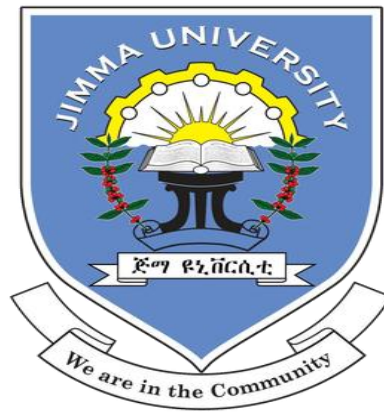


JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE



**CHALLENGES AND PRACTICES OF SPORT ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF BASKETBALL IN HADIYA ZONE. SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY

MANDEFIRO SERIKO

ADVISOR: - HIRKO TAYE (Asst. Prof.)

CO – ADVISOR: - Mr. MEKOYA MENEGESHA

AUGUST, 2020
JIMMA ETHIOPIA

CHALLENGES AND PRACTICES OF SPORT ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES IN THE
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MANDEFIRO SERIKO

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COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES
JIMMA UNIVERSITY

A RESEARCH SUBMITTED TO JIMMA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NATURAL
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ADVISOR: HIRKO TAYE (Asst. Prof.)

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ZONE.

Submitted by:

Mandefiro Seriko	-----	-----
Name of Student	Signature	Date

Approved by:

_____	_____	_____
Name of Chairperson	Signature	Date

HirkoTaye (Asst. Prof)	_____	_____
Name of Adviser	Signature	Date

Mr.Mekoya Mengesha	_____	_____
Name of Co-Advisor	Signature	Date

Dr Wondimagegn Demissie (Phd)	-----	-----
Name of Internal Examiner	Signature	Date

_____	_____	_____
Name of External Examiner	Signature	Date

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COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

DECLARATION

By my signature below, I declared and affirm that this Thesis is my work. I have followed all ethical and technical principle of scholarship in the preparation and compilations of this proposal. Any scholarly matter that is including in the thesis given recognition through citation.

Name:-Mandefiro Seriko

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Department: _____

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

BB:-Basketball

AAU:-Amateur Athletic Union

BARM:-Basketball Academy Rein Main

ETV: - Ethiopia Radio and Television

FIBA: - Federation of International Basketball Amateur

IOC: - International Olympic Committee

NIBT:-The National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament

NBA: - National Basketball Association

NCAA: - Intercollegiate Athletic Association

NSPE: - National Sport Policy of Ethiopia

P.E:- Physical Education

TI: - Talent Identification

U.S:- United States America

YMCA: - International Young Men's Christian Association

ABSTRACT

The focus of this study was challenges and practices of sport administrative bodies in the development of basketball. To conduct this study, a descriptive survey method was employed to assess' data from targeted sampled groups. The target populations of study will be Nine (9) selected the some selected woredas of Hadiyazone namely: Anlemmo, Gibe, Gomorra, Hosanna town, Jacho, Sorro, Lemo, Anilemo and Misha sport office, will be selected by using simple random sampling method. The populations of study are 58 some Woreda of selected Hadiya zone surrounding sport administrative and experts those are selected by using stratified random sampling technique. The subject of study is 51 from Nine (9) some selected woredas in Hadiya zone surrounding sport administrative and experts selected by simple random sampling techniques. The data obtained from respondents through questionnaire and interview. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to analyze the data. Finally the findings in the study indicated that all of the respondents were responded that no Basketball club in the Woreda and they suggested the reasons no attention is given for the game of Basketball through administrators. Also majority of the respondents were responded that no attention is given through sport administrators and almost all of them were said no materials and facilities and the majority of the respondents were responded that there was no enough Basketball courts in the Woreda, and not accessible for the society well. The factors were no attention is given, budget allocation to construct courts and not accessible for transportation and like.

KEY WORDS: Administration, Contribution, Government, Basketball, Leader, Management, Sport.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Sports administration is the process by which the governing body or authority oversees the running of sports in an educational facility or country. This administration has responsibility for policies, regulations as well as disciplinary act (Watt, 2003).). In any sports administration there must the structure for running sports activities in a particular area/country. In practical sporting situations, sports administration is a hands-on delivery of sound procedures and systems to ensure that sport in all its aspects happens as it should (Watt, 2003). Sport development is the promotion of sport activities for the community. Successful sport development depends largely on effective partnership and networking with a wide range of community groups, service providers, facility operators, National Governing bodies, local authorities and voluntary group.

In practical sporting situations, sports administration is a hands-on delivery of sound procedures and systems to ensure that sport in all its aspects happens as it should (Watt, 2003).These themes include; policy, development through sport, development of sport, future patterns of sport delivery and marketing in terms of the relationship between professional sport and participation.

Sports 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. Durdova (2002) explains that most people know through experience and awareness what the word “sport” means. For most of us, sport implies having fun, but it can also be work (professional athlete), a means of employment (sport tourism), or a business (sport marketing agency). David C.Watt (1998:149), Bad administration, to be sure, can destroy good policy; but good administration can never save bad policy.

Basketball is unusual amongst major sports in being able to clearly trace its origins, He came up with the idea of a team game requiring two opposing groups of players to score by throwing a ball through a horizontal goal. Basketball is one of team sport or ball game that is played by two (2) teams of five (5) players each. The aim of each team is to score in the opponents' basket and to prevent the other team from scoring. The game is controlled by officials, table officials and a commissioner, if present. The basket that is attacked by a team is the opponents' basket and the basket which is defended by a team is the team's own basket. The team that has scored the greater number of points at the end of playing time shall be the winner (FIBA 2010).

Basketball can contribute to the development of personal and social values that are very important in the educational process of the child and youngsters. These include commitment, perseverance, and personal responsibilities within the group, team work, respecting the rules, respecting others, and learning to compete (Maurizio, 2001).For this reason, modern age is characterized by the progress, which is being made in all fields. Every individual is engaged in a race to excel others. As in other fields, it is equally true in the field of games and sports. (Journal of Advances in Developmental Research, 2010)Likewise, most sports develop over time out of which, the game peoples begin to play informally. Not so with basketball.

Basketball history shows that it has the distinction of being an intentionally invented game. In 1891, James Naismith was assigned to create an indoor activity for students at the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts. The students, who were training to be physical education (P.E.) teachers, were understandably bored doing nothing but calisthenics and gymnastics during those long New England winters. They longed for action and competition (Griffiths, Sian, 2010).This can lead us to say that basketball is truly an international game. In the early years, the game spread to all corners of the world through Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and service men (Soldiers, teachers, pioneers, Ambassadors).The Federation international Basketball Amateur (FIBA) was formed by eight nations in 1932. Today, FIBA oversees international competition involving 212 national basketball federations. FIBA estimates that 450 million people play basketball at some level.

In reference to the above from New York to London, to Paris, to Beijing from Sarajevo to Dakar to Buenos Aires to Los Angeles and everywhere in between the game of Basketball is played.

It's played in the city parks of New York and the dusty plains of Africa, and the expensive designed courts of the NBA. The game is played wherever someone can get a ball, and a mounted ring-like object. Unlike other sports that require multiple people and a lot of equipment, Basketball only requires a Ball and the willingness to play.

In Ethiopia, for more than half of a century, men and women of all ages have been playing basketball. The game has become a favorite of fans who enthusiastically follow their favorite college, schools and national teams. The game grew in popularity within a few years among most of the Addis Ababa schools and Embassy workers.

Canadian physical education (P.E.) teachers had facilitated its expansion to the city. Although basketball gets its popularity within a short period of time, according to the situation, one can safely say that basketball lacks its popularity through time. May be it is dishonor to say basketball is at the infancy level in relation to the time it started in our Country but it is true that its development is too slow. The causes for these are organizational and that of the outlook of the people. As the leadership in sports lacked a popular base in this country, it has been undergoing a series of continuous reorganization. Youngsters in Addis Ababa play basketball according to their environmental, social and economic status without the help of governmentally organized body. The limited role of the community in sports, the decline of sports in schools, the shortage of sports facilities ,sport wear and equipment as well as the lack of trained personnel in the sphere have also made the problem more complex(National sport policy, 1998)

Based on the above policy, the researcher has observed the following factors as the main hindrances for the development of basketball in Hadiya zone, First, basketball clubs have no public interest, second less media coverage, third poor practice of talent identification, fourth less coaching competence, fifth shortage of basketball equipment's and facilities, sixth a few numbers of sponsors and the absence of national team. These days the public expectation is very high in visualizing the future success. So, we cannot stay exclusively upon the past which was disappeared, however, we can only depend on what is being done nowadays for the future by working together in harmony with all stakeholders. Therefore, this study was tried to suggest some attainable alternatives and computable recommendations. It is also expected to provide valuable support for improving the development of basketball in Hadiya Zone.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Basketball is sport with many complex demands that require a combination of fitness, skill, team tactics, strategies and motivation aspect. To increase the number of young people playing basketball in the school. This can best be achieved through the introduction of the sport at a young age. Children from primary level up to college levels benefit from regular sporting activities to enhance physical, mental and social development.

Basketball is one of the popular sports that played at various age, sex and categories level. This popular sport has a lot of social, economic and psychological significance in producing physically and mentally developed generation. The Olympians listed the following as problems to their success lack of financial support, conflict with roles in life, lack of coaching expertise or support, lack of support, mental, lack of training/competition opportunities, medical problems, lack of social support, physical limitations and failure.(Reward and Peterson, 2004) obstacles to sport success.

Basketball can contribute to the development of personal and social values that are very important in the educational process of the child and youngsters. This includes commitment, perseverance, and personal responsibilities within the group, team work, respecting the rules, respecting others, and learning to compete (Maurizo, 2001). This rapidly increasing popularity of basketball has created a high demand for further expansion and development.

Ethiopia is known as main sources of many outstanding athletes and strong competitive country in sports like athletics football volleyball and basketball in the world and in Africa. However in recent year unlike other sports such as athletics football and volleyball basketballs weaken from time to time. Different scholars mention various factors that can hinder the development of sports.

Hadiya zone have the same problem and challenges on sport administrative body for basketball development. In Hadiya Zone the development of basketball sport favored by so many problems, of those one is sport administrators challenge on the development of basketball in the zone. Even so; some of the studies focus on role of athletes, the researcher feel the gap that there is no vital needs or increasing the challenges and practices of sport administrative in the development of basketball in the Woreda.

The major constraints associated with Hadiya zone basketball clubs are found to have very absence of supporters' association, a few number of spectators, a few number of clubs, lack

of facilities and equipment, no regular salary for coaches and players, no permanent national team, lack or absence of play ground in the villages, not following scientific method of training by coaches and very low level of communication among stakeholders is the main focus of the researcher on the issue.

Basketball could be developed and expand further when government administrators, scholars official, community and other stakeholders work jointly. However, in the absence of research finding, in the area of basketball development in Ethiopia in general and in Hadiya zone in particular is the challenge which escalating the issue. Efforts were made to explore challenges and prospective development of Basketball in Ethiopia. In this, endeavor attempts are also made to briefly consider the theoretical and practical conception to examine the challenges of Basketball in Hadiya.

This study would therefore, attempts to suggest some attainable alternatives of to develop basketball in the Woreda. In this ever-changing world, sport and sport-related activities have wide impact on society and community at various age and sex. Among different sports basketball play important role in creating social interaction between diverse societies, recreations, health and was being respecting rule and opponents leisure and high participation and success in international competition and tournaments. If the issue is not continued for a long time without studying, it widen the scope and the problems embedded at long rood and was a serious case for the failures of basketball.

There are number of researchers study have shown that government and administrative bodies do have contributions to promote sport in different areas and time but not done in basketball.

David C.Watt (1998:149), Bad administration, to be sure, can destroy good policy; but good administration can never save bad policy. Therefore, these researchers tried to look the implementation aspect of the challenges and practices of sport administrative bodies in the development of basketball in Hadiya Zone. But still it is not almost practicable as their studies indicates. This indicates that there some part is not recognized with regard with regard to challenges and practices of sport administrative bodies in the development of basketball in Hadiya Zone.

However, to promote hypothesis was aimed at fill in the gap the development of Sport (basketball) in the Hadiya zone and nation the government and administrative bodies are the one

and the primary bodies to take an action. Possibly, sport administrative bodies and sport experts who have the challenges but failed to practices.

This research was conducted to explore the problem and the impact which hindered the development of basketball in the zone and to suggest the appropriate solutions to solve the problem and the researcher needs to deal on selected zone of Hadiya zone.

1.3 Research Questions

Based on the statement of the problem, the study was try to answer the following basic research questions.

1. What are the challenges of sport administrative bodies for the development of basketball in Hadiya Zone selected Woreda?
2. What are the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders for the development of basketball in Hadiya Zone selected Woreda?
3. What are the practices of the sport administrative bodies that have the contribution on the development of basketball?
4. What are the solutions to improve the problems that hinder the basketball development in the study area?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The purpose of this study is to investigate the challenges and practices of sport administrative bodies in the development of basketball in some selected Woreda of Hadiya Zone.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study are:

- To identify the challenges of sport administrative bodies on the development of basketball.
- To determine role and responsibilities of stakeholders for the development of basketball.
- To identify the practice of sport administrative bodies that have the contribution on the development of basketball.
- To find out solutions to the potential problems that hinder basketball development in the selected Woreda

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher believes that, this study was provide crucial suggestions and comments for Impact of sport administrative and to concern bodies affords so many contributions to change the feature of basketball in current. It may help sport administrators, Amateurs and all concerned bodies are need design strategy to support and contribute with full potential of every necessary materials, finance, equipment, attitude and infrastructure to promote and develop basketball. It was provide information for all concerned bodies, especially sport administrators to enhance their participation in basketball sport and to improve their view towards basketball sport. It was also help as a spring boards for discussion and serve as preliminary information to carry out other in depth studies in the area.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

To make the study more manageable, geographically the study was delimited to some selected Woreda of Hadiya zone, SNNPRG. The participants were only Nine (9) woredas sport administrative bodies of Hadiya zone. The study was also delimited to the efforts and role of sport administrative bodies for the development of basketball. Because of constraints and inconvenience of conditions only, focuses in Nine (9) Woredas sub-sports office was considered which are located in DunnaWoreda, AnilemoWoreda, hosanna town, GibeWoreda, GomboraWoreda, JachoWoreda, LemoWoreda,SorroWoreda, and MishaWoreda. Challenge and practices of sport administrative bodies in the basketball in some selected Woredas in Hadiya zone.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

Conducting research requires enough resource such as time, budget, materials and reference, however ,these in not always available due to a number of factors therefore the researcher faced following limitation during conducting this study:-

- Lack of awareness of some players to give full information needed
- Financial shortage
- There was time constrains to touch up every source of data and information on research area
- Unwilling informants to give their response.

Training and education level of respondents was low to give expected information.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

Sports: - is an organized competitive form of play and the motivation of participants for internal or external rewards (Coakley 2004, Luschen 1972).

Administration: is the act of managing duties, responsibilities or rules.

Cohesive: is the act or state of cohering, uniting, or sticking together. to define and describe these cohesive devices based on Halliday and Hasan's (1976) work.

Contribution: is something that has support for concerned body in financial, material and like towards some body or organizations.

Development:- has often been confused with "economic growth as measured solely in terms of annual in effective growth" (Mahmoud, 1991).

Basketball: -A game increases in pre-capita income or gross national product, regardless of its distribution and the degree of people's participation which played between two teams with five players each (Federation of International Basketball Association 2010).

Coach: - Thus, while some approaches to coaching strenuously discourage the coach from advice-giving, others still regard the coach as a guide (e.g. Cavanagh, 2006).

Physical Education: - is a socially constructed activity that forms one component of a wider physical culture that includes sport and health/physical activity (Kirk, 1999, Lake, 2001a: 69, Penney, 1998).

1.9 Organization of the Study

The content of the study was organized in to five chapters. Chapter one deals with background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, delimitation, significance of the study, definition of terms used in the research document and organization of the study. Chapter two discusses about the relevant literature works of scholars. When one looks at chapter three its concern is on presenting the methodology of the study. Chapter four in its part reports the presentation, analysis and discussion of the study and finally chapter five presents the summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Concept of Basketball

Basketball is one of the world's most popular and widely viewed sports and a team sport in which two teams of five players try to score points by throwing or "shooting" a ball through the top of a basketball hoop while following a set of rule (Griffiths, Sian, 2010).

Basketball is a multifaceted and complex team game that combines cyclic and acyclic movement structures. The movement structures consist of movements with the ball and without it (FIBA, 2003) According to (Al Amen J Med, 2009) Basketball is one of the most popular team sport extensively played and viewed all over the world. Through time, basketball has developed to involve common techniques of shooting, passing, dribbling, including player's positioning as well as offensive and defensive structures. Typically, the tallest members of a team will play "Centre", "small forward", or "power forward" positions, while shorter players or those who possess the best ball handling skills and speed play "point guard" or "shooting guard".

While competitive basketball is carefully regulated, numerous variations of basketball have developed for casual play. While competitive basketball is primarily an indoor sport, played on a basketball court, less regulated variations have become exceedingly popular as an outdoor sport among both inner city and rural groups. What does a basketball player needs?

Apparently, it is the ability to rapidly switch between forward, backward, lateral and vertical movement. , In view of this, we can say a basketball player needs good fitness, flexibility, power, strength, agility, endurance and vertical jumping ability to achieve sporting targets.

2.2 History of Basketball

2.2.1 Basketball in FIBA

The International Basketball Federation (French: Federation Internationalized Basketball), more commonly known by the French acronym FIBA, is an association of national organizations which governs international competition in basketball. The association was founded in Geneva in 1932, two years after the sport was officially recognized by the IOC. Its original name was Federation Internationals de Basketball Amateur. Eight nations were founding members: Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Portugal, Romania, and Switzerland. During the 1936 Summer

Olympics held in Berlin, the Federation named James Naismith (1861-1939), the founder of basketball, as its Honorary President. FIBA has organized a FIBA World Championship for men since 1950 and a World Championship for Women since 1953. Both events are now held every four years, alternating with the Olympics. In 1989 FIBA opened the door to Olympic participation by professionals such as players from the NBA in the United States. At this point, the Federation International de Basketball Amateur became the Federation International de Basketball, but retained FIBA as an abbreviation.

The Federation headquarters moved to Munich in 1956, then returned to Geneva in 2002 (FIBA Assist Magazine Vol. 02, 2003).

2.2.2 Basketball in Africa

Since June 11, 1961, FIBA Africa has been promoting basketball and implementing capability building programs throughout Africa. FIBA Africa's capability programs include training for coaches, referees, and administrative people. Currently, there are 53 national federations affiliated to FIBA Africa. Among these federations, Egypt; Morocco; Ethiopia; Sudan; Togo; Northern Rhodesia; Sierra Leone; Ghana; Guinea; Libya; Mali and Upper Volta served as the founding member (<http://www.sportsknowhow.com>).

It is believed that, basketball was introduced in Africa by missionaries, possibly Americans. It was an interesting game for African's that the game was popular in a short period of time. In 1936 an Egyptian team took part in the Olympic Games in Berlin. In 1949 the first international basketball competition in Africa was held in Egypt (Cairo) and an Egyptian team was champion until recently, however, basketball was largely played in Ethiopia, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco, and Algeria. The African Association of basketball Federation was organized at a meeting in Cairo which took place from June 11-14, 1961. During this historical meeting, representatives were presented from the National Basketball Federation of Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, and Egypt.

2.2.3 Basketball in Ethiopia

Basketball was first introduced in Ethiopia in the year 1946-47 (1939 E.C).it was first played in the Teferi Mekonnen (Entoto Comprehensive) and Hailesilasse (Kokebe Tsebah) secondary schools. It was introduced by physical education teachers who came from Canada.

Beginning from 1950-51, basketball became popular in most primary and secondary school of Addis Ababa. To this effect, Addis Ababa Inter-school Association included basketball in the inter-school competition which was held every year during that time. Later on physical education instructors of

Addis Ababa University College and other colleges, coupled with members of Juventus club organized the competition programs of basketball in Addis Ababa. These programs were conducted in ancient cinema hall which was found in the present day Science Faculty of Addis Ababa University. This greatly contributed for an increased popularity of the game as well as number of participant teams. As a result, the Arat killo Y.M.C.A (now Arat killo sport training center) organized a team and registered as additional team members. While the competition programs were expanded, the above motioned cinema hall was destroyed for some other purpose. Hence, the competition place was transferred to Etege Hotel compound (Now Awraris Hotel) where the present day National Lottery building exists. The basketball court which was made in this hotel was made of red ash and it had light even to serve at night.

The Addis Ababa Basketball Federation was established in the year 1950-51 (1943 E.C). Beginning from this year, the federation has been organizing the annual basketball competition in Addis Ababa. Following the then Arat Killo Y.M.C.A. and Olympics club (which was found at Bole road), prepared a basketball court for each of them. As a result of this, the competition place was transferred from Etege Hotel to these two places. And all the competition programs were conducted in these two courts inter changeably. The Ethiopian Basketball Federation was established in the year 1953-54 (1946 E.C), since having five Federations is compulsory for a country to be a member of International Olympic committee (IOC) as participant member of the modern Olympic games. Consequently, Ethiopia became a member of International Olympic committee and participated in the modern Olympic games for the first time at Melbourne Olympiad in the year 1956 (1948 E.C). Being established as a Federation, the Ethiopian Basketball Federation becomes a member of the Federation of International Basketball Association (FIBA).

To this effect, Ethiopian participated in the first African Basketball competition in the year 1962 (1954 E.C). This was the first time for Ethiopia to participate in International Basketball Competition. Being a participant in the first African basketball competition, Ethiopia became one of the founding members of African Basketball confederation. The Ethiopian basketball team who participated in the first African basketball competition brought unsatisfactory result. Following this, it is believed that the attitude of Ethiopians towards basketball declines. In the year 1975-76(1968 E.C.) the Ethiopian sports commission was newly reorganized. Along with this, the Ethiopian basketball federation has been exerting persistent effort to make basketball more popular and favorite game for Ethiopians. (Sahile Michael Bizuneh & Abebaw Kelkay, 2001).a team sport in which two teams of five players

try to score points by throwing or "shooting" a ball through the top of a basketball hoop while following a set of rules.

2.3 Sport Administration

Sports administration is the process by which the governing body or authority oversees the running of sports in an educational facility or country. This administration has responsibility for policies, regulations as well as disciplinary act (Watt, 2003). In any sports administration there must be the structure for running sports activities in a particular area/country. A sport governing body is a sports organization that has a regulatory or sanctioning function, sport governing bodies come in various forms, and have a variety of regulatory functions and governing bodies have different scopes. They may cover a range of sport at an international level, such as the International Olympic committee and the International Paralympics committee or only a single sport at a national level, such as the Rugby football league. National bodies will largely have to be affiliated to International bodies for the same sport.

Sports 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 (Sahile, 2001). Durdova (2002) explains that most people know through experience and awareness what the word "sport" means. For most of us, sport implies having fun, but it can also be work (professional athlete), a means of employment (sport tourism), or a business (sport marketing agency).

Sport takes many forms. It might include many participants, as in team sports such as soccer and volleyball, two participants, as in dual sports such as tennis and badminton, or one person, as in individual sports. Sport includes a combination of these configurations when it involves team competitions, tournaments, or matches in dual sports or individual sports. Good national sport policy and appropriate coaching (Professional) programmes all together have positive impact towards country's sports development (Omari, 2002). In connection to that, this study relying on Max Weber's theory which centers on administration looked into the efficiency of the administrators who run sports activities success in terms of profession, skill, knowledge, commitment, experience, interest and sport activities organization as well as resources adequacy.

Administration generally refers to applying what has been instructed as shown by principles, rules, regulations, policies and laws of the country (Watt, 2003). Administration takes place in many sectors

like sports, transport and communication, housing, electricity, water, mining industry, etc. But this research focused on administration in the sports sector.

2.4 Administrative Bodies of Basketball and its Impacts

David C. Watt (1998:149), Bad administration, to be sure, can destroy good policy; but good administration can never save bad policy. Adlai (Ewing) Stevenson In the latter part of the last century and the beginning of this, Frenchman Henri Fayola looked at administration and came up with a strategic view of the organization.

He argued that the administrative functions of any organization could be divided into: Forecasting; planning; commanding; Co-coordinating; and Controlling. He stressed the need for clear objectives, authorities, decisions and tasks, and the need for a unity of command from top to bottom. All personnel should be linked into a clear hierarchy and chain of command. The span of control of managers should be limited so that they supervise a limited number of subordinates to get things done. The process of Administration According to Edward F. Voltmer (1979) stated that: "Administration is the process by which an organization attempts to achieve its goals."

The POSDCORB concepts of take, which henrifayol developed at the beginning of the 20th century. Below all tasks are briefly explained as Gulick and Urwick interpreted them. The processes are; planning, organizing, staffing, Directing, coordinating, reporting and building.

Planning: is deciding in advice what is to be done. It is a method or technique of looking ahead to advices basics for a course of future action.

Organizing: The process or state of being in which two or more people coordinate their effort and pool their resources to achieve given purposes.

Staffing: is employing appropriate personal to accomplish the various tasks which have been identified as necessary for the sources of the organization.

Directing: it occurs when the executive gives the signals to act orders or employer to act indicator what is the action is to be and when it is to start and stop

Coordinating: the problems of coordination multiply as the size and complexity of the organization increases. The close and constant contact of individual in a small department simplifies the organizational setup, promotes communication among staff members, and facilities super vision and control.

Reporting: Administrators in physical education are middle management leaders. Administrator therefore must report in two directions: downwards and upwards.

Budgeting: - the budgeting process includes planning a budget to meet program requirement, updating and minting budget records, and monitoring the accounting system.

2.5 Strategic Sport Administration Principles

In the simplest terms possible, sport strategy is the match or interface between an organization and sport activities. At the heart of strategy is the assumption that these two elements are of equal importance. Furthermore, strategy concerns the entirety of the organization and its operations as well as the entirety of the resources supply. Such a holistic approach differentiates the strategy administration process from other dimensions of administration. One troublesome aspect of strategic administration relates to its complex, multi-faceted nature. Johnson et al. (2014), for example note several important features associated with strategic decision-making:

- Strategy affects the direction and scope of an organization's activities.
- Strategy involves matching an organization's activities with the environment.
- Strategy requires the matching of an organization's activities with its resource capabilities.
- The substance of strategy is influenced by the views and expectations of key stakeholders.

2.6 Responsibility of Sport Experts

Developing a different plan and involving in all upcoming organization activities, initiating substantial member support in the area of sport success raising all officers and office administrators are required to attend administration retreat at the beginning of the plan of the organization.

Ensuring policies are followed by experts. Ensuring risk management policies are followed. Sport office experts play an important role not only in the organization of each activity, but by communicating directly with the organization members. Experts are responsible for dispersing information regarding organization activities, policies and procedures, rules, and basic information to their organization stakeholders and athletes. Research Journal of International Studies Sport Issue 16 (September, 2010).

2.7 Basketball Sport and Society

According to David C.Watt (1998:36), sport and society stated that. There have been prolonged debates, moralistic and practical, about the benefits of sport in modern society. Two diametrically

opposed views exist—one is that sport can encourage competitive and aggressive behavior in the individual and therefore should be discouraged. The second is that the social mixing and team work encouraged within sport are beneficial to the individual for their life, their whole life, not just on the sports field.

The rugby unions would argue that this is not the case and that their game is strictly governed and in fact encourages fair play, obedience to the referee and controlled physical contact David. C Watt (1998). A number of other sports do rely on a degree of self-confidence and physical presence, but avoid any aggression at least within the rules and the officials are charged to keep any aggression to a minimum. One of the strong arguments in favor of boxing is that the physical discipline in terms of training and the control of aggression—the rules which it brings actually benefit the participants in terms of controlled aggression rather than supporting or encouraging any outright illegal Aggression David C. Watt (1998).

2. 8 Benefits of Basketball Sport

As we know in our world the benefit of sport is clear for everybody in this physical world. According to Watt (1998:28), the benefit stated as: Chris Gratton and Peter Taylor, in particular, have written at length on the economic impact of sport and recreation, and their work is well worth reading for anyone who is advocating a case for sport.

In addition, sport can offer major psychological and physiological benefits through participation. There is some evidence to indicate that physical health and well-being can be improved through regular sports participation, although this participation does not need to be of a highly competitive, aggressive, or ‘sweaty’ nature. A vigorous walk or a relaxed swim can benefit general health a great deal and the notion that only lung-busting aerobics can produce the type of health benefits required is misguided.

People participate in sport for a whole variety of reasons and the choice is theirs. It maybe for competition, it may be for relaxation, it may be for enjoyment, it may be to get away from everything else, it may be for social reasons—the list is almost endless. The key for the administrator is to be realistic about why participants appear and to cater for them accordingly. David C.Watt (1998) certainly anyone involved in sport should be given a significant understanding of the benefits available and what they need to do to advance them or promote them to non-participants.

There is also a need for all administrators involved in sport to work hard to promote the benefits and equally be ready to counter any perceived disadvantages, many of which are quite mistaken David C. Watt(1998). The problem we face in our society with social drugs is far and away greater than the minimal problem that sport may have with drug taking to enhance performance. Equally, the anti-competition lobby should, perhaps, be opposed in that there is a constant argument that competition is damaging and that sport promotes unhealthy competition when in fact a strong argument could justifiably be put to suggest that sport, in fact, promotes the more positive aspects of competition rather than the potentially damaging ones which can appear in other aspects of our society.

It is the role of those involved in sport to be quite clear about the benefits and strengths of sport and to advocate the case for participation. Another justifiable good of sport is the rather negative one—if people are actively participating in sport at least they are not doing anything less sociable, example being involved in vandalism or other forms of crime. This may appear negative, but in actual fact, is a valid argument with a factual base.

It was stated earlier that the economic benefits are better left to experts like Gratton and Taylor to expound and examine, but one major factor has been the advent of the National Lottery and, while a great deal of criticism has been passed over the size of individual prizes, and the destination of certain funds, e.g. the Churchill Papers, or the perceived tendency to centralize funding in London, there is no doubt that the money being diverted into sport, through the Lottery, will have a major economic impact—for the sport and also for the construction and other industries—and will help with economic regeneration in a number of areas.

It is somehow perceived that money from the Lottery is taken from people's pockets and then is won by a few who immediately save it. The impact this could have on employment within the sports area could be quite considerable if the Lottery ticket sales continue at the same high level as at present. The economic impact would be greatly enhanced and will certainly be another potential study for MessrsGratton and Taylor (Ibid).

2.9 Theoretical Framework of Administration

The theory that guided this study is Max Weber's theory centers on administration and management. As a German academician, Weber was primarily interested in the reasons behind the employees' actions and in why people who work in an organization accept the authority of their superiors and comply with the rules of the organization (Cutajar, 2010).

Administration is a blueprint for organizing human activities for a desired end. It is a sociological phenomenon that has evolved throughout the history of civilization. It is the tool of power, an "effective" device to control and direct human effort and behavior. The theory of Max Weber has been a point of departure for the development and modification of organization structure to influence the flow of interrelationships within organizations, Hall (1963).

The degree of administration in an organization sets the boundaries for human action. Weber defines administration as "the means of carrying community action over into rationally ordered social action". Key features of the ideal type of administration that Weber presents are division of labor, hierarchal order, written documents, well trained staff and experts, application of impersonal rules and actualization of resource demand.

The hierarchical order is necessary for separating superiors from subordinates whereas impersonal rules are meant to ensure that administration are confined to prescribed patterns of conduct or performance imposed by legal rules. The rules are meant to facilitate a systematic control of subordinates by their superiors, "thus limiting the opportunities for arbitrariness and personal favoritism". Weber believes that administration is the most rational and efficient organizational form devised by man.

Weber's administration "is rational in that it involves control based on knowledge, it has clearly defined spheres of competence, it operates according to intellectually analyzable rules, and it has calculability in its operations". In the same vein, Weber's "administration is efficient because of its precision, speed, consistency, availability of records, continuity, possibility of secrecy, unity, rigorous coordination, and minimization of interpersonal friction, personal costs, and material costs.

When looking at the factors that differentiate the administrators from their followers, we can distinguish between administration traits (i.e., personality traits that are considered to be stable

over time), administrator attributes (i.e., characteristics that may change over time), and administration behaviors'. With regard to administration traits, sport organization might characterize by higher levels of dominance, ambition, competitiveness, and responsibility revealed that competitive trait anxiety and masculinity were also characteristic traits for sport administrators.

2.10 Sport and Its Practicing Place

Sport is important to promote health and management and administration is the vast range of situations in which this takes place.

As mentioned elsewhere, it is important to note that we have a situation of sports management and organization within the private, public and voluntary sector. Each of these has its own special problems and constraints from an ethos, as well as organizational operation, point of view, but there is the added dimension to much of sport of the facility base, and the subsequent constraints placed upon managers by the sports facilities available to the participants.

Many of the implications of management and administration are similar regardless of the facility. Equally a sizeable number of procedures and other factors will alter depending upon the exact nature of the facility provision, and the demands that this puts upon the skills of managers and other staff, as well as budgets (Ibid).

2.11 Sports Facilities

In order to achieve something that we design may need some requirements. The same is true; to hold sport in specific area it needs its equipment's and facilities. According to David C. Watt (1998: 43), Stated about facilities as follows: the enormous range of sports facilities makes them almost too many to mention sport of some nature can take place in almost any indoor or outdoor facility.

Many sports demand highly sophisticated facilities but others can take place, especially at the participation level, in the most rudimentary area with nothing but the bare essential equipment, or even adapted or invented equipment which approximates to the ideal. The implications of the facilities must be recognized, however, and the desire of many sports people is to produce more sophisticated facilities as they look towards the next century.

They hope for a level of participation and performance which will improve given suitable facilities. This is why so many sports groups are spending much of their time and resources and seeking lottery funding and other possible support, in order to try to take their sports facilities to an

appropriate level to enhance numbers and excellence. Complex sports facilities can be very expensive in terms of capital construction cost and usually very expensive in terms of running costs as well.

This causes problems for the organizations or agencies responsible for funding during the design and build stage, and on through to the service provision stage—on an on-going basis. The range of facilities as mentioned is quite considerable and includes:

Modern fields design; “Asphalt to Green”... we provided turf design and construction administration management on the new athletics facility on top of a two level parking structure for Pomona college.CA in 2011, and covering outdoor areas where sport and activity take place, such as school playing fields, private club playing fields and public playing areas.

Artificial surfaces:-this growing area includes surfaces provided for activities such as tennis, hockey and football on artificial turf; indeed this facility is now used for an increasing number of sports, for example cricket— and considering British weather it is likely that such use will continue to grow.

Ski slopes: - in a large part of the UK these are artificial areas managed by the voluntary and public sectors. There are a few ski slopes in the north of Scotland which are run commercially but have suffered greatly due to the vagaries of the weather and the lack of consistent snow over recent years.

Athletics tracks: - these are nowadays largely of a rubberized surface— running on an ash or grass track is no longer acceptable for anything beyond the most basic athletics.

Golf courses: - there has been a substantial growth over the last 20 years in the number of golf courses provided throughout the UK.

This continues, perhaps most noticeably in the last few years in the private sector looking to capitalize on the popularity of this sport, and farmers trying to maximize land use and profit. However, as for many sports in the UK, we are not willing to pay a high price and have a traditional view that golf is a game for everyone, played at a reasonable price, especially on local community courses.

The number of people able to pay the high prices demanded by some of the exclusive clubs and the new private developments is limited and this has led to a number of proposals for high cost memberships and various shareholding schemes being unsuccessful.

Stadia: - in this area there is a significant range of provision by private, public and voluntary sector, particularly for soccer and rugby, but there are a number for athletics and some other less well known sports, like shanty in the north of Scotland or hockey at one or two specialist facilities. There can be little doubt that the UK has been very poorly provided for in terms of big sports stadia and still has nothing which would match the large range provided in a number of countries in Europe or further afield.

Specialist facilities: - a growing trend in a whole variety of sports is to require specialist facilities for top-level competition or training. Cyclists for example must have a velodrome, and such a requirement pushed the government into providing appropriate facilities for Manchester to back up its Olympic bid.

To reach world-class-level gymnastics needs a high level of facility provision (pitted landing areas) for training. Tennis, as a sport in the UK, will only be successful if it has a continued significant growth in the number of indoor courts available.

Multi-purpose sports halls: - a vast range of these halls exists in the UK, but investigations by the Sports Council has shown that we are still significantly short of such facilities. Also because of their multi-purpose use they tend to be dominated by mass participation sports such as indoor football or badminton. Again, the specialist requirements for sports like basketball or volleyball need to be recognized in the construction and management of such facilities.

Swimming pools: undoubtedly the most popular specialist sport is swimming, and there is a wide community provision of pools. They tend to be leisure pools or too small for high-level events though, and at that level Britain is poorly provided for. Swimming is far and away the UK's most popular (active) recreational 'sport' and obviously, with our inclement temperatures, it requires to be done indoors.

The growth of swimming pools in recent years has tended away from the traditional rectangular pools which cater for competitive or fitness swimming, towards the leisure pool with flumes and water slides and chutes to attract all the family. It is increasingly recognized at this time that provision of both types of facilities will interest a wider range of the population, keep an active customer base longer and provide better for the health and fitness of the community.

Now many leisure pool constructions attempt to include a 25-metre learning or fitness pool alongside or even integrated into the overall design.

Footpaths: walking has many participants, but most do it more for exercise and fresh air than any specialist form of sports participation.

Ice rinks: - these facilities are very popular with a variety of client groups, being used by three main groups: curlers, ice skaters and ice hockey players.

2.12 General Management Approaches

Watt (1998:113), It has been recognized in a number of settings that there are five general Approaches to management;

2.12.1 The classical approach:-

is one of management professes the body of management thought based on the belief that employees have only economical and physical needs and that the does not exist or are unimportant .The classical approach is one of the oldest approaches in management and is also known by various names ,i.e. empirical ,functional and management process approach. It is based on the prototype industrial and military organization and concentrates on organization structure and their management. The classical writers include Taylor, Fayal, Weber, kellick, ureic, moony and riley and others, the technical requirements, principles of management, formal structure, and the assumption of rational and logical behavior. Deals with the content, suggesting that there is core knowledge that each manager should possess, this includes the functions of planning, organizing and controlling. (Deep male G 2020)

2.12.2 The behavioral approach:-

To management focuses on human relations and employee well-being rather than simply setting tasks and demanding that they be completed, the behavioral style manager helps create condition that keep workers satisfied and motivated. The behavioral approach emphasizes the scientific study of observable behavioral responses and their environmental determinants. In other words it's the study of the connection between our minds and behavioral. It consists of manipulating the environment is such a way that the probability of the target behavior is adjusted as designed.

The behavioral approach is concerned primarily with the observable and measurable aspects of human behavior and it focuses on how ones environment and how external stimulate the management. This considers the role of the individual within the management process and identifies that each individual has needs, wants and desires. It considers that individuals are different and need to be appropriately treated. <https://en,Wikipedia> 2020

2.12.3 Management science:-

is the broad interdisciplinary study of problem solving and decision making in human organization, with strong links to management, economics, business, engineering, management consulting, and other fields...management science helps bringing various scientific methods. Management science sets out to use mathematical approaches to management to get better efficiency; it relates to operational problems and methods of solving these.

2.12.4 The systems approach:-

is based on designing a precise system of management made up of a variety of parts which must be brought together to function as a whole to meet the organization's objectives and a line of thought in the management field which stresses the interactive nature and interdependence of external and internal factors in an organization. A systems approach is commonly used to evaluate market elements which affect the profitability of a business.

2.12.5 The contingency approach:-

Also known as situational approach, is a concept in management stating that there is no one universally applicable set of management principles to organizations. Organizations are individually different, face different situations, and require different ways of managing.

Situational approaches work from the assumption that there is no single best way to manage. The manager must be able to manage in a different situation and recognize that organizations can vary in the best way. There are always a variety of theories and ideas when managing in any given situation, and they should be applied at the appropriate time and in the appropriate manner.

2.13 Management Processes

David C. Watt (1998:135), many people within sports organizations see themselves as administrators rather than managers. This assumption fails to recognize the major changes facing sports organizations which require management and this has to be provided by the top people in the organization, whether paid or voluntary.

People with ability must be found—the ability to make the most effective use of the available resources, to search for new resources, to innovate and take risks in stretching the organization in pursuit of new horizons. Such change requires a much greater external awareness of everyone involved in the organization beyond the very basic chalk-face operator.

Effective officers must be orientated to working with people and drawing on their strengths, and be aware of the resources available outside their specific organization or limited role. Only by maximizing what is available internally and externally can progress be made in a time of seemingly constantly reducing resources.

The best preparation for good work tomorrow is to do good work today. Officers in any management role must be concerned with administering an on-going effective service as well as being alert to the potential of collaborative problem solving, which will ease funding through external sources. Such challenges demand two distinct areas of ability—a systematic approach to tasks and a creativity in developing opportunities. Successful management depends and practices to the demands of the agency's environment—both external and internal. It is important for sports organizations and their managers to be very aware of where the organization is functioning and to be active in the area in pursuing support for that activity.

2.14 The Role of the Sports Manager

David C. Watt (1998:112), the sports manager's role can vary enormously depending upon the setting but the specific talent of the manager will be to take general management functions and perform them in a sports setting. As ever, all management functions can apply in different situations at different times; the really skilful manager will know when each applies and will use that process appropriately.

It is essential for sports managers to realize that they are managing in a sports situation and they should be applying the correct business principles and practices as appropriate and relevant to the sports situation in which they are played, as colleagues will be doing in other industrial situations. There has been some delay in service industries generally recognizing that they have to apply management as do product-based industries. There has been a further gap in sport realizing that they are actually a service industry, but now hopefully these thought processes and practices will begin to apply.

2.15 Skills of a Sports Manager

(Ibid: 112), Sports managers as indicated will require a background knowledge in the process of management, but they will more particularly require a knowledge of sport and the people involved in it. To be genuinely effective they will have to have a feeling for the business as well as management skills. In essence, sports management is all about managing:

- The workplace;

- The people;
- Day-to-day operations;
- The facility;
- The activity.

Sports management must always be seen as a limited and short-term career. While at present realistic careers and salaries are few and far between in the UK,

If we were to look to the North American example it is quite possible to see sports management as a significant career. If, as in other areas, this pattern is followed in the UK then there is no doubt that sports management will become a genuine opportunity in European situations very soon.

2.16 Leadership Qualities in the Sports Situation

There is a great deal of debate between practicing executives and academics as to what exactly constitutes good leadership (Sir Edmund Hillary). David C.Watt (1998: 75), you don't need to be intellectually bright to be a competent leader.

There is, however, some agreement that some technical expertise or ability in the area in which leadership is being practiced will help gain respect and get people to follow the example given. This does not mean that they need to know it all but they must show some understanding for the work that has to be undertaken and some knowledge of what is required to work in sport. If, after all, the leader knew everything then perhaps even he or she would do everything themselves. Certainly the importance of recognizing and empathizing with the commitment required for effective operation in sports administration (so often mentioned in this book) is a crucial leadership skill. In addition, there are many different qualities sought after in a leader by different people. There is, however, some agreement that good leaders tend to be extrovert, enthusiastic and have an 'attractive' personality and character which is appealing to others.

In sports management and administration, the leadership qualities required are a bit like beauty—in the eye of the beholder. But here is a list of the qualities the authors consider important:-

Technical knowledge (or at least credibility), Integrity, Honesty, Inspiration, Commitment, Enthusiasm, thick skin, Willingness to work hard, Love of sport, Administrative ability, People skills, Sense of humor.

A leader in any situation must be aware of individual needs, task needs and group-maintenance needs if the dynamics of the individuals and groups are going to be combined successfully to get the necessary tasks completely.

2.17 Relationship between Government and Sport

From the very beginning as we know sport and government do have good correlation among them; and both have been support each other in different aspects. According to IOC SPORT MANNUAL (2010) stated that: In most countries, sport is an important area for governments and is often linked to youth.

Indeed, it may be a means of encouraging young people to become involved in healthy social activities; promoting health; fostering the educational progress and ages; focusing cultural and social values; achieving prestige nationally and internationally; highlighting the concepts of excellence and faire play; and stimulating international exchanges. And government is important to sport because it can:

- Financing support and provide facilities and services
- Train sport leaders, coaches and teaches
- Help ensure adequate training systems and services for athletes
- Help organize competitions, course and fund raising;
- Help promote sport and healthy life style through the media;
- Provide sport, both administrative and financial, for sport medicine science and safety;
- Develop school sport programs and
- Provide access to its infrastructure and thus make available opportunities for sport development through government agencies or departments, such as the military, health and welfare, tourism, sport, Education and youth.

2.18 Community Involvement in Sport

Accordingto:<http://www.un.org/wcm/webdav/site/sport/shared/sport/SDP%20IWG/> Sport and Health Community involvement stated as follows: The processes of monitoring and evaluation can also play a central role in the Achievement of certain strategic aims of sports development programs through the involvement of the community in planning and decision-making.

There are a number of positive outcomes associated with involving stakeholders (funders, collaborating organizations, managers, workers, members of the community and actual and potential participants) Such as:

- Local ownership and cooperation,
- Personal development,
- Agreement about indicators and

Outcomes and targets

The involvement of local communities in the identification of relevant opportunities can ensure appropriate provision, a sense of ownership, and cooperation – all of which can contribute to the success and sustainability of program or sport.

Personal Development

The developments of social and organizational skills are important desired outcomes of both rationales for sports development. Involvement in the definition of aims, Objectives, targets and approaches to monitoring can provide valuable opportunities for learning and development. More formally, many sports development programs operate within the ‘intermediate labor market’, providing work experience and development opportunities for unemployed people.

Agreement about Outcomes

In many projects the broad aims and desired outcomes are often rather vague. Therefore it is essential to ensure that the aims and objectives which are to be monitored are understood and agreed and that they include all aspects of the outputs, processes and outcomes of importance to stakeholder.

Agreement about Indicators and Targets

It is also important that measurable indicators, related to desired outcomes, are agreed. These should also be accompanied by realistic targets and timescales for their achievement.

2.19 The Correlation of Sport and Community

Sports development program in areas of social and economic deprivation usually have two broad, interdependent, aims:

- The development of sport in communities.
- The development of communities through sport.

❖ The Development of Sport in Communities

The main aim of such program is sporting inclusion. The desired sporting outcomes of such projects can include:

- Removal of barriers to sports participation in the community among the general Population or target groups.
- Provision of opportunities to progress and to develop sporting skills and expertise.
- Provision of opportunities to move from recreational participation to competition or excellence.

- Training and support of leaders and coaches.
- Establishment of links between school, sports clubs and the wider community.

❖ **The Development of Communities through Sport**

The main aim of such program is social inclusion. Although they aim to reduce Barriers and increase participation, they are also concerned to use sport as a means to an end. Whereas the traditional sports development approach might be regarded as product led and sports centered, such projects will be more ‘needs based’, using sport to address broader aspects of social inclusion and as a means to promote aspects of personal, social and community development.

These projects aim to use sport to achieve social outcomes such as: Improving the fitness and health of specific social groups.

Addressing issues of community safety and reducing levels of vandalism and crime,

Contributing to improved school attendance/educational performance,

Developing social and technical skills and increasing employability and

Contributing to community development and regeneration.

The challenges faced by this approach are summed up in a report to the Sports Council for Wales:

While sport can have a positive role to play in addressing social cohesion, this is unlikely to happen if it is organized or promoted along conventional lines. Engaging the most disaffected can best be achieved through the deployment of a combination of community development and Sports development resources.

2. 20 Importance of Goal Setting and Feedback in Sport

It is believed that, goal setting is the major point to address something that individuals and organizations need to achieve their final desires. According to <http://www.mindtools.com> states that: personal goal setting planning to live your life your way, many people feel as if they are adrift in the world. They work hard, but they don’t seem to get anywhere worthwhile. A key reason that they feel this way is that they haven’t spent enough time thinking about what they want from life, and haven’t set themselves formal goals.

The first consider what you want to achieve, and then commit to it, set SMART (specific, measureable, attainable, relevant and time-bound) goal that motivate you and write them down to make them feel tangible. Then plan the steps you must take to realize your goal, and cross off each one as you work through them. Goal setting is a powerful process for thinking about your ideal future, and for motivating yourself to turn your vision of this future into reality. The process of

setting goals helps you choose where you want to go in life. By knowing precisely what you want to achieve, you will also quickly spot the directions that can, so easily, lead you a stray. As the above idea, goal setting is a powerful process which has a potential to promote ones' working ability and performance on certain tasks.

According to, Banar (1991:184), States that, goals influence performance, but their effects are moderated by their specificity, difficulty, and acceptance, the type and amount of feedback provided, and, whether a person knows that goal attainment will be evaluated. According to Bandar, goal setting may improve the performance of individuals. Human beings are naturally they need feedback for their final work or success, because feedback has a potential to motivate people to do more and more.

The above idea supported by, Robbins (2000:158) asserts that, people will do better when they get feedback on how they are progressing towards their goals, because feedback helps to identify discrepancies between what they have done and what they want to do. According to Robbins, government should support and give feedback for the Administrators on their work by appreciating their strong sides and showing their weak sides. To set goals, the Administrators and government should use the way of how goals will be set; there are a systematic and programmatic goal setting methods.

According to Chanadan (1995:8), is MBO which involves a systematic and programmatic goal setting throughout an Organization. It is the process by which managers and subordinates work together in identifying goals and setting objectives and make plans together in order to achieve these objectives and goals, which are normally consistent to that of the organization.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design refers to the plan of action that links the philosophical assumptions to specific methods. The nature of the data generated to undertake this study lends itself to both qualitative and quantitative approaches particularly to cross-sectional study design. The researcher employed descriptive survey as his method of the study because it provided the research with detailed description of existing conditions about the problem under investigation

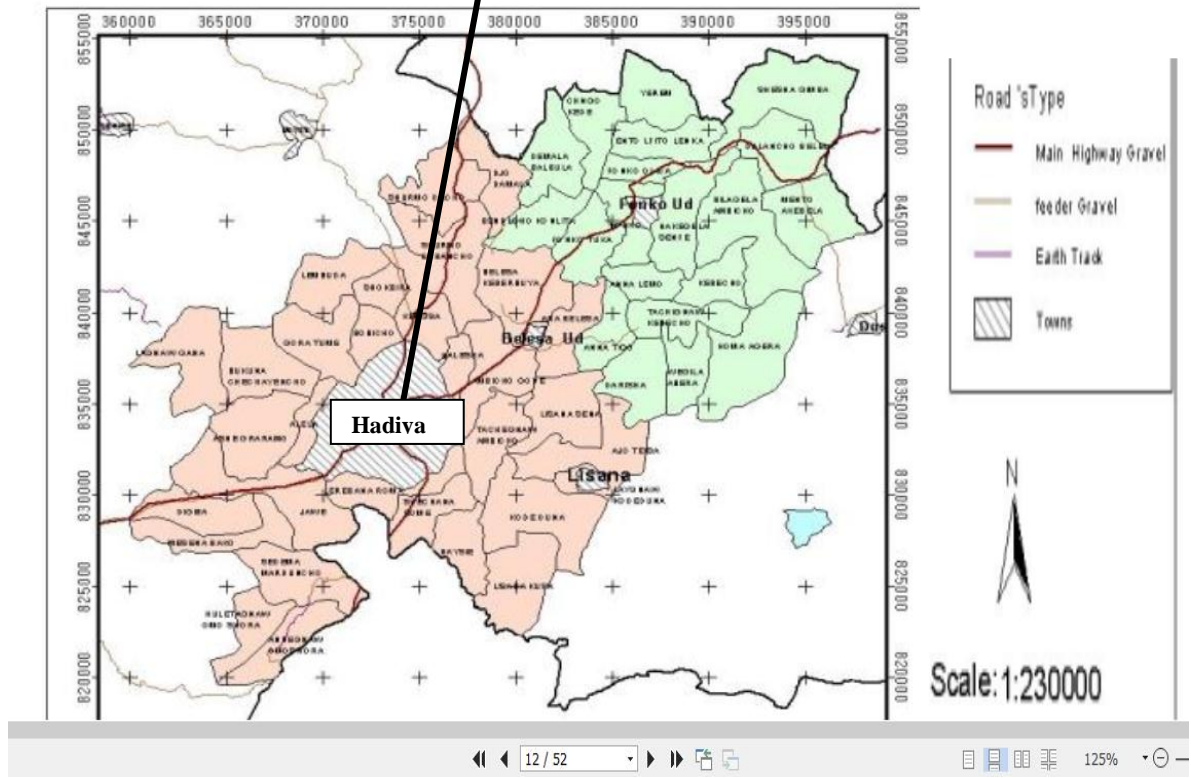
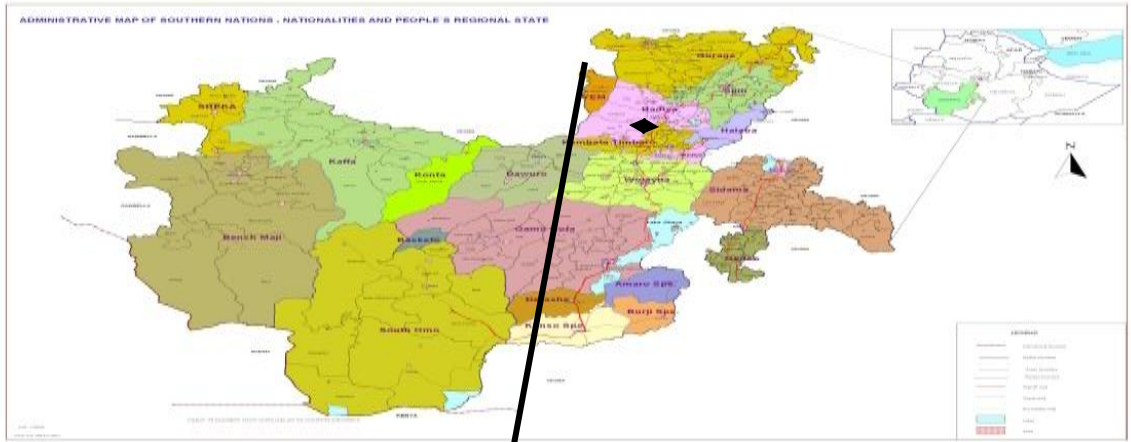
3.2 Study Area

Geographically, Hadiya Zone is one of the 16 Zones and 3 Special Woredas of the S/N/N/P/R of Ethiopia. Its capital city, Hosanna, is 230 km away from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia.

It is also 200 km away from the capital city of the SNNPR Hawassa through Angacha and Dura me, respectively. Hadiya Zone is bordered in the South by Kembata Tembaro Zone and Alaba Zone, on the West by the Omo River which separates it from Oromiya Region States and the Yem Special Woreda, in the North by Gurage and Silite Zones, and in the East by the Oromiya Region States with an estimated area of 346958.14 hectares. Hadiya Zone has an estimated population density of 378.73 people per square kilometer. Hadiya Zone has 13 woreda and 4 town administrations, namely, Soro, Jacho, Lemo, Ana-lemo, Shashogo, Shone town, Siraro Badawacho, East Badawacho, West Badawacho, Duna, Gombora, Misha, Gibe, Ameka, Jajuratown, Gimbichu town and Hosanna Town Administration.

Topographically of the zone lies within an elevation range of 1500 to 3000 meters above sea level. The slope in general declines east to west with most drainage being direct to the Gibe River. The zone has three agro-ecological zones; Dega (23.7%) Weyinadega (64.7) & Kolla (11.6%). The annual average temperature of the zone is 22.02 degree Celsius & the mean annual rainfall is 1260 mm. (*Hadiya Zone Finance and Economic Development Office (2012)*)

Map of the Study Area



Location of the study area

3.3 Source of Data

Data was obtained from several sources. In this study, both qualitative and quantitative data is used, the data was obtained from primary and secondary sources because both sources help to provide reliable and valid data

3.3.1 Primary Data Sources

In this research basically, primary source data would be used for first-hand information to achieve the objectives of the research. Primary data was collected from questionnaire's'' and interview for responsible authorities which done by direct contact of respondents.

3.3.2 Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data was gathered from published or unpublished sources or files including literatures/documents, different reports and data from relevant bodies that have been working in related discipline in the study area (Allan G.Bluman, 1990).

3.4 Population of the Study

3.4.1 Total Population

The total population of the study was 102 from Hadiya zone sport office selected administrators and experts. Table 1.Total population of the study

No	Worde	Participants		
		Administrators	Experts	Total
1	Ameka	2	2	4
2	Ana Lemo	2	6	8
3	Dunna	2	5	7
4	East Badewacho	2	4	6
5	Hosanna Town	2	5	7
6	Gimbicho Town	2	3	5
7	Gibe	2	5	7
8	Gombora	2	7	9
9	Jacho	2	2	4
10	Lemo	2	5	5

11	Misha	2	6	8
12	Shashogo	2	4	6
13	Shone Town	2	3	5
14	Siraro	2	3	5
15	Sorro	2	3	5
16	West Badewacho	2	3	5
17	Jajura Town	2	2	4
	Total	34	68	102

3.4.2 Target Population

The total populations of the study were 102 from Hadiya zone sport office administrators and experts. The target population of the study was 58 having Nine (9) administrators and Forty nine (49) experts and it was selected randomly because in order to get clear and relevant information;

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

From 13 woredas and 4 towns administration in Hadiya zone the sample of the study was One (1) town administration and Eyetie (8) Woredas sport office administrators and experts namely: Dunna, Gibe, Anilemo, Gombora, Hosanna town, Jacho, Sorro, Lemo and MishaWoreda sport office, was selected by using simple random sampling method. Therefore, the study was determined from total sport office administrators and experts(N= 58) by using Taro Yamane (Yamane, 1973) formula it is a simplified formula for calculating sample size, in this case a 95% confidence level and P = 0.05 are assumed.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where N=target population size. n=sample size, e=the error of sampling.

$$n = \frac{58}{1 + 58(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = 51$$

3.6 Data Collection Instruments /Tools

The instrument of data collection to conduct this research was questionnaire and interview. So as to get reliable information, the researcher was tried to make smooth relationship and friendly social chain with the respondents in the study area. In addition to this different participatory approach were used to ensure the appropriateness of the data.

The researcher was using standardized questionnaire and semi-structured interview as data gathering tools. The questionnaires include closed-ended and open-ended items. Moreover, both primary and secondary sources of data were used for the study. Therefore, based on this process questionnaires and interview was administrated for selected respondents.

Interview: - it was the important for intense investigation of issue. The researcher would use structured and semi structure interview to obtain data by qualitative and quantitative research .structured interview should be used to conduct information about socio-economic condition of data , Whereas structured interview would be used to assess challenges and impacts of administrative bodies of the basket ball

Questionnaires:-The questionnaires involve large number of respondents and easier to administration. Both open and close ended should be applied which prepare in order to look climate change and variability, impacts and consequences. It cover wide range information from house hold characteristics ,house hold livelihood, perception farmers on severity of climate change impact, asset endowment, food insecurity, coping mechanism and institutional and stakeholder adaptation strategy. This questioner first prepare in English later it will translate in to Amharic language for making it easily understandable for the selected sample population.

3.7 Pilot Study

Before the actual data collection, pilot study was conducted to see the validity and reliability of the instrument. Thus, a pilot test conduct on One (1) administrator and teen (10) experts are participant on the study from Hosanna Town. As it is mentioned above, the main purpose of the pilot study is to see reliability of the items, the time given, the consistency and content an item.

3.8 Procedure of Data Collection

The following procedures were considered to the challenges and practices of sport administrative bodies in the development of basketball in some selected woredas in Hadiya zone sport office. Appropriate literatures were considered and revised from hard and soft copies to acquire

adequate information with the issue under consideration. Basic research question were formulated which help to show the direction of the study. Data were collected using structured self-administered questionnaire administered to the purposively sampled male basketball players and interview to key informants with experts and administrative bodies in Hadiya zone sport office in selected woredas.

3.9 Method of Data Analysis

After organizing, tally and tabulating process the collected data were analyzed. In order to analyze the collected data both qualitative and quantitative methods was used to describe the findings. Qualitative way of data analysis is used to describe people perception about past and present condition of the sport administrative bodies and development of basketball. The data obtained from questioner and interview. Quantitative methods is used to describe factors that that affect development of basketball while Qualitative method was used to provide detailed description of the data to help the researcher explore and discover inherent facts. Descriptive statistical tool was used for analyzing including, percentages, frequencies and table were used to summarize and categorize the information gathered and manual method would be used.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

An ethical concern is one of the most important things in a research. It is related mostly with confidentiality as was as with efforts to guarantee and to reduce possible risks and dangers for the participants in the time of field work research to the respondents. All the study participants were informed about the purpose of the study and finally their permission was obtained before the actual data collection process started.

The researcher also will try to make the respondents at ease when they feel stress and did not want answer questions by omit the question for later time consumption, these stances played a significant role to the development of trustful relationships and to the collection of rich and meaningful data from the field.

Above all, the researcher was made an attempt to develop a sense of trust and gain the genuine permission of all of the participants of the study including confidentiality of their information, the information provided by each respondent will be kept confidential in order to safeguard them from different difficulties.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Results

The propose of this study is to asses and examine assessing Challenges And Practices Of Sport Administrative Bodies In The Development Of Basketball In Hadiya Zone of Selected Woredas focuses in Nine (9) Woredas sub-sports office was considered which are located in Dunna Woreda, Hosanna town, GibeWoreda, GomboraWoreda, JachoWoreda, SorroWoreda, LemoWoreda, AnilemoWoreda and MishaWoredasub-sports office accordingly, sampled respondent those involves in data analyses were, the data gathered through the questionnaires were matched, tabulated and quantified; along with absolute number frequency of respondents has been used to indicate the characteristics of the study population. Percentage was used to indicate the amount of each scores possesses besides, it was used to determine factors with unique characteristic in the analyses. The characteristics of the respondents are very essential to analyses the collected data and it is also important for the readers to know from whom data was collected. Therefore, the following table shows background characteristics of the respondents.

4.2 Background Characteristics of the Study Group

Based on the responses obtained from sport Office administrative and sport Office experts the characteristics of the study groups were examined in terms of their sex, age, education, marital status, and work experience.

Table 4.2.1: Population Characteristics of the Study

No	Variables	sport Office administrative			sport Office experts		
		Character s stoics Categorie s	Response S		Characters stoics Categories	Response S	
			No	%		No	%
1	Sex	Male	8	88.8	Male	30	58.8
		Female	1	1.76	Female	12	28.57

		Total	9	100	Total	42	100
2	Age	20-25	1	1.76	20-25	4	9.52
		26-30	2	22.2	26-30	20	47.6
		31-35	3	33.3	31-35	10	23.8
		36-40	2	22.2	36-40	8	19
		41-45	1	1.76	41-45	-	
		Above 46	-	-	Above 46	-	
		Total	9	100	Total	42	100
3	Marital status	Single	-	-	Single	20	47.6
		Married	9	100	Married	22	52.38
		Divorce	-	-	Divorce	-	-
		Total	9	100	Total	42	100
4	Educational background	Certificate	-	-	Certificate	-	-
		Diploma	-	-	Diploma	9	21.4
		Degree	7	77.77	degree	33	78.57
		Msc	2	22.22	Msc	-	-
		PhD	-	-	Phd	-	-
		Total	9	100	Total	42	100
5	work experience	1-5	1	11.1	1-5	20	47.6
		6-10	1	11.1	6-10	10	23.8
		11-15	5	55.55	11-15	6	14.28
		Above 15	2	22.22	Above 15	6	14.28
		Total	9	100	Total	42	100

A breakdown of the study of population in terms of gender as indicated in item 1 of table 2, out of the 51 individuals involved in the study, males constitute an overwhelming majority; however, there are a sizeable number of female respondents from the sport Office administrative and sport

Office experts.

Types of Participants	Research Instruments	sport office administrat	DunnaWoreda	Hosanna Town	Gibe Woreda	GomboraWoreda	JachoWoreda	Misha	Sorro	Anilemo	Lemo	Total
Dunna Woreda	Questionnaires		6									6
Hosanna Town	Questionnaires and Interviews			6								6
Gibe Woreda	Questionnaires				6							6
GomboraWoreda	Questionnaires and Interviews					8						8
JachoWoreda	Questionnaires						3					3
Misha Woreda	Questionnaires							7				7
SorroWoreda	Questionnaires								4			4
AnilemoWoreda	Questionnaires									7		7
Lemo Woreda	Questionnaires										4	4
Total			6	6	6	8	3	7	4	7	4	51

Regarding the age group of respondents in item 2 of the above table, the age of 9 sport Office administrative lies between 20 and 45. The age of 42 sport Office experts lies between 20 and 40 were reported. With respect to marital status in item 3 of table 2, 9(100%) sport Office

administrative are found married and 20 (47.6% of) sport Office experts are found single while 22(52.38) are found married. In addition, with regard to educational background in item 4, 9(21.4% of) sport Office experts are diploma holders and 33(78.54% of) sport Office experts are degree holders. As of sport Office administrative in general 7(77.77%) of them are degree holders and the 2(22.22%) of them is found to have master's degree.

As of the years spent in the profession indicated as item 5 table 2, 20 (47.6%of) sport Office experts have less than or equal to 5 years of experiences, 10(23.8% of) sport Office experts are found to have between 6 and 10 years of experiences, 6(14.28%of) sport Office experts have experiences between 11 and 15 years and the last 6(14.28%of) sport Office experts have Above 15 years of experience as sport Office experts and 1(11.1%)of sport Office administrative have less than or equal to 5 years of experiences,1(11.1%) of sport Office administrative are found to have between 6 and 10 years of experiences, 5(55.55%) of them has 11 to 15 years of experience, 2(22.22%) of them have above 9years of experience in the sport Office administrative.

Table 4.2.2 participants of the study

Table 4.2 indicates that, 51 respondents were involved in this study through questionnaire and of them 9 sport office heads were selected for interview and 42 sport experts were from Nine (9) Woredas sport offices.

4.2.3 Sport Office Administrators Information

The woredas sport Office administrators were selected as a Sample in both questionnaire and interview.

Table 4.3 Information of Sport Office Administrators

Sex				Age										Educational back ground							
Male		Female		20-25		26-30		31-35		36-40		41-45		Diplom a		Degree		MSC		PhD	
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
9	100					5	55.55			4	44.44					9	100				

According to table 4.3nine (9) sport office administrators from the woredas were involved in this study. Both are male and degree holders in sport science 26-30 and 36-40 years old.

4.2.4 Experts Respondents

Table 4.4 sport office experts' respondents' information

Experts	Sex	Service year								Qualification						
		1-5		6-10		11-20		Diploma		Degree		MSc		Total		
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%			
Dunna Woreda : Sport Office Experts	M	3	60			2	40	1	20			3	60			60
	F	2	40			2	40					2	40			40
Hosanna Town: Sport Office Experts	M	3	60			1	20	2	40			3	60			60
	F	2	40					2	40			2	40			40
Gibe Woreda: Sport Office Experts	M	4	80	2	40	1	20	1	20	1	20	3	60			80
	F	1	20			1	20					1	20			20
Gombora Woreda: Sport Office Experts	M	4	57.14	2	28.57			2	28.57			4	57.14			57.14
	F	3	42.85					3	42.85			3	42.85			42.85
Jacho Woreda Sport Office Experts	M	2	100	1	50	1	50					2	100			100
	F															
Misha Woreda Sport Office Experts	M	4	66.66	2	33.33	2	33.33					4	66.66			66.66
	F	2	33.33			2	33.33					2	33.33			33.33
Lemo Woreda Sport Office	M	3	75	1	25	2	50			1	25	2	50			75

Experts	F	1	25	1	25					1	25				25
Anilemo Woreda Sport Office Experts	M	6	85.7	3	42.8	3.	42.8			3	42.8	3	42.8		85.7
	F	1	14.3	1	14.3					1	14.3				14.3
SorroWoreda Sport Office Experts	M	4	100	2	50	1	25	1	25	2	50	2	50		100
	F														
Total		42													100

Table 4.4 indicated that 5(100%) of DunnaWoreda sport office experts are male and female all are degree holders in sport science, and four (80%) of them were served 6-10 years where as one (20%) were 11-20 years. four (100%) of Hosanna town sport office experts are male and female all are degree holders in sport science and one (20%) of the were served 6-10 years were as fours (80%) were 11-20 years, five(100%) of Gibe Woreda sport office experts are male and female Diploma and degree holders in sport science and tow (40%) of the were served 1-5 years where as two (40%) of the were served 6-10years where as one(20%) of the were served 11-20 years, seven(100%) GomboraWoreda sport office experts are male and female all are degree holders in sport science, and two (28.57%) of them were served 1-5 years where as five (71.42%) of the were served 11-20 years, two (100%) of JachoWoreda sport office experts are male and all are degree holders in sport science and one(50%) of the were served 1-5years where as one (50%) were as 6-10years, six (100%) of MishaWoreda sport office experts are male and female all are degree holders in sport science, and two (33.33%) of the were served 1-5years whereas four (66.66%) were served 6-10years,four(100%) of LemoWoreda sport office experts are male and female Diploma and degree holders in sport science and two(50%) of them were served 1-5 years where as two(50%) were as 6-10years,seven(100%) of AnilemoWoreda sport office experts are male and

female Diploma and degree holders in sport science and four(57.1%) of them were served 1-5 years where as three(42.85%) were as 6-10years and four(100%)of SorroWoreda sport office experts are male Diploma, degree and MSc holders in sport science and tow(50%) of them were served 1-5 years where as one(25%) were as 6-10years and one(25%)of the were served11-20 years, The above information indicates that most of the experts are male and all of them are degree holders in sport science and served as 6-10 years.

4.3 Presentation and Analysis of the Data

This part of the study deals with the analysis of the data gathered through the questionnaires and interviews from different respondents followed by discussion of the findings. Furthermore, the main findings of the study are presented with the help of tables followed by descriptive statements for analysis to give answers to basic questions set in the study. The total number of population of this study as indicated below the table is 51 and of these 9 are from 9woredas sport Offices administrators and 42 sport Office experts were from Nine (9) Woredas sport offices. All of the above respondents were selected according to their usability that is randomly and purposely.

The researcher distributed 51 questionnaires and all (100%) questionnaires were collected back. Finally interview was conducted with two selected sport officers, those who were from Woredas sport office administrators (head).

4.3.1Sport office administrators and experts response towards basketball club and factors that hindered

Table 4.1 The Absence of Basketball Club in the Woreda and the Reasons.

No	Item	Responses	
		No	%
1	No basketball club in the Woreda	51	100
2	The reasons that hinders the presence of Basketball.		
	2.1 No attention is given	47	92.15
	2.2 Unknown reason	4	7.84

According to table 4.1, 51(100%) of the respondents are said no Basketball club in the town; the reasons were mentioned as follows; 47(92.16%) of the respondents agreed no attention is given, whereas 4(7.84%) of the respondents said unknown reason. Most of the respondents are suggested that the reason was no attention is given; attention is the core to change the history of Basketball sport in different areas. So, every individual will expect to pay an attention for his/her work and participate in the activity to overcome the issues; and giving attention for something is vital because, it has a potential to change bad feature of all things.

4.3.2 The respondents’ response on attention giving and materials and facilities Afforded through administrators

Table 4.2 How often attention and materials and facilities afforded?

No	Item	Always		Sometime		Rarely		Not at all		Two times		One time		Not at all	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	How often do sport administrative bodies given Attention towards Basketball?			7	13.7	21	41.2	23	45.1						
2	How often do Materials and facilities were afforded in a year?											10	19.6	41	80.3

According to table 4.2, 23(45.1%) of the respondents are suggested that sport administrative bodies did not gave attention towards Basketball, 21(41.2%) are said rarely. From the above

information the one who perceive and conclude that no attention is given for Basketball sport by administrators. But only 7(13.7%) are said sometimes attention is given for the game of Basketball. Majority of the respondents are suggested that there was no attention is given for Basketball sport. 41(80.3%) of the respondents were responded that not at all materials and facilities were afforded in a year; 10(19.6%) of the respondents said one time, this indicates that most of the respondents agreed on the idea of not at all.

4.3.3 The respondents’ response on the availability of basketball courts and factors which hinder it

The respondents response on the availability of courts and factors which affected it are as follows; 29(56.86%) of them were said only one court is there, 13(25.4%) suggested that not at all and 9(17.64%) of the respondents said there was two courts in the Woreda. The respondents were suggested that there was court in the town, but the number is small and not enough, accessible and available for the whole people of the town. There were factors which affected the availability and accessibility of courts are; no attention is given, no budget allocated to construct additional courts and transportation is one and another factor which hindered its accessibility for the society.

4.3.4 Respondents perception about the understanding and awareness of society towards basketball

Table 4.4 The level of awareness and understanding had the society towards Basketball.

No	Item	Responses						Total	
		Very much		Little		Not at All			
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	How much awareness and understanding had the society About the game of Basketball?	3	5.88	34	66.67	14	27.45	51	100

According to Table 4.4, 34(66.67%) of the respondents indicated that the society do have little awareness and understanding about the sport of Basketball, the remaining 14(27.45%) of the respondents are not at all and the last individual 3(5.88%) agreed on society do have very much awareness and understanding about the game. The response of the respondents were implies that, people or society do have no understanding and awareness about Basketball.

4.3.5 Respondents response about the competition of basketball in the woreda and the factors that hinders the competition

Table 4.5: The Presence of Competition and the Factors that Suggested by the Respondents

No	Item	Responses				Total	
		Yes		No			
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Is there any Basketball game competition that took place in the Woreda?	10	19.6	41	80.39	51	100

According to the table 4.5, 41(80.39%) of the research respondents indicated that, no Basketball game competition in the Woreda; 10(19.61%) of the respondents are said, there is Basketball game competition in the Woreda. The causes that were suggested by the respondents are; no attention is given by administrators, no affordability of materials and facilities, football is dominantly captured their attention, the game is ignored, the society and other non-governmental bodies did not got the way or chance to support Basketball sport, these and others were suggested as the main factors to hinder Basketball competition in Woreda.

4.3.6 The respondents' response on the role and contribution of sport administrative bodies to establish basketball competition

Table 4.6 The contribution and role of sport administrative bodies to establish Basketball Competition

No	Item	Responses								Total	
		Very Strong		Strong		Very Less		Not at all			
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	The role and contribution of sport administrative bodies to establish the competition in the Woreda?			4	7.8	30	58.8	17	33.3	51	100

Table 4.6 indicates that, from the sample population 30(58.82%) respondents were indicated that there were very less role and contributions that took part to establish the game in the Woreda;

17(33.%) of the respondents responded that there was no role and contribution of administrative bodies to establish the game and competition in the Woreda;4(7.84%) of the respondents were indicated that there were very strong role and contribution of administrative bodies to establish the game and competition in the Woreda.

The above information enhanced the researcher to identify and sort out the problem which is made the blockage on the growth of the game in the town. Therefore, the administrative bodies' role and contribution is vital to establish the competition in some selected area. At the same time it is the core point to revive and reestablish the game in that area.

4.3.7 The respondents' response in the presence, number and challenges of basketball projects in the woreda

Table 4.7 Basketball project in the Woreda

No	Item	Respondents response				Total	
		Yes		No		No	No
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Is there any Basketball project in the Woreda?	22	43.1	28	54.9	50	98

The response regarding the presence and absent of Basketball project (see table 4.9) indicates that 22(43.1%) of respondents said that, there is Basketball project in the Woreda and 28(54.9%) Said there is no Basketball project; and only one respondent suggested about it, it is qualified in number and percent is 1(2%). Even though, some respondents responded there were projects, Most of the respondents agreed on the idea of no Basketball projects were there, because if there were projects, there also so many clubs to be formed, but not any club.

According to the table 4.10 .22(43.14%) of respondents were said only one project was there, 29(51.86%) of people suggested there was no any hand ball project at all. The availability of projects are very important to emerge the game and clubs in certain areas; projects are the initial and sources to produce any sport clubs.

There were so many causes which suggested with the respondents which inhibit the happening of Basketball project in the Woreda. Of the respondents only 29(51.86%) were listed the causes, the sport office administrators do have no interest or positive attitude towards Basketball, do have poor management skill, unplanned(lack of plan),the government, society, and other non-

governmental bodies do not give equal emphasis to Basketball with that of other games, administrators, societies and other bodies give attention toward football, dominance of football in the town administrators do not allocate budget to full fill necessary materials and facilities, the administrators do not support and motivate players and coaches to be participated in the game, no society force towards administrators to establish clubs and projects, even our national government do have a little attention towards Basketball comparing with football and others. The above listed elements mainly played their own rules to hinder the appearance or occurrence of Basketball, and the elements do have collective effort to block the chance of project occurrence in the town. From these point of view the researcher perceived that all individuals, organizations and government's attention, contribution and participation is vital for the establishing of projects and clubs in the Woreda.

4.3.8 Respondents' perception and believe in the equality of basketball with other

Sporting events

Table 4.8 The believe of respondents in the equality of Basketball with other sports

No	Item	Response				Total	
		Yes		No			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Do you believe in the equality of Basketball with other sporting events?	15	29.4	36	70.58	51	100

According to Table 4.8, 36(70.58%) of the respondents were assured that not believed in the equality of Basketball with that of other sporting events; whereas 15(29.4%) of the participants suggested their opinion in the opposite way of the earlier, which implied that they believed in the equality of Basketball with others. The above responses of the respondents told to us there was a gap in between those who were educated and qualified persons in Physical Education. The gap by itself tell individuals do have how far knowledge variation among them. These different types of responses showed that, they do have little emphasis for the game; which contributed certain amount of challenges to constrict the chance of spreading and growth of the game in the Woreda. So, narrowing the gap of knowledge and understanding among individuals is the fundamental one.

According to Table 4.9, 36(70.58%) of the respondents said Basketball is not equal with other sporting events; in terms of income it is not recommendable like football, no attention is given by the government, administrators and societies. And also the administrators do not have knowledge, interest, responsibility and accountability to establish the game in the town, no standardized courts, equipment's and facilities, no exposure to participate in the game, no schedule to hold the game, poor management skill of the administrators and other factors which inhibited the mind of the respondents to accept the equality of games.

4.3.10 The respondents' response towards the availability of materials in sport

Administrative office

Table 4.10: Are there necessary materials of Basketball in the sport offices?

No	Item	Response				Total	
		Yes		No			
		No.	%	No.	%	No	%
1	Are there necessary materials of Basketball in the sport Administrative offices?	12	23.53	33	64.7	45	88.23

Table 4.10 Indicates, 33(64.7%) of the respondents said there were no any necessary materials of Basketball, where as other respondents 12(23.53%) were agreed on, there were materials and facilities of Basketball and the remaining 6(11.76%) of the participants suggested that not sure about the issue. Even though there were three groups to respond the question; most of the respondents were agreed on no materials and facilities in the offices. The availability of materials and facilities are the basic issue to establish and emerge the game in certain area.

There were the responses mentioned with respondents that hindered the availability of materials in the offices. From the sample population 33(64.7%) were mentioned their opinion in such a way; the administrators do have no vision to spread the game, no interest and knowledge, they do not have plan, they seem do not know what, how, where and when to do their tasks, they do have knowledge gap; which made their perception to be degraded for the Basketball game. So, they were not allocating budget, no involvement of NGOs, societies and Governmental bodies for support to establish the game in the town and totally there was no positive attitude towards the game of Basketball.

4.4 Discussion

The study finding shows that the employees of the sport office were understands of training and development as a component of challenges in basketball developments based on administrative body that reduce player's attention and their satisfaction. the study indicated that no attention is given for the game of basketball through administrators and majority of the respondents were responded that no attention, no materials and facilities is given through sport administrators and there was no enough basketball courts in the woreda, and not accessible for the society well.

This research also indicates that administrative bodies and experts had less awareness about basketball performance with specific reference for the development in Hadiya zone. based on this respondents of sport administrators were interviewed and they decided the following responses as follows ; of course, to tell the truth before certain years there was basketball sport in our zone and woreda, but later it disappear gradually. After 2002 E.Cthere is little revive in the woreda and zone by establishing project. Even though, it is not satisfactory.

concerning about the attitude, in principle they were accepted to give emphasis equally for all sport events, but no positive attitude and interest when comparing with other ball games; this is derived from unhealthy thinking, and from society and government do not perceived all games equally; the woreda and zone widely known with basketball, this may create this attitude towards hand ball.

The interviewers suggested that relay they were not interested to play scarification to aware the society in basketball and in the woredas there was little awareness and understanding about basketball. Moreover, no opened doors for non-governmental and for others to support the game basketball about sport. However, now certain strategies are designed to address the awareness to society by establishing of handball, project in different areas.

the two interviewed administrators suggested that, most of respondents were said that no basketball coaches were there , no experience sharing took pace with others in the in woreda ,besides there were not invited of governmental, nongovernmental, and private organizations to support and involved in basketball sport. So, there was no financial and material support afforded from the above bodies. Contributions from zone and town were too minimal, and there was no experience sharing took place with other zones, special woredas and towns in basketball sport, except the whole debubeshampiona (melawdebubeshampiona). Though, the general conclusion is negative because of the most of the players dissatisfied, the numerical suggestion shows that

there must be an improvement to change the challenges that affect performance of players. Therefore; we could be determine that most of time there is one-way communication between their athletes develop performance as well as to achieve the basketball clubs' intended goal. According to my finding players perceived to improve performance of the coaches must be emphasized his attentions in basketball training program and to make balance perception and believe do have society towards different games.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMERY

This study was intended to identify challenges and practices of sport administrative bodies in the development of basketball in Hadiya zone some selected woreda. The purpose of this study was to investigate the challenges and practices of sport administrative bodies in the development of basketball in some selected Woreda of Hadiya Zone .To manage the desire objective of the study a descriptive survey design has been used as a method. The source of data were primary and secondary data and instruments of data collection were questionnaires and interview. Out of the total population 102, 58 target populations were selected with simple random sampling technique and the sample size of this was 51; out of these 9 respondents were from sport office administrative and 42 sport office exporters in Woreda namely SoroWoreda, DunaWoreda, GibeWoreda, GomboraWoreda, JachoWoreda, MishaWoreda, AnlemoWoreda and Lemoworeda. The research finally analyses the data collected through questioners and interview from respondents.

Questionnaire: 16 Close ended and 2 open ended question were prepared and distributed to sport administrative bodies and sport expert in office.

Interview: to strength the data that obtained from the questionnaires 10 structured interview questions were being prepared to sport administrative bodies and sport expert in office.The research finally analyses the data collected through questioners and interview from respondents. Laterally which the absolute number, frequently and percentage of respondents have been used to indicate the characteristics of the study population; percentage also used to show the amount of each score process. Based on the data analysis the following major findings were obtained.

1. The absence of Basketball club in the Woreda and the reasons, the findings in the study indicated that all of the respondents (100%) were responded that no Basketball club in the Woreda and they suggested the reasons no attention is given for the game of Basketball through administrators.
2. How often attention, materials and facilities were afforded, majority of the respondents were responded that no attention is given through sport administrators and almost all of them were said no materials and facilities.

3. The availability of Basketball courts and factors which hindered it, the majority of the respondents were responded that there was no enough Basketball courts in the Woreda, and not accessible for the society well. The factors were no attention is given, budget allocation to construct courts and not accessible for transportation and like.
4. Level of understanding and awareness had the society towards Basketball, respondents suggested that society do have little awareness and understanding about Basketball.
5. The presence of competition and factors that hindered it in the town, the respondents suggested that there was no Basketball competition took place in the Woreda and the suggested factors were no attention is given by the administrators , no opened doors for nongovernmental and for others to support the game and like.
6. The role and contribution of sport administrative bodies to establish competition, from the sample population most of them were said not as such contribution and role of administrators to establish the competition in the town.
7. The presence, number and challenges of Basketball project in the town, the majority of the respondents suggested their opinion, in such away; no Basketball projects in the town; and causes were administrators do have no interest and positive attitude towards the game, do have poor management skill, unplanned, government, society and others did not give equal emphasis with other games, not budget allocation, no motivation of players and coaches to be participated in the game, no society forced the administrators to establish the game and like.
8. Perception and believe in the equality of Basketball with other sporting events; most of the respondents suggested that, they did not believed in the equality of Basketball with other games, because it is not recommendable since it is not popular, no attention is given through different stakeholders.
9. The availability of materials in sport offices. The response of the respondents indicated that, most of them were said no necessary materials and equipment's were there, and they suggested about the causes, the administrators do not have vision to spread the game, no interest and knowledge, they do not know what, how, where and when to do their tasks, no involvement of NGOs and societies to support the game.
10. The number of Basketball coaches in the town. From the involved respondents most of them were suggested that no Basketball coaches were there.

5.2 Conclusion

This study was intended to identify the main factors that what challenges and practice of sport administrative bodies in the development of basketball become affecting within selected woredas in Hadiya zone. Questioner and personal interview were done to collect the relevant information about the challenges and practice of sport administrative bodies in the development of basketball that affect the performance basketball. The major challenges associate with the development basketball are no Basketball clubs, Administrators did not given attention and afford materials for the game, there was no enough and available Basketball courts and society do not had awareness and understanding about the game. The problems were raised from; sport Administrators hadn't interested in Basketball sport, they were not allocate enough budget, do not have no vision to promote the game, and they were not ready to create awareness in a society. In addition to, Competitions were not took place in the Woreda, Administrators were not played any role and contribution to establish competitions, no Basketball projects in the Woreda, society do not believed in the equality of the games and no available materials in the sport offices.

The reasons are; the Administrators could not open the doors for other stakeholders for support, no attention is given, they do have no vision for the development of the game, There were no Basketball coaches in the Woreda, and the Administrators were not ready and voluntary for experience sharing with others and Administrators do not have awareness about the benefit of experience sharing.

5.3 Recommendation

In the view of the researcher on the above conclusions the following possible recommendations were forwarded.

- ✚ The sport administrative bodies' attitude should be changed towards Basketball and Sport administrators, government, society and all other stakeholders should support in materials, finances, and facilities and participate in different aspects.
- ✚ All governmental and nongovernmental organizations should work together to bring change in Basketball. These may help to establish the club in the Woreda.
- ✚ Government should create good attention in sport administrators towards Basketball sport and should create building capacity training for sport administrators in basketball.
- ✚ . The government and administrators should allocate budget to build court and call the society to be involved.
- ✚ The sport administrative bodies' and The government create awareness and understanding of the society toward Basketball
- ✚ The government should give emphasis for basketball to be held in different areas; such as schools, other sector offices.
- ✚ In order to increase Basketball competition, the government should establish the Basketball premier league in the nation and follow the administrators and support them to contribute more.
- ✚ In order to make balance perception and believe do have society towards different games, The government and administrators should create equal accessibility and availability of games for the society and should support and give equal attention for all sporting events.
- ✚ sport administrators bodies should work together to increase the number of Basketball coaches in the Woreda
- ✚ .The administrators should consider NGOs, private organizations and others bodies to support Basketballs stakeholders and discuss on issue with them
- ✚ The administrators should know about the importance of experience sharing among other zones, woredas and town in Basketball and observe other zones or woredas performance those who were taken experience sharing with others.

- ✚ Finally, the government should support sport through; material support, financial support, give media coverage, facilitating infrastructures, inviting Amateurs and like for the development of Basketball.

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APPENDIX 1
JIMMA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

Questionnaire to be filled by sport administrative bodies and expertise. The purpose of this Questionnaire is to collect relevant information from the above selected bodies to the study entitled “The contribution the challenges and practice of sport administrative bodies in the development of basketball in Hadiya Zone selected Woredas. Therefore your responses are vital for the success of the study.

Dear respondents:-

Please! Remember first the following points before you start to fill the questionnaires

1. You do not need to write your name on the questionnaire
2. No need to consult others to fill the questionnaire
3. Encircle your answer from the given alternatives and write your answer for the open ended questions in the provided space.
4. Please! Do not leave the questions without answering.

Thanks a lot for your good willingness to fill (respond) questionnaires.

A, Personal data of the respondents.

1 Sex

A / Male -----

B / Female -----

2 Age

A / 20-25

B / 26-30

C / 31-35

D / 36-40

E / 41-45

F / Above 46

B. Educational Back Ground:

A/ Certificate

B/ College diploma

C/ BSC/BA. Degree

D/ MSc. E / PhD.

C. Work Experience

A/ 1-5

B/ 6-10

C / 11-15

D / above 15

D. Questionnaires from respondent

Q1. Is there any basketball club in the Woreda?

A. Yes B. No

Q2. If your answer is "NO" for question No 1, select the reason from the next Alternatives.

A. The game is new B. No attention is given C. Unknown reason

D. If other, mention _____

Q3. How often do sport administrative bodies give attention towards basketball?

A. Always B. Sometimes C. Rarely D. Not at all

Q4. If your answer is "A" or "B" how often do materials and facilities were afforded in a year?

A. Four times B. Two times C. One time D. Not at all

Q5. In the town of hosanna how many basketball courts are there?

A. Four B. Three C. Two D. One E. Not at all

Q6. If your answer is "E" for question No 5, what do you understand from this point?

A. Lack of free place B. No focus is given C. Materials are too cost

D. If any other mention _____

Q7. How much awareness and understanding had the society about the game of basketball?

A. Very much B. Little C. Not at all

Q8. Is there any basketball game competition that took place in the woreda?

A. Yes B. No

Q9. If your answer is "NO" for question No 8, please justify your opinion that you think

About it _____

Q10. The role and contribution of sport administrative bodies to establish (held) the competitions in the Woreda?

- A. Very strong B. Strong C. Very less D. Not at all

Q11. Is there any basketball project in the Woreda?

- A. Yes B. No

Q12. If your answer is “yes” for question No 11, how many basketball projects are there?

List them _____, _____, _____
_____, _____, _____, _____

Q13. If your answer is “No” for question No 11 what do you think about the case, please!

Mention your consideration. _____

Q14. Do you believe in the equality of basketball sport with that of football, volley ball, handball and other sporting events?

- A. Yes B. No

Q15. If your answer is “No” for question No 14, justify your idea in the space provided

Q16. Is there any necessary material of basketball in the sport administrative office?

- A. Yes B. No

Q17. If your answer is “No” for question No 16, please write or explain your opinion

Q18. How many basketball Coaches are there in the town of woreda? Please write down them

APPENDIX -2

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR WOREDA SPORT ADMINISTRATORS

Dear Respondents!

This questionnaire is designed to collect data for the study aimed to ‘Challenges and practice of sport administrative bodies in the development of basketball in Hadiya Zone selected Woredas. The data collected using this questionnaire is to be used only for academic purpose and all information gathered from the respondents was helpful to get relevant results and to forward timely and sound recommendation. Your responses are confidential and are not used for another purpose rather than this study. Therefore, in order to obtain relevant and reliable information that was contribute to the success of this study, I kindly request your cooperation to answer all the questions honestly as you fell.

General Direction

1. No need to write your name
2. Try to answer every question according to the instruction provided

Topic: Sport Administration efficiency on sport organization in Woreda level.

1. What kinds of sport do your office organized?
2. What are resources affects sport success?
3. What difficulties of sports administration does your office get in administering Sports?
4. What success has been reached by your office in terms of administrating the Sport organization?
5. How many per year are seminars/ training for sport expert organized?
6. Why youth project is declined in your Woreda?
7. What are general problems related to sport administration at your Woreda?
8. What is your key role in sport office?

9. Is there strategic annual, monthly and weekly plan to promote elite athlete development?

10. What do you think are the best ways for improving sports success and development in the future?

*** Thank you in advance for your Co-operation!!!