaches on legal liabilities and negligence in sports administration.

Keywords: *Negligence training, Legal liability training, Knowledge, Risk Management, Sports administrators, Southwest Nigeria*

Introduction

Sport has always occupied both time and space in the electronics and print media. Sports have entered into the subconscious and consciousness of man to such an extent that man has become fanatically committed to the course of sports either as athletes, coaches, spectators and sports administrators. Oyeniyi (2002)

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stated that sports have assumed an enviable height of being an instrument of promoting unity, understanding and fostering peace where others like politics and religion have failed. Sports law is an amalgam of laws that apply to athletes and the sports they play.

According to Kodilinye (1982), tort may be broadly defined as a civil wrong involving a breach of a duty imposed by law, which is owed to persons generally and whose breach is primarily redressable by an action for damages. Tort is a wrongful act or an infringement of a right leading to legal liability. It deals with the branch of law that covers civil wrongs, like defamation, trespass or defamation when a person suffers severe damage. Torts cover many areas such as negligence, assault, battery, nuisance, conversion, trespass, Libel and Slander and all forms of injuries or damage to a person or property. When lawyers analyze a negligence case, they typically break it down into three elements: duty, breach and damage. Each of these elements must be satisfied for a claimant to establish liability on the part of the defendant. In other words, the defendant must owe the claimant a duty of care; the defendant must have breached that duty, and that breach must have caused some damages to the claimant.

Negligence is the most important and dynamic of all torts. Negligence in sports generally represent a situation where an individual or a group of persons or organization fails to exhibit an expected level of reasonable care under specific the circumstances, leading to injury or damage to another person. Shapo (2003) defined negligence as the failure to act as a reasonable, prudent and careful person would act under the circumstance to avoid exposing others to unreasonable danger, risk of injury or harm. Agbonjinmi (2002) noted that there are three fundamental conditions that must be tested by the jury and considered with respect to the particular circumstances of the case in order to prove negligence. Negligence is a tort which depends on the violation of existing duty of care owed by one person to another which invariably results in damages. The theory of negligence is established on the principle that any harm inflicted as a result of the breach of legal duty of care which leads to damage must be compensated for by the erring persons. And when negligence is established by a court of law, it is preceded by liability, a state of being liable or responsible for an act of commission or omission. It is a state of being obliged in law and justice to do something which may be enforced by action.

Asagba (2005) stated that liability is a condition of affairs that gives rise to an obligation to do a particular thing enforced by court action. It represents the legal consequences that may arise when such a failure of duty is established. Various aspects of legal liability exist: these include criminal, contractual and tort liability. It is believed and expected that sports administrators will exercise a very high-level standard of care when conducting sporting activities. Asagba (2005) opined that sports administrators have a great responsibility over their actions/duties. They are therefore subject to the law guiding the land or involving sports participation which is referred to as legal liability.

Accidents in sports have been on the increase. This has created a legal situation that imposed on sports administrators a legal liability for injuries that are perceived to be negligently caused by sports administrators. However, the

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risks and dangers emanating from negligence attitude of sports administrators seem to be ready to cause havoc to participants during participation.

Sports administration is a crucial ingredient in any sports programme and must be soundly implemented if such programme is to be conducted in an effective, efficient and meaningful fashion. It involves the interaction between those who administer and those who participate in the sporting process. It also involves important matters such as human resources, long-range planning, programming, facilities and equipment, budgeting, legal liabilities, marketing and public relations (Bucher & Krotee, 2002). Activities in sports require systematic planning and execution, such that should be sensitive to precautionary measures that can promote safety. It is believed and expected that sports administrators will exercise a very high-level standard of care when conducting their duties/activities. Safety is no longer merely a moral responsibility; it has become a legal responsibility. And sports participation is full of risks that have to be managed. Research evidence provides that risk management is an important administrative responsibility in sports organizations. It is useful for examining the knowledge and practices required to identify, assess and control risks in sporting environments (Chukwurah et al. (2021).

Therefore, risk management is the process of lessening the extent of an injury or an accident. Effective organization of sports focuses on risk management in order to limit their liability. Although, research findings have established that knowledge of negligence and legal liability is pivotal to effective risk management process in sports,

but Surujlal, J. (2010), hypothesized that inadequate knowledge of negligence and legal responsibilities can undermine effective risk management, and that coaches and administrators need to understand their duty of care, supervision responsibilities and the importance of maintaining safe sporting facilities. They found that several safety modalities were inadequately addressed by coaches and administrators at their study location, suggesting that inadequate awareness of safety responsibilities and legal obligations can negatively affect the implementation of risk management measures. Madhloom et al. (2021), further established that injuries, liability risks and inadequate facilities were major hazards in sports. Their findings consolidate the importance of continuous professional development for coaches and the adoption of appropriate risk-transfer mechanisms. Madhloom et al (2021), in their findings opinionated that knowledge of liability and risk management is essential for coaches and sports administrators. And that failure to identify hazards, provide adequate facilities and implement preventive measures may expose sports organisations to legal liability. Knowledge of these concepts enables sports personnel to recognize potential hazards, fulfil their duty of care and take appropriate preventive measures.

However, Alaubi and Nwankwo (2023) research investigation revealed that a larger proportion of sports managers may not fully understand their legal responsibilities. This implies that many circumstances could exist in sports through which sports administrators, as well as coaches and referees could become entangled in legal disputes, if they have no idea of certain performance

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boundaries. Hence, they are to possess basic working knowledge of the law as it relates to their duties in case of injuries and other associated risks. Their responsibilities should be clearly defined, while they act within the confines of the law, the principles and roles that guide their activities in order to avoid the consequences of breaching the law of negligence in sports. Duties of care of athletes for management of risk to minimize injury or accident should be strictly adhered to. Risk Management procedures and policies are adopted as an operating practice to:

- Develop a method of identifying areas of potential risk.
- Analyze the potential severity and projected frequency of all risk events in an attempt to prevent accidents from occurring.
- Reduce or eliminate risks by developing education/training programs and risk reduction policies for employees and volunteers.
- Perform regular reviews of specific control initiatives and modify, if necessary, to reflect weaknesses or new risks resulting from program activity changes. It also requires formalizing and reviewing their existing procedures (Izadi, 2009). Thus, general advice on how to prepare appropriate risk assessments for these activities and events are provided. According to Lhotsky (2006), individual risk assessments produced by schools, clubs, recreation centre and societies should normally refer to the laws or rules, standards and other procedures for risk control except where changes or additions are necessitated due to specific circumstances. Therefore, Sports administrators may be found liable for negligence if proper precaution or measures are not taken in the course of carrying out their duties. In an attempt to find solution, an eight-week experimental research training programme was carried out in form of a seminar where the researcher was able to employ the use of legal practitioners to teach sports administrators in Southwest Nigeria about tort law (Negligence and Liability) in relation to their duties.

Rationale for the study

Litigation has become a common occurrence in our society. The society has now become sophisticated and people are willing to seek legal redress for perceived wrongs. Many circumstances exist in the field of sports through which sports administrators, as well as coaches and referees could become entangled in legal dispute (Agbonjinmi, 2002). Accidents in sports have been on the increase and sports administrators have a great responsibility over their actions/duties (Asagba, 2005). This has created a legal situation that imposed on sports administrators a legal liability for injuries that are perceived to be negligently caused by them. However, the risks and dangers emanating from negligence attitude of sports administrators seem to be ready to cause havoc to participants during participation.

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The general objective is to determine the effects of negligence and liability legal training on knowledge and attitude of sports administrators towards risk management in Southwest Nigeria.

Hypotheses

Ho1: There is no significant effect of Negligence and legal liability trainings on Knowledge towards Risk Management among Sports Administrators in Southwest Nigeria.

Ho2: There is no significant main effect of gender on the knowledge of sports administrators towards risk management in Southwest Nigeria

Ho3: There is no significant interaction effect of treatment groups and gender on negligence and legal liability trainings on knowledge of sports administrators towards risk

Method

A pretest-posttest, control group, Quasi-experimental design was used for the study. The experimental groups were exposed to an 8-week training on negligence and liability legal training towards risk management in Southwest, Nigeria, while the control group was given a placebo. Post training observations on law of tort training were made for both groups. The difference between the pre-test and the post-test scores in the three groups were compared to determine whether the training has any effect on the experimental groups, compared to the control group

Population for the study comprised of all sports administrators in Southwest, Nigeria.

The inclusion criteria for the study are the following:

(1) Sports administrators
(2) Sports administrators from three southwest states which are Lagos, Ogun and Oyo.

Sampling procedure

A multi-stage sampling method was adopted in carrying out the study to ensure representation and inclusiveness across the population.

Stage 1: Enumerated sampling method to identify the six geo-political zones in Nigeria. And Southwest Nigeria was purposively selected.

Stage 2: Purposive sampling technique was used to select three states (Lagos, Ogun and Oyo) out of the six states in Southwest Nigeria. This was based on their chronological order of preference in sports festival hosting right. The

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selected states were the state that had hosted the festival among the six states in the zone.

Stage 3: Participation in the study was purposively limited to individuals that are Sports Administrators in their various states.

Stage 4: A simple random selection technique was used to include consenting male and female sports Administrators among the participating states. The sample for the study comprised one hundred and seventy-three (173) sports administrators from sports councils in Southwest, Nigeria. The table below provides the selection details:

Table 1. *Illustration of Participants Assigned Based on States and Gender*

STATE	GENDER	EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS		CONTROL GROUP	TOTAL
LAGOS	MALE	-	-	33	33
	FEMALE	-	-	22	22
OGUN	MALE	-	42	-	42
	FEMALE	-	18	-	18
OYO	MALE	36	-	-	36
	FEMALE	22	-	-	22
TOTAL	173	58	60	55	173

Instrument

A structured and validated self-developed sectionalized questionnaire was used for data collection, checklist and tort law intervention package. Out of the thirty-five (35) items constructed, ten (10) items were expunged completely and replaced with five (5) re-constructed ones as a result of non-appreciable values of the tested items which recorded less than 0.2 (< 0.2) coefficient values in the item-by-item analysis (see Appendix xii). The questionnaire was divided into three (3) sections (A,B &C). Section A focused on demographic information of the respondents. Section B which was tagged ‘‘Knowledge of Sports Administrators Risk Management scale’’ (KSARMS) consisted of 15 items while section C which was tagged. All the items in the questionnaire were designed in line with the theory of tort law and were rated as SA (4) A (3) D (2) SD (1). The checklist which was used for research questions was Yes/No item checklist which consisted of 15 items.

The intervention package was also designed in line with the theory of tort law.

Instruments Validation

To determine the consistency of the instrument, and to ensure clarity and unambiguity of its items, a pilot study was carried out on ten (10) sports administrators from University of Ibadan, different from the actual participants.

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Issues that bothered on ambiguity of the instrument were resolved. Also, the internal consistency of the instrument was also measured, using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, with thresholds of 0.82 and 0.79 co-efficient measures, for Knowledge of Sports Administrators and Risk Management Scale respectively

Ethical consideration

Ethical approval was obtained by an approved Research Committee and informed consent was obtained for voluntary participation. They were assured of the confidentiality, anonymity, and their right to withdraw from the study at any time without consequences. The collected data were securely stored, and only authorized personnel had access to them.

Procedure for Data Collection

The researcher sought permission from directors of sports councils and was able to explain the purpose and benefit of the study to them. Relevant information such as the criteria for inclusion of participants and the method of administering the assessments and interventions were also explained. Research assistants were trained before the commencement of the dada collection. Participation procedure was explained to consenting participants. Also, information on the mode of data collection and periods of intervention was clearly provided by the researcher and assistants. Pretest instrument was administered to participants to get baseline data. Seminar on the treatment packages for the experimental and control groups were organized. After the 8 weeks on intervention, posttest scores were obtained through posttest instrument administration, to determine how much the participants knew about negligence and liability before and after the training and how much they were able to learn about negligence and liability in the course of the training, necessary for risk management by sports administrators in southwest Nigeria.

Training Procedure

The sports administrators were divided into two experimental groups and one control group through random sampling. A pretest was given, using Knowledge of Sports Administrators on Risk Management Scale (KSARMS) to the three groups. The intervention for the two experimental groups commenced the following week inside the training room, for a period of 8 weeks. The control group was organization of sport as a form of placebo.

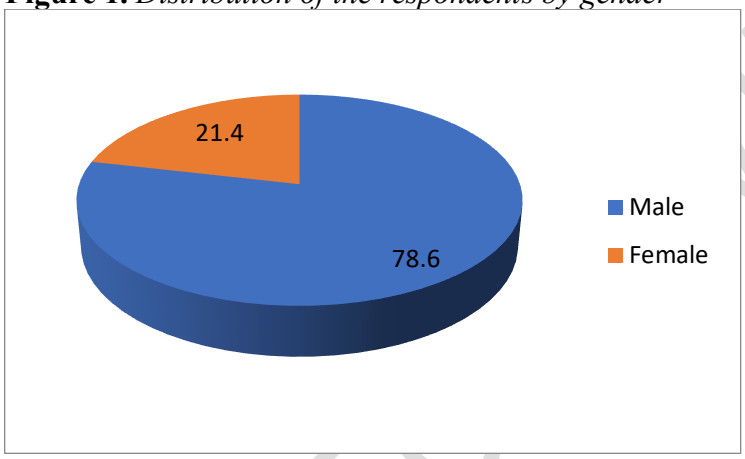
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Procedure for Data Analysis

Collected data were coded, entered, cleaned, and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), version 22. Responses of pretest and posttest data were collected, coded and analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequency counts, percentages and standard deviation was used to analyze the demographic data, while inferential statistics of analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 alpha level and scheffe post-hoc to test the actual source of difference.

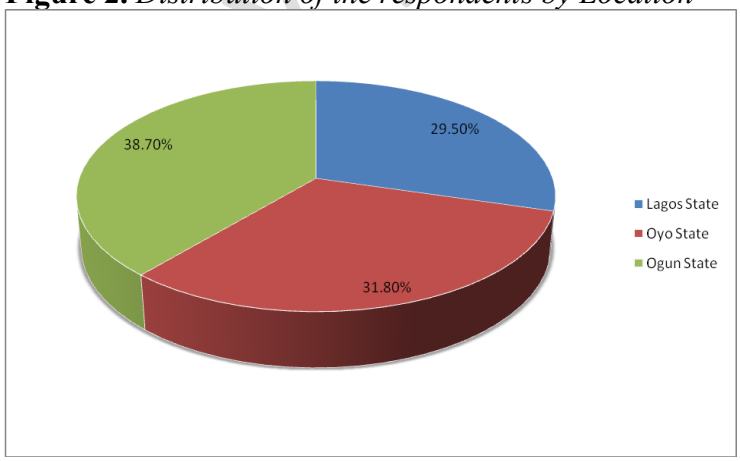
Results

Figure 1. *Distribution of the respondents by gender*



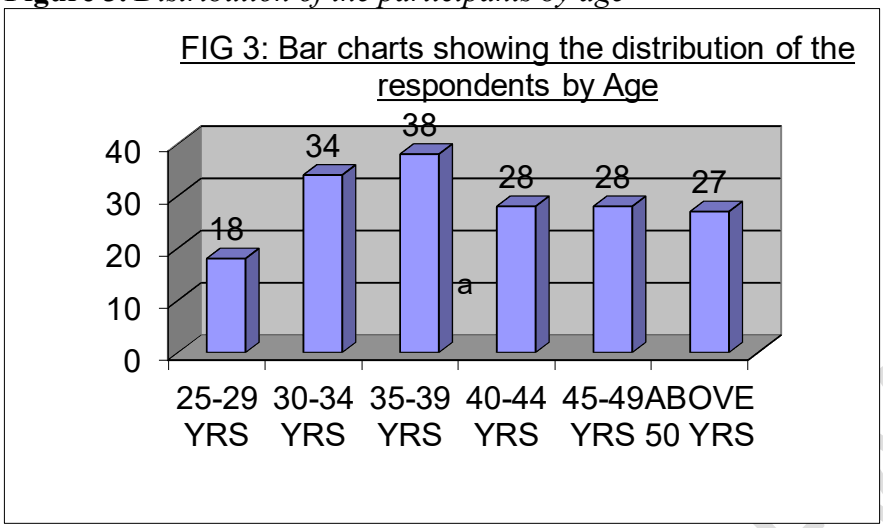
136 (78.6%) male and 37 (21.4%) female.

Figure 2. *Distribution of the respondents by Location*



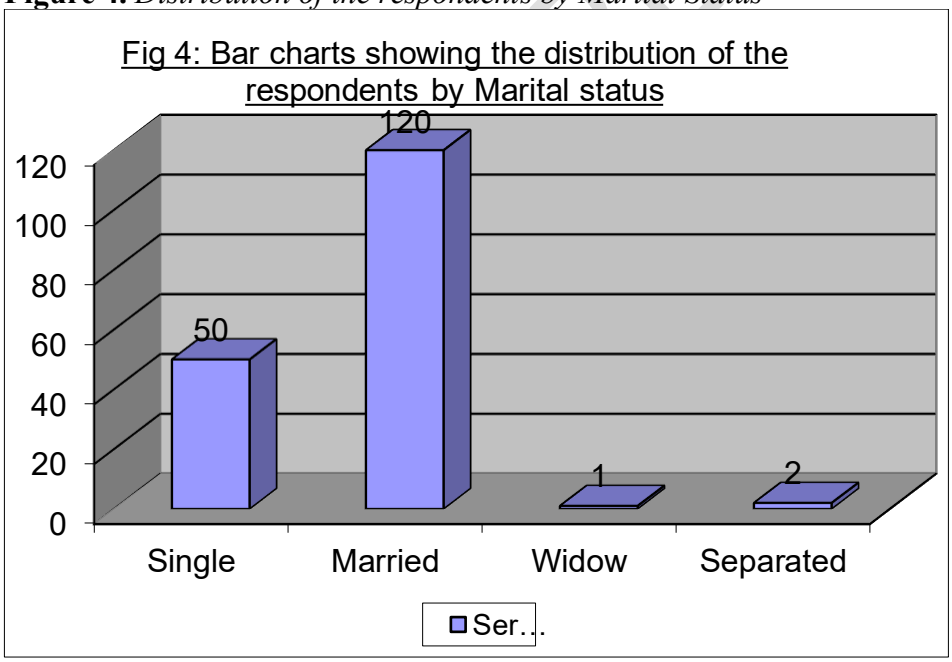
51(29.5%) were from Lagos State, 55(31.8%) were from Oyo State, while 67(38.7%) were from Ogun State.

Figure 3. *Distribution of the participants by age*



18(10.4%) were between the age range of 25-29 years, 34 (19.7%) were between the age range of 30-34 years, 38 (22.0%) were between the age range of 35-39 years, 28 (16.2%) were between the age range of 40-44 years, 28(16.2%) were between the age range of 45-49 years, while 27(15.6%) were above 50 years.

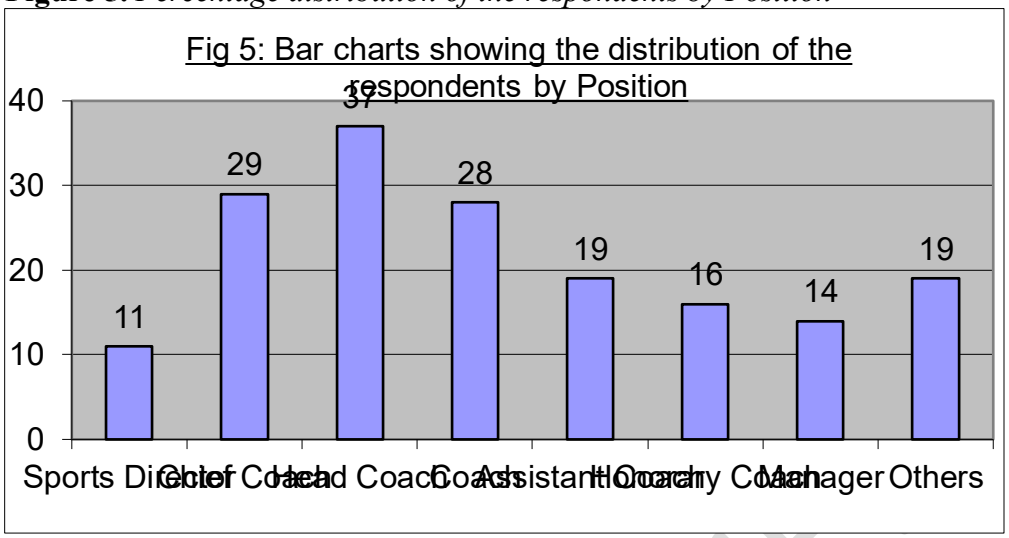
Figure 4. *Distribution of the respondents by Marital Status*



50 (28.9%) were single, 120(69.4%) were married, 1(.6%) was a widow, while 2(1.2%) were separated.

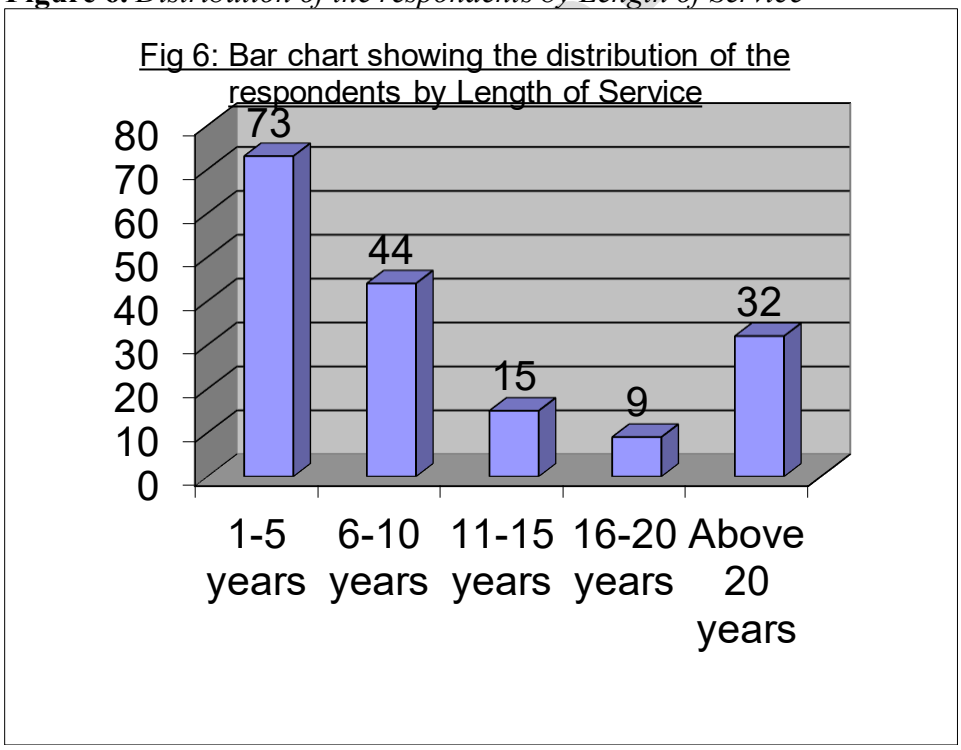
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Figure 5. *Percentage distribution of the respondents by Position*



11(6.4%) were sports directors, 29(16.8%) were chief coaches, 37(21.4%) were head coaches, 28(16.2%) were coaches, 19(11.0%) were assistant coaches, 16(9.2%) were honorary coaches, 14(8.1%) were manager, while 19(11.0%) were in other positions.

Figure 6. *Distribution of the respondents by Length of Service*



73 (42.2%) were between 1-5 years in service, 44 (25.4%) were between 6-10 years in service, 15(8.7%) were between 11-15 years in service, 9 (5.2%) were between 16-20 years in service, while 32 (18.5%) were above 20 years in service.

Table 1. *Event/Activity check-list Risk Questionnaire*

S\N	Event\Activity Checklist Risk	Not Applicable	No	Yes
1	Activity/event complies with rule/law defined	10 (5.8%)	32 (18.5%)	131 (75.7%)
2	All activities have been identified before participation and risk that may occur have been taken to account for proper safety.	14 (8.1%)	48 (27.7%)	111 (64.2%)
3	All playing area inspected before use	8 (4.6%)	30 (17.3%)	135 (78.0%)
4	Welfare facilities provided for participant in any case of risk that may occur	11 (6.4%)	66 (38.2%)	96 (55.5%)
5	First aid facilities are available at all playing areas.	13 (7.5%)	52 (30.1%)	108 (62.4%)
6	Access available for emergency service	19 (11.0%)	44 (25.4%)	110 (63.6%)
7	Adequate access routes available for all participating in sport	13 (7.5%)	59 (34.1%)	101 (58.4%)
8	Equipment provided is appropriate for the participants use and free from risk	8 (4.6%)	66 (38.2%)	99 (57.2%)
9	Protective equipment provided is appropriate for the participants	14 (8.1%)	57 (32.9%)	102 (59.2%)
10	Pre-participation safety instructions required for participating in the activities are given.	11 (6.4%)	49 (28.3%)	113 (65.3%)
11	Official and officers are unaware of their responsibility for safety of the participant	10 (5.8%)	97 (56.1%)	66 (38.2%)
12	Provisions are appropriate for liability insurance availability for events and participants	18 (10.4%)	85 (49.1%)	70 (40.5%)
13	Coaches and official have knowledge about legal guidelines to compete but do not take adequate care	10 (5.8%)	68 (39.3%)	95 (54.9%)
14	Coaches personnel have over-sight of checking athlete board for competition vehicles	14 (8.1%)	52 (30.1%)	107 (61.8%)
15	There is poor or low inspections related to maintenance of sports facilities as such causing risk factors to participants/athletes.	10 (5.8%)	45 (26.0%)	118 (68.2%)

Hypotheses Testing

Ho1: There is no significant main effect of negligence and liability trainings on knowledge of sports administrators towards risk management in Southwest Nigeria.

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Table 2. *ANCOVA showing the result on the Table*

Source	Sum of square	DF	Mean square	F	Sig.	Eta squared
Corrected model (Explained)	8795.248	3	2931.749	162.420	.000	.742
PREKNOW	192.481	1	192.481	10.664	.001	.059
Treatment Group	3742.420	2	1871.210	103.666	.000	.551
Error (Residual)	3050.521	169	18.050			
Total	11845.769	172				

The table above shows that there was a significant main effect of the knowledge of sports administrators towards risk management in Southwest Nigeria (F (3,169) = 103.666, P <.05, η^2 = .551). Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected

Ho **2:** There is no significant main effect of length of service on negligence and liability trainings on knowledge of sports administrators towards risk management in Southwestern Nigeria

Table 3. *ANCOVA showing the results*

Source	Sum of square	DF	Mean square	F	Sig.	Eta squared
Corrected model (Explained)	5361.342	2	2680.671	70.278	.000	.453
PREKNOW	4085.654	1	4085.654	107.112	.000	.387
Length of service	308.513	1	308.513	8.088	.005	.045
Error (Residual)	6484.427	170	38.144			
Total	11845.769	172				

The table above shows that there was a significant main effect in the knowledge of sports administrators towards risk management in Southwest Nigeria (F (2,170) = 8.088, P <.05, η^2 = .045). Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected

Ho3: There is no significant main effect of gender on the knowledge of sports administrators towards risk management in Southwest Nigeria

Table 4. *ANCOVA showing the results*

Source	Sum of square	DF	Mean square	F	Sig.	Eta squared
Corrected model	5056.983	2	2528.492	63.317	.000	.427
(Explained)	5018.096	1	5018.096	125.660	.000	.425
PREKNOW	4.155	1	4.155	.104	.747	.001
Gender	6788.786	170	39.934			
Error (Residual)	11845.769	172				
Total						

The table above shows that there was no significant main effect of gender on the knowledge of sports administrators towards risk management in Southwest Nigeria (F (2,170) = .104, P >.05, η^2 = .001). Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted

Ho4: There is no significant interaction effect of treatment groups and length of service on negligence and legal liability legal trainings on knowledge of sports administrators towards risk management in Southwest Nigeria.

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Table 5. *ANCOVA showing the results*

Source	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Eta squared
Corrected Model	8936.991	6	1489.498	85.004	.000	.754
PREKNOW	147.338	1	147.338	8.408	.004	.048
Main Effect:						
Treatment Group	3360.121	2	1680.061	95.879	.000	.536
Length of Service	131.146	1	131.146	7.484	.007	.043
2-way Interaction:						
Treatment x Length of Service	9.081	2	4.540	.259	.772	.003
Error	2908.778	166	17.523			
Total	11845.769	172				

The above results show that;

- in the main effect, there was significant main effect on the treatment groups but none was found on length of service;
- 2-way interaction showed no significant differences (F (6,166) = .031, P > .05, η^2 = .000). Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted

Ho5: There is no significant interaction effect of treatment group and gender on negligence and legal liability trainings on knowledge of sports administrators towards risk management in Southwestern Nigeria.

Table 6. *ANCOVA showing the results*

Source	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Eta squared
Corrected Model	8810.246	6	1468.374	80.299	.000	.744
PREKNOW	196.705	1	196.705	10.757	.001	.061
Main Effect:						
Treatment Group	3087.952	2	1543.976	84.434	.000	.504
GENDER	1.994	1	1.994	.109	.742	.001
2-way Interaction:						
Treatment x Gender	13.536	2	6.768	.370	.691	.004
Error	3035.522	166	18.286			
Total	11845.769	172				

The above results show that;

- in the main effect, there was a significant main effect on the treatment group while the gender showed known;

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- 2-way interaction showed no significant differences (F (6,166) = .370, P > .05, η^2 = .004). Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted.

Ho6: There is no significant interaction effect of length of service and gender on negligence and legal liability trainings on knowledge of sports administrators towards risk management in Southwest Nigeria.

Table 7. *ANCOVA showing the results*

Source	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Eta squared
Corrected Model	5441.807	4	1360.452	35.690	.000	.459
PREKNOW	4116.701	1	4116.701	107.997	.000	.391
Main Effect:						
Length of service	69.244	1	69.244	1.817	.180	.011
GENDER	8.438	1	8.438	.221	.639	.001
2-way Interaction:						
Length of service x Gender	77.412	1	77.412	2.031	.156	.012
Error	6403.962	168	39.119			
Total	11845.769	172				

The above results show that;

- in the main effect, no significant main effect was shown both in the length of service and gender;
- 2-way interaction did not show any significant difference (F (4,168) = 2.031, P > .05, η^2 = .012). Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted,

Discussion

The findings of the study revealed that sports administrators that took part in the study were not knowledgeable about their legal roles in protecting their athletes from injuries, thereby reaffirming the findings of Alaubi and Nwankwo (2023) which revealed that a larger proportion of sports managers may not fully, understand their legal responsibilities. Therefore, there is need for sports administrator to keep up with the rules and law governing their duties as tort law is concerned. This assertion aligns with Findings of Surujlal, J. (2010), that inadequate knowledge of negligence and legal responsibilities can undermine effective risk management, and that coaches and administrators need to understand their duty of care, supervision responsibilities and the importance of maintaining safe sporting facilities. This also corroborated the findings of Alaubi and Nwankwo (2023), where they suggested that a considerable proportion of sports personnel may not fully understand their legal responsibilities when organizing and supervising sporting activities.

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Findings of the study revealed a significant effect of negligence and liability trainings on knowledge of sports administrators towards risk management in Southwest Nigeria. This is in agreement with the research results of Surujlal, J. (2010), suggesting that risk management abilities of sport coaches and administrators can positively be influenced by the knowledge they acquire about potential risks associated with negligence and legal liability, indicating that knowledge of negligence and legal liability is an important component of effective risk management in sports.

Results generated from the study established an insignificant effect of gender on the knowledge of sports administrators towards risk management in Southwest Nigeria, implying that gender was not a factor in the knowledge base of sports administrators, before and after they were being exposed to intervention negligence and legal liability intervention packages The reviewed empirical studies indicate that knowledge of negligence and legal liability is an important component of effective risk management in sports, where sports administrators should prioritize acquisition of basic working knowledge of the law as they relate to their duties in case of injuries and other associated risks. This basically points to the fact that good and cordial relationship between athletes and sports administrators is very crucial. The coach must pay careful attention to the athlete's physical condition and take all reasonable steps to minimize the possibility of injury. The coach's responsibility will vary according to the level of participation and the age of the participants, as well as the level of skill and experience of the participant. The nature of a risk level of the specific sport will determine how these factors should be taken into account. The more dangerous the activity, the closer and more effective the level of supervision needed, irrespective of the age or development level. whether one boxer is too strong for his opponent and should stop the contest.

Professional competence allows sports administrators working experience as a guiding principle as they work with athletes, but administrating effectiveness requires that competence be fully understood and integrated into the coaching process (Santos, Mesquita, Graca, and Rosado, 2010,). They opined that coaching education curricula and programme should highlight "the competences to be developed, the professional environment in which they will be applied, and the areas of coaching practice that must be mastered. They stated further that in sports administration, professional competencies are established and administrators are expected to possess competencies enabling them to perform multiple tasks while exercising leadership in complex situations.

Therefore, the study contributes to existing literature by examining how knowledge of negligence, legal liability all influence the identification, prevention and management of risks by administrators of sports in Southwest Nigeria.

The following conclusions were drawn from findings of the study;

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1 The effects of negligence and liability legal trainings have a significant positive outcome on knowledge of sports administrators towards risk management in Southwestern Nigeria.
2 The effect of negligence and legal liability trainings shows the equal level of responsibility bestowed on males and females regardless of gender among the sports administrators.
3 The interactive effect of negligence and legal liability trainings show that there is a significant positive improvement in knowledge among sports administrators towards risk management in Southwest Nigeria, after the intervention programme.

Recommendations

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

1) Sports administrators should endeavour to warn participants of potential dangers and ensure the clearing of floors, gymnasium, courts, pitches, pools, fields and all playing arena.
2) Sports administrators should monitor coaching the correct execution of skills and techniques, by having the technical know-how in all the skills that will be taught.
3) Correct grouping of participants according to skill level and utilization of equipment in the correct fashion should be ensured. For instance, primary school pupils should not be given a task to perform or a skill to do that is beyond their capacity. Any task given should be such that his skills level can handle
4) Sports administrators should also upgrade their knowledge and academic qualifications particularly in the legal aspect of their professional duties. By going for further studies in the area of their specialization as to be able to keep up with the rules and regulation governing their job description
5) Sports administrators should take the health status of their athlete into consideration before commencement of any physical training, before, during and after training.
6) Sports administrator should have full health details of their coaches, athlete and also made them assessable.

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