

JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE



**CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF PARALYMPIC ATHLETICS GAME
DEVELOPMENT IN SOME SELECTED ZONES IN OROMIA
REGIONAL STATE**

BY: - DANIEL NURGI

**A FINAL THESE REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF DEPARTMENT SPORT
SCIENCE IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN SPORT SCIENCE
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SEPTEMBER, 2019
JIMMA ETHIOPIA

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DECLARATION

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ACRONYMS OR ABBREVIATION

ICC-International coordinationcommittee

IPC-International Paralympiccommittee

IOC-International Olympiccommittee

NGO-Nongovernment organization

SPSS-Staticpackage for social science

WHO-World health organization.

ABSTRACT

The main objective this study was to assess the critical analysis of Paralympic games development in Holeta, Sebata and Shashamene athletics teams in Oromia regional state .To achieve the intended objective this study descriptive survey method was used with quantitative and qualitative data collecting approaches for this study. Quantitative data collecting approach was used for the data that were collected through questionnaire from athlete, qualitative data collecting approach was used for the data that were collected through interview from coach and team leader and observations. Convenience method was used to select the teams from Oromia regional state .purposive or available random sampling technique was used to select 131 athlete and 6 coaches and 3 teams' manager from three sample teams. Data was entered in to spss version 23 descriptive statics including frequency and percentage was used. One sample t-test was used among inferential statics. The qualitative data analysis method was also be used as a supplementary data analysis technique for triangulation and justification purpose to complement the insight drawn from quantitative analysis. The findings of this study reveal that socio cultural factor affect the participation of disabled athlete on Paralympic, isolation disabled person delay their active participation Paralympic games, Paralympic games did not get equal value when compare with Olympic games, participation of disabled athlete in Paralympic games has high value of psychological developmental ,lack of awareness of society about Paralympic games has negative effect on disabled athlete interest and performance, disabled athlete have inferiority for themselves, lack of qualified coach delay the performance of athlete and also media do not exercise their role effectively to aware society about Paralympic games. The researcher recommend teams leader should have to give awareness for society about Paralympic games ,all stakeholders should be maximize the participation of disable athlete on Paralympic games, coach and team leader should be give equal value with Olympic games, concerned body should be employ qualified coach and team leader must be work jointly with concerned body.

Key words; disabled, critical, Olympic

CHAPTER-ONE

I. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

According to Auxter (2010) explanations regarding disability, there is a perception by persons in the public that disability refers to persons who are in wheelchair; however, in reality the number of persons in wheelchair is small. Most disabilities are invisible from the public because they are neuromuscular, cardiovascular, chronic respiratory and/or mental disorders. The term disability is any physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses or activities.

It is conventionally used to refer to attributes that are severe enough to interfere with, or prevent, normal day-to-day activities. Persons with disabilities frequently find their opportunities limited because of social rejection, discriminatory employment practices, architectural barriers and inaccessibility to transport. In this context, therefore, societal attitudes are significant since they largely determine the extent to which the personal, social, educational and psychological needs of persons with disabilities will be realized (Jaffe, 1965; Park, 1975).

Wright (1960) describes this phenomenon of stigma extension as takes place when a person with a disability is seen as disabled not only with respect to the specific area of disability, but also to other characteristics, such as personality and adjustment. Prevailing attitudes not only determine the social expectations and treatment accorded to a person with a disability in the society, but also his or her self-image and function.

Hobbs (1973) states that, the message that a child with a disability receives about himself from his environment determines to a large extent his feelings about whom he is, what he can do and how he should behave. Participation in physical activity has a role to play in personal development. It improves physiological and mental functioning and gives rise to feelings of physical, psychological and social competence. It is hugely enjoyable and can increase a person's resistance to stress. Positive effects of physical activity in persons with learning and physical and sensory disability that have been demonstrated include improvements in general health, physical fitness, bone metabolism and increased functional independence, maintaining fitness for daily living, reducing functional

limitations, facilitating independent living and preventing, delaying and reducing chronic illnesses and secondary conditions (Fentem, 1994).

The adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2006 marked a significant step forward in the policy framework on sport for people with disabilities. The Convention affirms the right of persons with disabilities to participate in mainstream and disability specific sporting activities at all levels and to have equal access to training, resources, venues and services. It also affirms the right of children with disabilities to have equal access to recreation and sporting activities, including those in the school system also towards improving their participation. Psychological researchers believe factors such as interpersonal relationship with coaches, officers, family, and friend's etcetera are responsible person to improve motivation of athletes to become involved in sports activity (Ryan, 2006). Related with the above idea for the development of disability sport and to minimize the filling of isolation the society plays a great role by motivating them of any sport movements. When society shows positive attitude towards disability sport they can develop their own self confidence and filling of we can do anything like others or filling of competent with others.

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Physical exercise is important in maintaining fitness for daily living, reducing functional limitations, facilitating independent living and preventing, delaying and reducing chronic illnesses and secondary conditions In people who have acquired a disability, participation in sport/physical exercise can help them come to terms with their disability, recover self-esteem and social integration. There is also increased mobility and a reduction in chronic disease and secondary complication. Physical activity also has a mitigating effect on challenging behavior (Moon et al, 1982; Nishiyama et al, 1986, Lancioni et al, 1994 and 1998; Washburn teal, 2002; Nary et al, 2000 cited by Boland, 2005).

The UN has now established a Committee that is currently drafting the International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities. Article

21 of this Convention states that, "All persons with disabilities have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination on the basis of disability." (Landmine Survivors Network 66) In addition, Article 24 outlines the right to "Participation in

Sport, Recreation, and Leisure” Specifically notes that all individuals with disabilities should have equal access to sporting opportunities and facilities (Landmine Survivors Network 77).

According to Stafford, I. (1989), the challenges that facing disabled people in sport due to a low level of awareness of sport personnel's about disability sport issues among leisure providers, poor knowledge of provision for disabled children among PE teachers, coaches, sport expertise and committee members. Ethiopian have different sport training and competition program at Kebele, woreda, town, zone, regional and national level, at summer and winter time based on a variety of. But the variety of age groups and in both sex events for disabled person is few and also the number of disabled person who participate in the sports and recreational activity is very little when it compared with events for able-bodied persons. Concerning the status of our region, according to the regional sport commission's unpublished annual plan and report (2008), though there has been a kind of effort to include disability sport in the annual all Ethiopian games competition, disability sport was not being treated independently.

And number of participants were very few and necessary facilities and equipment, trained coaches, awareness of society, disabled person psychological readiness and concerned human power was not being assigned for disabled sports. In the project of sport skill testing program zone officers doesn't give attention for disabled sports by providing unsatisfactory reasons.

According to Andreff, W. (2001), Barriers to Participation On an individual level, people with a disability may face a number of additional barriers to participation in sport compared with people without a disability. Some common barriers include. Lack of early experiences in sport (this varies between individuals and whether a disability is from birth or acquired later in life), Lack of understanding and awareness of how to include people with a disability in sport, Limited opportunities and program for participation, training and competition, Lack of accessible facilities, such as gymnasiums and other infrastructure, Limiting psychological and sociological factors including attitudes towards disability of parents, coaches, teachers and even people with disabilities themselves, Limited access to information and resources.

According to Stafford, I. (1989), the challenges that facing disabled people in sport due to a low level of awareness of sport personnel's about disability sport issues among leisure providers, poor knowledge of provision for disabled children among PE teachers, coaches, sport expertise and

committee members. Ethiopian have different sport training and competition program at Kebele ,woreda, town ,zone ,regional and national level ,at summer and winter time based on a variety of age groups and in both sex . But the variety of events for disabled person is few and also the number of disable person who participate in the sports and recreational activity is very little when it compared with events for able-bodied persons. The aim of this study will assess the current status of disability sport in Oromia regional state in Holeta, Sebata and Shashamene town. Therefore this real problem initiate the researcher to conduct research on critical analysis of Paralympic games development in Holeta, sebata and shashamene Para athletics team in oromia regional state.

1.3. Research question

The researcher was tried to answer developed the following question;

- ❖ To what extent socio cultural and infrastructure barrier affect the participation of disabled athlete in different athletics event
- ❖ Does the knowledge barriers affect the participation of disable athlete different athletics event
- ❖ What is the role of Government,(Non-government)and media for Paralympic games development

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.4.1 General objective of the study

The overall objective of this study was to assess critical analysis of Paralympic games development in Holeta,Sebata and Shashamene team oromia regional state.

1.2 Specific objectives of the study

- ❖ To examine the socio-cultural and infrastructure barriers that affects the participation of disabled in different athletics event.
- ❖ To investigate the knowledge barriers that affects the participation of disabled in different athletics event.
- ❖ To identify the role of Government, on-government and media for the development of Paralympic games.

1.5. Delimitations of the Study

The study was delimited in Holeta Sebeta and Shashamene by four disability types (visual impairment, arm amputee and leg amputee) in both sex and above the age of 18. The study was delimited to the variables such as; socio-culture, infrastructure and Knowledge among different types of disabled individuals/groups

1.6 Limitation of study

During conducting research the limitation face researcher include include;-shortage of time, finance and different source.

1.7. Operational Definitions

- **Disability** –is any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being Auxte (2010)
- **Knowledge**–Information, understanding & skill that you gain through education or experiences, Bucher (2002)
- **Paralympics games**- A multi-sport event for athletes with physical, mental and sensorial disabilities. Brattain (2011)
- **Physical education**- is an integral part of education process through which an individual obtain optimal physical, mental, social, emotional skill & fitness through physical activity. Charles (2001)
- **Socio culture** -refer to the specific social and cultural practices, beliefs and traditions within a community or society which might encourage or discourage physical activity. Bourdieu (1984)
- **Sport**- is competitive physical activity governed by formula rules and played by individuals seeking to outperform their opponents ,it defined as a structured, goal oriented, competitive, contest based and lucid physical activity /barrel 1978)
- **Coaching** is a guidance or development process via which un individual is helped while achieving specific personal or qualified competence result or target (NCAS IN 1978)

1.8. Significance of the Study

- ✓ It provide a hint to the team leader, coach and for athlete and other concerned bodies, as to find possible solution concerning Paralympic games development
- ✓ It stimulates the interest of individuals to conduct research on the assessment related issue
- ✓ used as reference for further investigations concerning the assessment of critical analysis of Paralympic games
- ✓ Create understanding and awareness on the assessment of study,
- ✓ Help as input information for other researcher who wants to conduct further studies on similar issue,

1.9. Organization of study

The final research papers were organized in to five chapters. The first proved introduction part, the second chapters dills with review of literature pertinent to the research, the third chapter covers the research methodology, the fourth chapter deals with result and discussion, Finally the fifth chapter provides summary, conclusions and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. History of Paralympics

The Paralympics sport comprises all the sports can test in the summer and winter paralytic's games. Sport for athletes with an impairment has existed for more than 100 years and the first sport clubs for the deaf were already in existence in 1888 in Berlin. The legendary Sir Ludwig Guttmann is created as the man responsible for funding the Paralympics games and the Paralympics movement as whole. Guttmann was one of the leading pre-world war II neurologists in Germany and worked at the Jewish hospital in Berlin at this time there was many British constitute from the war who required the service at Stoke Mandeville Guttmann was a huge believer in the power of sport to change lives. He believed sport was an excellent method of the way for those with physical disability to help them build physical strength and self-respect. These 1960 Stoke Mandeville games are considered to be the first of the official Paralympic games. However the only disability that was included was spinal cord injury these first Paralympic in Rome attracted 400 athletes from 23 countries and the host nation topped the medal table ahead Great Britain.

The games were not without their problem however the athletes village was not completely wheelchair accessible and military personnel stepped in to assist as athletes to be carried up and down stairs following the 1960 games things began to improve for disability athletes as the movement continued to grow modernize and include more and more disability groups. By the Toronto 1976 Paralympics specialized racing wheelchairs were introduced and events for amputees and visually impaired athletes were held for the first time just four years later at the archery 1980 Paralympic there were events for athletes with cerebral palsy. Despite the improvement, the Paralympic games were still not considered an equal or parallel to the Olympic games as they were not held in the same venue as their Olympic counterpart. The 1980.

Saw a rapid growth in the Paralympics movement in 1982 the original government body for the Paralympics movement was formed known as the International Coordination Committee the World Sport Organizations for the Disabled (ICC) the ICC was established by the 2 International Olympic Committee (IOC) who realized that with the Paralympic movement rapidly growing the need for a single governing body to look after Para-sport was imperative.

The ICC lobbied hard for the Paralympics games to be considered a true equal of the Olympic game and in 1988 game were the finally come the soul 1988 game were the first Paralympic athletes competed in many of the well-constructed and designed facilities used provide for the Olympics. www.paralympic.org

Ethiopians participation in Paralympic games has been sporadic. The country made its Paralympic debut at the 1968 summer games in telaviv, ending two competitors who both competed in both athletics and table tennis. Ethiopia more than absent from the games for almost a decade returning in 1976 with a one man delegation Abraham habit who entered athletics lawn bawls and table tennis. In 1980 habit were again Ethiopia's only representatives this time competing only absence before sending a single runner (KirosTekle) to the 2004 games in 2008 the country entered a two man delegation in athletics today there are numerous event which combine to make up the sport of athletics in Paralympic. This Paralympic athletics game to develop by doing on the Paralympic athletics project trainers. Organized sport for athletes with a disability is generally divided into three broad disability groups: the deaf, people with physical disabilities, and people with intellectual disabilities. Each group has a distinct history, organization, competition program, and approach to sport (www.disabledworld.comdisability).

Formal international competition in deaf sport began with the 1924 Parissilent games, organized by the committee international des sports des sounds, crises (the international committee of sports for the deaf). These games evolved in to the modern deaflympics, governed by the ciss. The ciss maintains separate games for deaf athletes based on their numbers, their special communication needs on the sports field, and the social interaction that is a vital part of sports (www.disabled-world.comdisability).

Organized sport for persons with physical disabilities developed out of rehabilitation programs. Following the Second World War, in response to the needs of large numbers of injured ex-service members and civilians, sport was introduced as a key part of rehabilitation. Sport for rehabilitation grew into recreational sport and then into competitive sport. The pioneer of this approach was SirLudwigGuttman of the stoke Mandeville hospital in England in1948, while the Olympic Games were being held in London, he organized as ports competition for wheelchair athletes at toke Mandeville.

This was the origin of the Stoke Mandeville games, which evolved into the modern Paralympics games. Currently, Paralympics sport is governed by the international Paralympics committee, in conjunction with a wide range of other international sport organizations (www.disabled-world.com/disability).

2.2. Paralympic Legacy in the Scholarly Literature

Since the first Paralympics in Rome in 1960, the games have grown in size and organization, with Barcelona being the first city that hosted both the Olympics and the Paralympics in the same venue in 1992. In 1960, Rome hosted 400 athletes from 23 countries in the first ever Paralympics, and in 2016, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, hosted 4,350 athletes from 170 countries for the Latin America's first Paralympics (Craven, 2016). The London 2012 Paralympic games were watched by 3.8 billion people worldwide (Ibid), and the Rio 2016 Paralympics was the most viewed in history with a record audience of more than 4.1 billion people (around the rings, 2017). Within the last decade or so there has been a growing body of Paralympic research covering a wide range of topics, such as the classification of disabled athletes (Beckman; Tweedy, 2009).

The nature and history of the Paralympic games (Bailey, 2008; Hamachi; Kumara, 2013); Paralympic sponsorship (Betterton; Silva; Kerr, 2014); gender issues in Paralympic sport (Blauwet, 2015); representation of the Paralympic and paralympians in the media (Howe, 2008); the politics of the Paralympic movement (Purdue; Howe, 2011);

perspectives of disabled individuals on the Paralympic games (Braye; Dixon; Gibbons, 2011; 2015; Hodges; Jackson; Scullion, 2015); and different aspects of Paralympic legacies (Brittain; Beacom, 2016; Legg; Gilbert, 2011). Discussions of legacy have become contested and controversial, with the promise to deliver concrete benefits that can be measured (Giorgione; Hills, 2008; McGuinness, 2016). The available literature (see, for example, Agha et al., 2012; Icy, 2007; Gold; Gold, 2011, among others) conceptualizes legacy in terms of various categories, for example: economic; built and physical environment; information and education; public life, politics, and culture; sport; symbols, memory, and history; planned or unplanned, positive or negative, and tangible or intangible. Although most studies focus only on the planned, positive and tangible dimensions (Agha et al., 2012) and consider "legacy as a homogenizing force for good" (McGuinness, 2015, p. 74), the understanding of legacy can be further complicated as the same legacy may be positive for one industry or population segment, and negative for another, depending on who is making the

assessment (Preuss, 2007). Moreover, time factor makes it difficult to quantify the legacy outcomes, as noted earlier. Ultimately, legacies seem highly interconnected: “beautiful images of a city along with new sporting facilities can bring new visitors to a destination who use new hotel and transportation infrastructure and who spend money in the local economy ”(Agha et al., 2012, p. 132). planning for legacy implies delivering lasting, long-term positive benefits usually on a regional or national scale that can derive from the event itself (intrinsic legacy) or the leverage activities surrounding it (extrinsic legacy) (Misener et al., 2013, p.329).

Legacy planning has become a central component of any bid process, with international governing bodies including both the international Olympic committee (IOC) and the international Paralympics committee (Ipc) including the concept in their charters (Moistener et al., 2013; agha et al., 2012). However, as agha and colleagues (2012) observe, there is little incentive for the organizing committee to focus on generating legacy when their responsibility is to deliver the games while the international press is busy critiquing their organizational strategies. Although there are no repercussions for failed legacies, there is at least a twelve-year evaluation of consistent economic, social and environmental variables that can help future event organizers be more realistic in their legacy expectations.

(Agha et al., 2012, p. 126).as agha and colleagues (2012, p. 128) suggested, social aspect of legacies after hosting a mega sporting event would imply developing longer-time feelings of community after the event, improving the quality of life for residents of the host community and country. As a result, these developments may entail more opportunities for resident involvement in such pursuits as arts and music, live sites and other social gatherings. To make social participation of disabled people possible, the imp handbook (2007, p.30) in its section 5.2 specifically highlighted four areas: accessible infrastructure, in sports facilities and the overall urban development, development of sports structures/organizations for people with a disability, from grassroots to the elite level, attitudinal changes in the perception of the position and the capabilities of persons with a disability as well as in the self-esteem of the people with a disability and ,opportunities for people with a disability to become fully integrated into social living and to reach their full potential in aspects of life beyond sports, very few empirical studies focused on how the Paralympic games are received by disabled people and what the potential implications of such perceptions are concerning their rights and the changes to policies and practices that promote their

empowerment (Braye; Dixon; Gibbons, 2013, p. 985). In the past decade, several scholars raised the question of whether and how the Paralympic games contribute to the emancipation and empowerment of disabled people (Braye; Dixon; gibbons, 2013; Britain; Beacon, 2016).

2.3. Social Barrier

Stigma consists of unfounded stereotypes, inaccurate assumptions, negative perceptions and prejudice. In many communities, stigma is deeply rooted. Many of the discriminatory practices and policies that are barriers to persons with disabilities arise from stigma. Stigma is what causes some children to refuse to play with children with disabilities. Participation in sport improves physical and mental health outcomes. The benefits of participating in organized sport versus simply being “active” have been shown to have unique impacts beyond that of physical conditioning. Organized sport fosters positive socializing influences such as interactions with teachers and coaches, and the requirements of team membership may establish constructive incentives for both youth and adults. In addition, the necessary time commitment of organized sport may divert people, especially youth, from negative influences Jones-Palm & Palm (2004).

The more that disability issues are addressed in mainstream society, the more persons with disabilities will be accepted. Sport can help combat stigma because it places persons with disabilities in a position where their skills are highlighted. The focus is not on their disability but their ability to score a goal or make the game-winning assist. This point is underscored by the office of the high commissioner for human rights. “For the community, participation by persons with disabilities in sport provides a means of deconstructing disabling images that portray persons with disabilities passive, inactive and lacking capacities to participate in the wider life of the community. In breaking down stereotypes of disabilities, participation in sport helps build more inclusive communities and therefore greater social cooperation and cohesion. The Paralympic game is a quadrennial global multi-sports competition for individuals with certain impairments, organized by the international Paralympic committee (Icy). Ipc succinctly encapsulates the Paralympic games through the statement, ‘today, the Paralympics are elite sport events for athletes with a disability. They emphasize, however, the participants’ athletic achievements rather than their disability’ (Ipc2011).

Yet, within this simplistic comment lies a fundamentally complex issue that has ramifications for all involved in elite disability sport. As critical examination of social perceptions of paralympians which are influenced by the messages ipc proliferate in pursuit of a higher public and commercial profile for Paralympic sport.

To emphasize an athlete's sporting prowess and their athletic achievements is questionably affected by their embodiment. Such as femininity and impairment (Hargreaves 2000) and masculinity and impairment (sparkers and smith 2003), can be influential in shaping our perceptions of an individual's engagement with sport. Significantly, it has been reported that some consider disability sport inferior to able-bodied sport (DePauw and Garvin 2005).

This per-sieved inferiority may be attributable to the differences in the sporting performances of individuals with impairments compared to able-bodied athletes. For example, in the sport of athletics, there are faster or greater 'sporting' performances, in terms of world record times and distances, by able-bodied athletes at the olym-pic games compared to those achieved by the majority competing at the Paralympic games.

(Bourdieu and Acquaint 1992, Bourdieu 1997) as used by Bourdieu to articulate the nexus between a body and the social environment sure-rounding it. An individual's competence and the resources at their disposal interact to gener-ate the social actors' position in the world. Bourdieu (1984) states: 'habitus is not only a structuring structure, which organizes practices and the perception of practices, but also a structured structure ... the perception of the social world is itself the product of internalization of the division into social classes'. (p. 170).

Thus, Bourdieu's use of habitus attempts to articulate how an individual's socialization causes social rules and structures to become embodied frames of reference which influence behavior, in a seemingly unconscious manner. Social classifications become part of an individual's habitus and shape how they react and relate to sub-sequent stimuli, events and people. Without seemingly conscious thought, an individual reacts to a situation because of the habitus they have developed through their life experiences.

The Ipc is arguably endeavoring to situate the Paralympic games as an elite sports competition operating within a self-contained social vacuum. a vacuum in which social perceptions about differently impaired bodies are nullified by the assertion that paralympians are athletes and their sport performances, not their individual impairments, should take center stage. For the ipc to promote and perpetuate this message requires others, including media, to endorse the conceptualization that impairment is merely incidental, not influential, in Paralympicsport. The ipc and Paralympic games are operating within a highly saturated and heavily competitive market, where sports jockey for visibility and position within the media-sport production complex (Maguire 1999). Our social understanding of individuals with a disability, as well as differentiating the Paralympic games from the plethora of established able-bodied elite sporting

Competitions currently in existence. Others may call for Paralympian's to be framed as athletes, with other aspects of their identity not being remarked upon. This may stem from the tendency for impairment to be the dominating aspect of an individual-dual's with a disability identity. With regard to media coverage of Paralympic events, Hinds (2000) suggests media personnel who have attempted to report Paralympic sport in an informed and critical way, arguably in keeping with the coverage which mainstream able-bodied sports receive, risk automatic censorship as they stray from the more palatable heart-breaking and feel-good stories about overcoming disability.

Hence, athletes' desire for respect and acknowledgement of their high performances become subordinated beneath tragic-overcoming stories, rather than mainstream sports reporting, as 'the spotlight dwells on the reason for their Paralympian' eligibility [to compete]' (Hinds 2000, p. 80). The apparent pre-occupation with dis-ability, rather than sporting achievement, is reaffirmed by Hilvoorde and Landward (2008) who argue: 'for many people in disability sport, the athlete is still a "patient combating their limitations"', instead of an elite athlete with specific talents or virtuosity' (p. 108). Furthermore, Hilvoorde and Landward (2008,p. 98).

observe there seems to be a sharp contrast between the athlete as a cultural hero and icon and the disabled person that needs extra attention or care; the one incorporating the peak of normality, human functioning at its best, the other often representing the opposite. Thus, the social appraisal of an individual with impairment and that of an athlete is seen as contradictory, incompatible within the same body at the same time. This is problematic for the ipc and those wishing to market the Paralympic games as an elite sports competition, which by design includes individuals with

impairments. The relationship between the physicality of the sporting body and the socially imperfect impaired body is complex and some may argue contradictory.

Hughes (1999) asserts; ‘perhaps there is some awkwardness and discomfort in watching athletes with some obvious disability performs. They pose the issue of otherness, reminding the sporting public that not all elite athletes have ideal physiques and attractive body shapes’ (p. 171). However, there is arguably a need to attempt to articulate sporting bodies, if elite athletes with a disability are to have their high-level sporting performances acknowledged. The work of DePauw (1997) is helpful in this regard.

DePauw (1997) provides a useful insight into the issue of disability and elite sport, by setting out a three tiered typology, relating to the visibility of disability in sport. DePauw (1997, p. 424) states: individuals with disabilities (a) have been invisible or excluded from sport (invisibility of disability in sport), (b) have become visible in sport as disabled athletes (visibility of disability in sport) and, (c) are increasingly becoming visible in sport as athletes[(in)visibility of disability in sport].the Paralympic games is arguably an example of a vehicle which currently ensures, as DePauw (1997) may term, the visibility of disability in sport in that it is a relatively high-profile global sports event for individuals with an impairment.

2.4. Barriers to Participation

On an individual level, people with a disability may face a number of additional barriers to participation in sport compared with people without a disability. some common barriers include: inaccessibility of sport facilities and equipment (i.e. front entrances of buildings, shower and bathroom areas, adaptive exercise equipment Rammer (2004), Tregaskis (2003) cost of participating in sport activities (Rammer 2004) lack of adequate and knowledgeable coaching (Sherrill & Williams, 1996) negative attitudes and behavior of persons without a disability who may work in sport facilities or instruct physical education (Rammer 2004) (Lieberman 2002) (Grimes & French 1987). lack of early experiences in sport (this varies between individuals and whether a disability is from birth or acquired later in life) lack of understanding and awareness of how to include people with a disability in sport limited opportunities and programs for participation, training and competition lack of accessible facilities, such as gymnasiums and buildings limited accessible transportation limiting psychological and sociological factors including

attitudes towards disability of parents, coaches, teachers and even people with disabilities themselves limited access to information and resources(<http://www.sportanddev.org/en>)

2.5. Barriers to Participation in Developing Countries

In terms of the barriers to participating in sport faced by people with a disability, the literature covers three broad categories (Arthur and Finch, 1999) which state beliefs about the role and importance of physical activity, internal barriers of individual motivation, external barriers to participation, in particular lack of opportunity. Internal barriers observed in various contexts are the attitudes and motivations of people with disability, particularly self-consciousness and low levels of confidence. This lack of confidence and self-esteem has been reported to manifest itself in feeling different from the majority of the population, feeling unable to fit in at sporting facilities, self-consciousness or lack of confidence in asking for help and lack of assistance in a sport environment and fear of failure on the part of the person with the disability can present another type of internal barrier, particularly in the case of people who have newly acquired their disability and with low self-esteem. Regarding participation of developing countries in international sports there is a widening gap between developed and developing countries. On an individual level, people with a disability may face a number of additional barriers to participation in sport compared with people without a disability.

Some common barriers include: lack of early experiences in sport (this varies between individuals and whether advisability is from birth or acquired later in life), lack of understanding and awareness of how to include people with a disability in sport, limited opportunities and programmes for participation, training and competition, lack of accessible facilities, such as gymnasiums and other infrastructure, limited accessible transportation, limiting psychological and sociological factors including attitudes towards disability of parents, coaches, teachers and even people with disabilities themselves, limited access to information and resources regarding participation of developing countries in international sports there is a widening gap between developed and developing countries. This gap has been linked to a shortage of physical education and sport for all programmes, a lack of financing for sport, few sport facilities and limited equipment, a 'muscle drain' to developed countries, and no capacity to host major sporting events with the result that developing countries have fewer world-level sport performances than developed countries, limited access to sport services, sports information and the issue of doping are becoming increasingly problematic.

Developing countries also face a range of social and cultural barriers that impact on sport participation including: religion, culture, language, and the lingering influence of colonialism in many parts of the world. Listed together these barriers may appear insurmountable but it is important to recognize that not every person will experience all of these barriers. In the interest of facilitating active participation from people with a disability in developing countries, the potential impact of these barriers should be taken into consideration. There is limited research that explores the specific barriers to participation in sport for people with a disability in developing countries. Much more evidence is needed along with financial support to ensure that people with a disability have both the opportunity and the choice to participate in sport regardless of which country they live in. Andreffw (2001).

2.6. Perception of Disability

According to Auxter (2010) explanations regarding disability, there is a perception by persons in the public that disability refers to persons who are in wheelchair; however, in reality the number of persons in wheelchair is small. Most disabilities are invisible from the public because they are neuromuscular, cardiovascular, chronic respiratory and/or mental disorders.

The term disability is any physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses or activities? It is conventionally used to refer to attributes that are severe enough to interfere with, or prevent, normal day-to-day activities. Persons with disabilities frequently find their opportunities limited because of social rejection, discriminatory employment practices, architectural barriers and inaccessibility to transport. In this context, therefore, societal attitudes are significant since they largely determine the extent to which the personal, social, educational and psychological needs of persons with disabilities will be realized (Jaffe, 1965; Park, 1975).

Wright (1960) describes this phenomenon of stigma extension as takes place when a person with a disability is seen as disabled not only with respect to the specific area of disability, but also to other characteristics, such as personality and adjustment prevailing attitudes not only determine the social expectations and treatment accorded to a person with a disability in the society, but also his or her self-image and function. Hobbs (1973) states that, the message that a child with a disability receives about himself from his environment determines to a large extent his feelings about whom he is, what he can do and how he should behave.

2.7. Benefits of Sport Participation for Person with Disability

People with disabilities can establish healthier life styles if they include physical activity in their daily routines. Participation in physical activity includes numerous health benefits such as reducing or preventing cardio vascular diseases, diabetics, reducing stress and physical and emotional wellbeing (center for disease control and prevention, USA 1996.)

Physical exercise is important in maintaining fitness for daily living, reducing functional limitations, facilitating independent living and preventing, delaying and reducing chronic illnesses and secondary conditions (Fentem, 1994).

Regular physical activity improves control of body weight, and regulates every balance; thereby preventing obesity related disease and excessive weight gain (Fentem, 1994). Obese people who are active have a lower mortality and morbidity rate than people whose weight is normal but who are sedentary. Bailey, R.p (2005) stated that since sports participation provides a focus for social activity, an opportunity to make friends, develop networks and reduces social isolation, it seems well placed to support the development of social capital. a series of connected dimensions of social inclusion can be extrapolated from the literature (e.g. Donnelly1996, Frailer 2001) that offer a useful framework for considering sport's potential contribution to social inclusion/exclusion there is strong and growing evidence from the uk and elsewhere that regular physical activity reduces the risk of suffering from various common disorders. conversely, physical inactivity can increase the risk of a number of such diseases .for instance, physical inactivity can double the risk of coronary heart disease the uk's leading single cause of death. Increasing levels of physical activity also contribute to longer life and protect against conditions such as diabetes, stroke, osteoporosis, as well as certain types of cancer. Participation in recreational and competitive sports at an early age has long been touted as a positive influence on growth and development, and for fostering lifelong healthy lifestyles.

The benefits of an active lifestyle include not only fitness, but the promotion of a sense of inclusion and improved self-esteem. These benefits are well documented in all populations, and their importance has been summarized in the recent healthy people 2010 guidelines. The American academy of pediatrics has recently produced a summary statement on the benefits of activity for disabled children. They note that children with disabilities tend to have an overall lower level of fitness and an increased level of obesity.

2.8. Psychological barrier

Psychological need fulfillment is important for human flourishing. Within self-determination theory three basic psychological needs are emphasized, including feeling competent, a sense of autonomy and relatedness (Ryan & Deci, 2000). Need unmet of these basic psychological needs can lead to ill-being and need fulfillment can actually be a greater challenge in the population of disabled individuals. Obviously, when dependent on support and compared to people with no disabilities, feelings of being less competent may occur. In addition, autonomy may be challenged in many cases since disabilities may create different degrees of dependency on equipment, personal, and technical support. In contrast to feelings of relatedness, physical and cognitive disabilities often result in exclusion and feelings of not belonging in many domains in society and the sporting community. It is therefore important to be aware of the fact that, while sport has value in everyone's life, it is even more important in the life of a person with a disability.

2.9. Paralympic Legacy Themes in the Media

Before summarizing common themes in the selected media coverage, first, let us address the importance of media attention and its quality to the development of Paralympic movement. Scholars have argued that media plays an important role both in the development of the Paralympic sport and the legacy of the Paralympic games (Brattain, 2011; Howe, 2008). Through a wider recognition by the media and greater consumption of Paralympic sports, the Paralympic movement seeks to increase opportunities for social and economic inclusion of disabled people (Marques et al., 2014, p. 1000). Ribeiro (2011) has similarly argued that media has a significant role to play in social change, which he anticipates translating into greater respect and inclusion of people with disabilities.

Several studies highlighted the benefits of the increased media coverage of disability sport and suggested that the media exposure of the Paralympics provided a potentially significant vehicle for social attitude change through opening a range of opportunities to explore our understanding, attitudes toward and reactions to disabled people (Burns, 2012). However, the long-term impact on public attitudes towards disability remains less clear (Brayer; Dixon; gibbons, 2015, p. 20).

Major Paralympic legacy themes identified in the selected newspaper articles, divided between positive and negative legacies. First, the discussion in *the guardian's* 23 articles and commentaries offered a critical view of both positive and negative aspects of the 2012 Paralympic legacy. on the

positive side, we noted four common legacy themes running through the selected narratives, among them: feelings of national pride for the Paralympic athletes from team great Britain(Ashley, 2016) and perception of Paralympic athletes role models and source of inspiration for both impaired and non-impaired individuals (Catchpole, 2016; Jones, 2012); improved awareness about the issues surrounding impairment and disability in general (Beresford, 2012); more positive attitudes towards disabled British citizens, such as compassion, empathy and sympathy among general public and perceptions of disabled people as a more assertive and self-conscious minority; and finally a praised coverage of the Paralympics and disability issues on channel 4 (catchpole, 2016).

However, next to the optimistic legacy considerations, *the guardian's* coverage also addressed several negative aspects, among them: hardening attitudes towards disabled people and resulting public support for disability benefit cuts in the wake of the London 2012 Paralympic games (Gibson; Butler, 2012); a perceived missed opportunity to elevate the achievements of regular disabled people, as the Paralympic success stories generated an unwanted side effect in creating an unobtainable ideal for disabled people; and finally inadequate accessibility in transportation and facilities (Ryan, 2013).

The issue of public attitudes and perceptions of disabled people seemed to generate a significant disagreement, with more negative attitudes eventually taking over the public discourse and leading to thousands of disabled individuals losing their disability benefits. these cuts may come to affect not only many current Paralympic athletes in Britain who benefitted from the existing support but also prevented many disabled youths from participating in grassroots sport, due to a lack of specialist equipment, transport issues, difficulty accessing sports facilities and inadequate information about sporting opportunities (butler,2012). the heroic portrayals of the paralympians in the media served as justification for the benefit cuts: while the Paralympics presented an “opportunity to show that disabled people are not work-avoiding stay-at-homes glued to daytime TV”, there was “an implied expectation on ‘the disabled’ that if only they would throw away their crutches and make an effort, the rest could stop having to pay for them” (Jones, 2012).

2.10. Position Statement on Background and Scientific Rationale for Classification in Paralympic Sport

Founded by Dr. Ludwig Guttmann in the 1940s, Paralympic sport originated as an extension of the rehabilitation process and during the early years of the Paralympic movement classification was medically based.

2.11. Disability

Anyone in the community may experience disability at some point in their lifetime. Disability is a normal part of the human experience, and people with disabilities are part of all sectors of the community: men, women, and children; indigenous and nonindigenous; employers and employees; students and teachers; consumers and citizens. There are numerous definitions of disability and the debate surrounding appropriate definitions of disability have evolved over time. The world health organization states that “disability (resulting from impairment) is a restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.”

The United Nations defines persons with disabilities (pwd) as persons who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, which, in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Statistics on disability are difficult to compare internationally and also disability statistics do not always include the same definitions, types or categories of disability.

2.12. Theoretical Approaches to Disability

According to Lauff, J., Kahrs, N. & Doll-Tepper, G. (2007) in recent decades, there has been increased emphasis on the social model of disability rather than the medical model. The theoretical model that underpins a programmed or organization influences the way services are provided and the type of interventions that are implemented. a basic understanding of the main theories of disability can help to shed light on different approaches medical model two major conceptual models of disability have been proposed. The medical model views disability as a feature of the person, directly caused by the disease, trauma or other health condition, which requires medical care provided in the form of individual treatment by professionals. Disability, on this model, calls for medical or other treatment or intervention, to ‘correct’ the problem with the individual. The social model of disability, on the other hand, sees disability as a socially-created problem and not at all an attribute of an individual. On the social model, disability demands a political response, since

the problem is created by an unaccommodating physical environment brought about by attitudes and other features of the social environment.

On their own the medical and social models are partially valid but not adequate so a synthesis of both models is the most useful approach. The latest international classification and functioning from the world health organization is based on the bio psychosocial model which is an integration of the medical and social models and provides a coherent view of different perspectives of health: biological, individual and social.

International classification of functioning, disability and health the international classification of functioning, disability and health is more commonly known as the icf and it provides a standard language and framework for the description of health and health-related states. The first version was published in 1980 and was updated in 2002. The latest version puts the notion of health and disability in a new light by acknowledging that every human being can experience a decrement in health and thereby experience some disability. This is not something that happens only to a minority of humanity.

In the icf. The term functioning refers to all body functions, activities and participation, while disability is similarly an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. In icf disability and functioning are viewed as outcomes of interactions between health conditions (diseases, disorders and injuries) and contextual factors. among contextual factors are external environmental factors (for example, social attitudes, architectural characteristics, legal and social structures, as well as climate, terrain and so forth); and internal personal factors, which include gender, age, coping styles, social background, education, profession, past and current experience, overall behavior pattern, character and other factors that influence how disability is experienced by the individual.

Sport and disability thematic profile (print version) international platform on sport & development www.sportanddev.org the diagram identifies three levels of human functioning classified by icf: functioning at the level of body or body part, the whole person, and the whole person in a social context. Disability therefore involves dysfunction at one or more of these same levels; impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. Towards a common language for functioning, disability and health: icf (world health organization, 2002) a document published by the world

health organization that introduces and explains the international classification of functioning, disability and health, its purposes, history and application. Health condition (disorder or disease), body functions & structure, activity participation, environmental factors and personal factors.

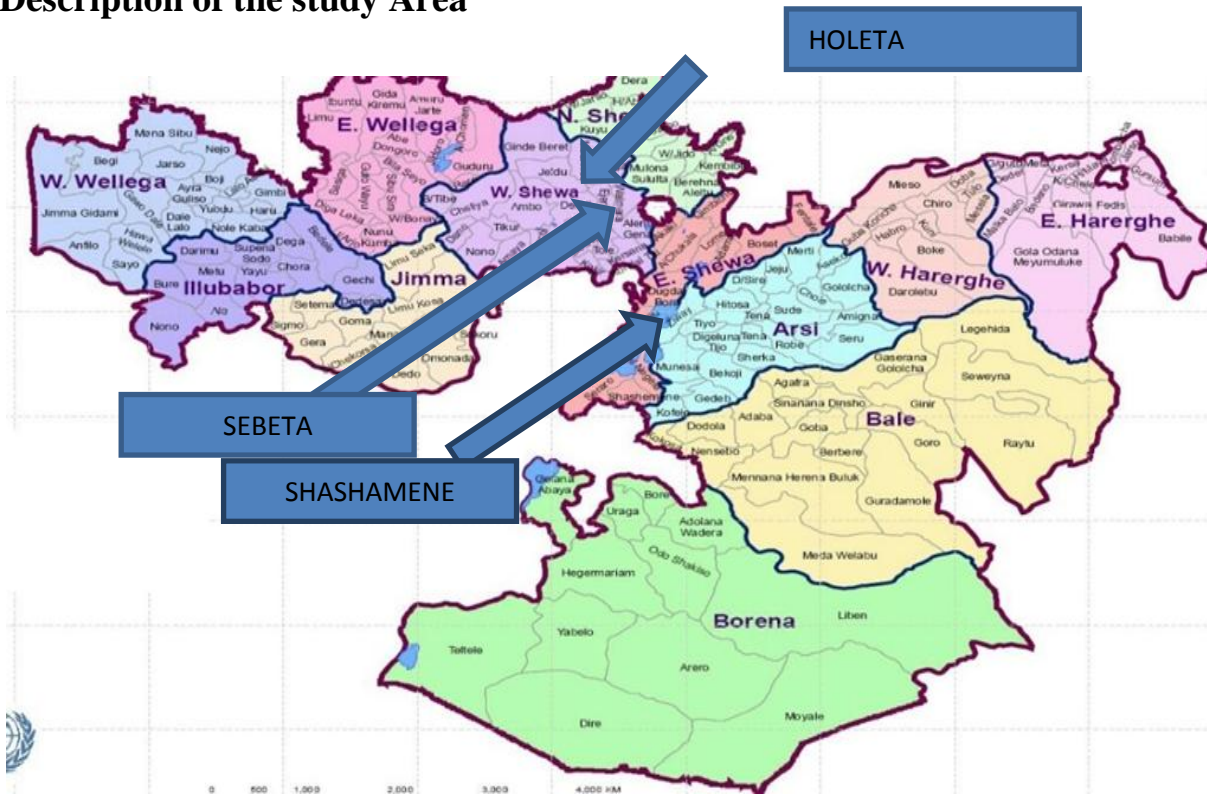
CHAPTER THREE

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Research design

The researcher conduct descriptive cross sectional research design to assess critical analysis of Paralympic games development in some selected zone oromia regional state. Which conduct for short period of time.

3.2Description of the study Area



The distance from Shashamene to Addis Ababa is 250 kilometers. The location of Shashamene is in the West Arsi Negelein the East Direction wondo genet in the South Direction Bishan guracha and in the North Direction kofele whereas Sebeta far from Addis Ababa 25 km. The location of Sebeta is in west Walmara woreda in the east and north Addis Abeba in south Sebeta Hawas whereas Holeta far from Addis Abeba 34 km located in western ejere woreda in east, north and south bounded by wolmera woreda.

3.3. Population

The total population of the research study was all three selected oromia regional state Paralympic athletics teams, Holeta, Sebata and Shashamene Paralympics teams. Including both male and female athlete, coach and team leader. So 131 athlete, 6 coach and 3 team leaders totally 140 participant or study subject participate in these study.

3.4. Sample size and sampling techniques

Among the existing 12 Paralympics teams in oromia regional state the researcher selected three(3) Paralympics teams (Holeta,sebata and shashamene Paralympics teams by using convenience sampling technique. There were six (6) Paralympic coaches, 131 athletes and 3(three) teams leaders in the selected Para athletics teams. All Paralympics athletics, coach and team leader were taken since their number is manageable. Thus the researcher was used the purposive sampling technique.

No	Name of Paralympic teams	Total population (N)									Sample selected(n)								
		Athlete			Coach			Team leader			Athlete			Coach			Team leader		
	Sex	M	F	T/1	M	F	T/1	M	F	T/1	M	F	T/1	M	F	T/1	M	F	T/1
1	Holeta	20	11	31	1	1	2	1	-	1	20	11	31	1	1	2	1	-	1
2	Sebata	28	19	47	1	1	2	1	-	1	28	19	47	1	1	2	1	-	1
3	Shashamane	31	22	53	2	-	2	1	-	1	31	22	53	2	-	2	1	-	1
Total	140																		

3.5 Source of Data

The data for this study would be both primary and secondary data. Depending on the source, data can be classified as primary and secondary data. Primary source data means the data which gained directly from conserving body by using questioner & interview. Secondary data is the data which gain from secondary source eg document internet book magazine etc.

The primary:- data would be gathering from some selected zone Oromia regional state Paralympic teams, coach and team leader through questioner and interview at teams since they can give first-hand information regarding Paralympic games development.

The Secondary:- source was used to acquire important data or information from different documents such as books, internet and unpublished documents.

3.6 Data collecting instrument.

To get adequate information the researcher use triangulation method of data collections include questionnaire, interview and observation each of them were as discussed below

3.6.1. Questionnaire

The self-made questionnaires have been used to collect relevant and first hand information from selected respondents .Questionnaire is appropriate for this study because it can cover a large sample of respondents, thereby allowing a reasonable degree to generalize the findings.

The questionnaire is designed with self-developed questions and was distributed to the selected athlete with disabled. As under it to obtain their views about the critical analysis of Paralympic athletics games development.

3.6.2. Interview

Sem-structure in interview was conduct with 6 coaches and 3 team leader. Prior to interview each interview schedule was prepared with suggested questions. Interview was conducted in sample Paralympic athletic games development to enrich the data obtained through questionnaires. It took 27 minutes. The location for an interview should be organized in advance and should be in a quiet place so that the interview can concentrate on the questions but also in an open place where neither the researcher nor the interview can be compromised (O'Toole&Beckett,2010).

3.6.3 Observation

The researcher has also take place observation to gather information relevant to the study. The teams' facility, equipment and way of training has been observed to get the relevant information about Paralympic athletics games development. Hancock(1998.89) also says "Because of the richness and credibility of information it can provide, observation being a desirable part of data gathering instrument. For the purpose of observation, checklist was employed. Accordingly three

selected Paralympics teams observed three times each. Hence a total of nine observations were marked using the check list developed for the purpose.

3.7. Method of data collection

To collect the necessary data, the researcher had followed the following procedures. First questionnaires, interview questions and checklist for observation were prepared. Next the concerned body or respondents were contacted by researcher. Following these activity, the researcher distributed self-developed questionnaire, for athlete with disability whereas interview conducted with coach and team leaders and observation take place regarding facility and equipment of Paralympic games observation. Moreover, the researcher was following up questionnaire during filling up and timely collect back so as to minimize un returned questionnaire or left over.

3.8 Pilot study

The researcher conduct pilot study to measures the reliability of data respondents' views concerning on critical analysis of Paralympic games some selected in oromiaPara athletics teams in overall decision categories. N (10)

No	Items	Cornbrash's alpha	Number of items
1	To understand the socio-cultural barriers	0.709	13
2	To explain the knowledge barriers	0.78	11
3	To identify the role of Government, NGO, media, sport	0.723	12

The reliability of the instrument was determined using Cornbrash's Alpha statistics. Cluster A of the instrument which elicited information on socio cultural impact on disabled athlete participation on Paralympic 0.709 which was reliable B which elicited knowledge and skill of coach impact on athlete performance the result of Cornbrash's Alpha statistics indicated 0.78 which imply reliability. And the last about role of Government, NGO, media, 0.723.

3.9. Method of data analysis

In this study both qualitative and quantitative method of data analyzing was employed or used. The data gathered from respondents through data collect tools. Analysed using spss23 version descriptive statics analysis frequency and percentage for analysis sociocultural and infra-structure barriers, mean and standard deviation for knowledge barriers and whereas the role of all stakeholders analysed using inferential statics one sample t-test quantitative and qualitative analysis of data was incorporated in data analysis.

3.10 .Ethical consideration

Regarding ethical consideration the researcher was governed by the researcher code of ethical in maintaining prefacing and confidential and or other related values and the researching promise to the study that the information which is collect from the respondent shall not be transferred to third part in candid or it was not be exploited for under taking other than the research study

Besides this the proceeding of data collection is anonymously without writing their name identification number, telephone number .so that the threat of beings disclosed is very much minimize

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Result and Discussion

This chapter deals with discussion, analysis and interpretation of the data gathered from respondents through questionnaire, interview and observation. Thus, descriptive static is including statically description of frequency, percentage, mean standard deviation and inferential statics one sample t-test quantitative and qualitative analysis of data was incorporated in this chapter. The qualitative part was supposed to be complementary to the quantitative analysis.

4. 1.Demography of participant

Table 4.1, Table of respondents' Sex, Grade of Athlete and Training Year

Grade of Athlete		Frequency	Percent
	5-6	32	24.4%
	7-8	80	61.0%
	9-10	19	14.5%
	Total	131	100.0
Training Year		Frequency	Percent
	2-3	80	61.0%
	4-5	51	38.9%
	Total	131	100.0
Sex	Male	79	60.3%
	Female	52	39.7%
	Total	131	100.0

Table 4.1,item 1,with respect to the numbers of respondents shows that majority of respondents 80(61%) were grade 7-8, 32(24.4%) were grade 5-6,while 19(14.5%)were grade 9-10 completed.so from this one can easily understand athlete were educated to some extent.

As the above table 4.1, item 2 indicate regarding training age of athlete responses of the majority indicate that 80(61.0%) had 2-3 training year where as the rest 51(38.9%) had 4-5 training year .This implies athlete have experience in training Paralympics training in selected training teams.

Concerning the sex of athlete the number of respondents shows that majority of respondents 79(60.3%) were male while less number of participants 52(39.7%) were female. This show that most of disabled athletes were male while few of them were female among who were found in three different training centers. So this shows that in proportional participation in gender.

Table 4.2; - Characteristics of coaches

		Frequency	Percent
Sex of Coaches	Male	4	66.6%
	Female	2	33.3%
	Total	6	100.0
Age of Coaches	20-30	2	33.3%
	31-40	2	33.3%
	41-50	1	16.6%
	51-60	1	16.6%
	Total	6	100.0
Qualification of Coaches	Degree	4	66.6%
	Diploma	2	33.3%
	Total	6	100.0

From the above table 4.2, among the majority of Coaches 4 (66.6%) were male, and 2 (33.3%) female Coaches were females. This implies that, the participation of both sexes found to be proportional. And Ages of Coaches 2(33.3%) of respondents had 20 to 30 years' experience, 2(33.3%) Coaches had 31 to 35 years' experience, 1(16.6%) had 35-40 years old and 1 (16.6%) had

40-45 years. It could be possible to conclude that, from their age the majority of the Coaches experience was above ten years. Thus, it is possible to say, they have experienced in coaching to provide authentic information for the researchers. Based on the academic qualification of sample Athletics training center coach respondents 4(66.6%) had degree whereas, 2(33.3%) were had diploma. This imply coach not specialized in coaching disabled athlete this has negative effect on performance of disabled athlete highly.

Table4.3; Analysis of socio cultural and infrastructure barriers affects disabled athletes.

No	Item		Frequenc y	Percent
1	Sociocultural affect highly the participation of Paralympic games	Strongly agree	34	26.0%
		Agree	67	51.1%
		Disagree	30	22.9%
		Total	131	100.0
2	Isolation affect psychological of disabled athlete to participate in games	Strongly agree	91	69.5%
		Agree	26	19.8%
		Disagree	14	10.7%
		Total	131	100.0
3	Training center conducive for training	Disagree	82	62.6%
		Strongly disagree	49	37.4%
		Total	131	100.0
4	Paralympic games has equal value with Olympic game in the training center	Strongly Disagree	34	26.0%
		Disagree	67	51.1%
		Agree	30	22.9%
		Total	131	100.0
5	Participation in Paralympic games has great value for disabled athlete	Strongly agree	76	58.0%
		Agree	15	11.5%
		Disagree	40	30.5%
		Total	131	100.0

Table 4.3. Item1 concerning the sociocultural effect on participation of disabled athlete to ward Paralympic games majority of the respondents reveal that 67(51.1%) replied agreewhereas,

34(26%) answered strongly agree and the rest 30(22.9%) response disagree regarding the sociocultural effect on disabled athlete participation. So from these responses researcher can easily conclude that socio culture had negative impact on participation of disabled athlete to ward Paralympic games.

Item 2 indicated that regarding the impact of isolation on psychological of disabled athlete majority of respondents responded that 91(69.5%) of athletes responses strongly agree, 26(19.8%) agree, 14 (10.7%) of respondents dis agree. This shows isolation disabled athlete from abled athlete affect highly their psychological to participate highly this delay their performance and participation as we can understand from the responses of majority.

Based on the above table 4.3, item 3 regarding the training center majority of the respondents responded that 82(62.6) revealed disagree, 49(37.4) no one said strongly agree and agree. This shows teams do not have conducive training environment to train properly and it has negative impact on their performance improvement. Beside to this the researcher observed the same situation during observation.

Item 4 shows that concerning the Paralympic games given attention in relation to Olympic games 67(51.1%) of the disabled athlete responses disagree, 34(26%) respondents replied strongly disagree. and the rest 30(22.9%) responded agree. From this someone can easily understand as equal attention or value not given for Paralympic games with Olympic games. In relation to this the researcher obtains the same result from interview conducted with coach and team leader.

From the above table 4.3 item 5; Concerning the disabled Athletes response on the role of participation on Paralympic games number of respondents shows that majority of 76(58.%) were replied strongly agree, 40(30.5%) were said agree whereas few respondents 15(11.5%) answered disagree regarding the question. Therefore results indicate that participation in Paralympic games has great role for disabled athlete for their psychological improvement and to increase their active participate.

Table 4.4; Analysis of socio cultural and infrastructure barriers affects disabled athletes.

No	Item		Frequency	Percentage
6	Shortage of facility and equipment influence the performance of disabled athlete	Agree	76	58.0
		SA	55	42.0
		Total	131	100.0
7	Your coach specialized by coaching disabled athlete	SDA	91	69.5
		DA	25	19.5
		Agree	15	11.0
		Total	131	100.0
8	Society lack awareness as disabled perform sport effectively	SA	84	64.1
		Agree	28	21.3
		Undecided	19	14.5
		Total	131	100.0
9	Disabled athlete families' not voluntary as they become athlete	AG	79	60.3
		SA	36	27.5
		DA	16	12.2
		Total	131	100.0

From the above table 4.4 item 6; Athletes response on the role of participation on Paralympic games 76(58.0%) were replied agree, 55(42%) replied strongly agree. Therefore based on the majority responses 'results indicate that participation in Paralympic games has great role for disabled athlete for their psychological improvement as well as for their performance improvements.

In the same table question asked where the coach qualified or specialized to coach disabled athlete regarding this majority of the respondents responded 91(69.5%) were strongly disagree, 25(19.5%), disagree and the remain 15 (11%) replied agree. Results show that, most of the

coaches were not specialized by coaching disabled athlete this has significant impact on development of Paralympic games development and on disabled athlete performance and participation.

Based on the above table regarding society awareness toward Paralympic games Item 8, Majority of respondents' response on the awareness of society toward Paralympic games 84(64.1%) strongly agree, 28(21.3%) agree whereas the rest 19 undecided. From this finding researcher easily understand that society lack awareness about Paralympic game values when compare with Olympic games.

Based on the above table item 9 concerning the interest of disabled athlete family's as they become athlete as we can see from majority respondents 79(60.3%) responded agree, 36(27.5%) were replied strongly agree and few number of respondents 16(12.2%) answered disagree. This shows disabled athlete family's not has awareness as they can perform sport activity effectively when adopted equipment and facility was conducive or available with specialized coach.

Table 4.5; Analysis of socio cultural and infrastructure barriers affects disabled athletes.

			Frequency	Percent
10	Coach, teamleader and other concerned body work cooperatively to minimize shortage of adopted equipment and facility.	Disagree	76	58.0
		SDA	40	30.5
		Agree	15	11.5
		Total	131	100.0
11	Society has negative attitude toward Paralympic games	Agree	105	80.2
		Strongly agree	26	19.8
		Total	131	100.0
12	Dis abled athlete has inferiority for themselves to ward performing sport activity	Agree	114	87.0
		Strongly agree	17	13.0
		Total	131	100.0
13	Paralympic games not familiarized with our region sport culture	Agree	96	73.3
		SA	30	22.9
		DA	5	3.8
		Total	131	100.0

Regarding the above table 4.5 item 10, Concerning the cooperation of stakeholders to minimize or overcome factors that hinder development of Paralympic games in all directions Majority of the respondents responses, 76(58%) disagree, 40(30.5%) were responded strongly agree whereas few number of participants 15(11.5%) were said agree regarding question. Based on the majority responses researcher easily understand that all stake holder do not exercise their role effectively and efficiently to develop activity of Paralympic games activity.

Concerning the attitude of society toward Paralympic games majority of participants responded 105(80.2%) replied agree, and 26 (18.8%) replied strongly agree. So from this finding someone easily understand society has negative attitude toward Paralympic games since they do not have awareness about the game, Because of all stake holders not work cooperatively with society about concept of Paralympic games.

As we can seen from the above table 4.5 item 12, most of the participants responded regarding the confidence of disabled athlete have for themselves 114(87%) were replied agree whereas 17 (13%) were responded strongly agree regarding the question no one said strongly disagree and disagree. So from this analysis we can concluded disabled athlete have inferiority for themselves to perform activity effectively this delay their participation as well as decrease development of Paralympic games in training center.

As we can seen from the above table 4.5 item 13 regarding Paralympic games adaptation or familiarized with our region sport culture from the analysis of majority responses 96(73.3%) were replied agree, 30(22.9%) were said disagree and few number of participants 5(3.8%) said disagree. This shows Paralympic games activity concept not developed in the region as Olympics activities.

Table 4.6 Analysis of knowledge barriers affects disabled athletes performance.

No	Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
1	Lack of qualified coach for disabled athlete affect the performance of athlete	2.44	.73	131
2	How much influence Paralympic games in proper coaching system	1.77	.59	131
3	To what extent absence of adopted equipment and facility hinder participation of disabled athlete in Paralympic games	2.12	.95	131
4	What is your interest toward Paralympic games in relation to shortage of adopted equipment and facility	2.42	.89	131
5	How effectively use coach training principle during coaching	1.81	.52	131
6	What is the Paralympic activity at level of your town	2.31	.72	131
7	To what extent coach's experience and skill of coaching influence your achievement and participation	1.81	.66	131
8	What do you say utilization of coach equipment and facility effectively during training	1.80	.609	131

Table 4.6, item 1, regarding lack of qualified coach for disabled athletes affect the performance of athletes (Mean=2.44, STD=0.73), this show that majority of participants responded highly that there were lack of qualified coach for disabled athletes. Thus, lack of qualified coach highly affected performance of athlete.

Based on above question table 4.6, Item 2; presents athlete response with respect to the questions, the (Mean=1.77 STD=.59), from this analysis majority of respondents responded highly. This imply coach did not use appropriate coaching style based on the training condition and training principle this highly delay the participation and performance of the participant negatively. In parallel to these the researcher observed while observation the methodology of coaching and practical activity not go in line.

Based on above table 4.6, item 3, from the above table we can see concerning coach coaching style, (Mean=2.12, STD=.95) This imply Concerning the availability of adopted facility and equipment analysis of mean and standard deviation result indicated there was no adequate adopted facility and equipment to train disabled athlete as they want absence of this limit highly the activity of disabled athlete toward Paralympic games and other sport activities. In relation to this researcher observed there was shortage of adopted facility and equipment while practice athlete.

Item4 From the above table 4.6 items 4, regarding interest of disabled athlete toward Paralympic participation in relation to shortage of adopted facility and equipment (Mean=2.42, STD=.89), which was significant value. This implies that shortage and absence of adopted facility and equipment delimited or they have low interest toward Paralympic games activity due to difficult for them to exercises properly as mean score and standard deviation indicated. So this shows stakeholders not adjust facility and equipment for disabled athlete as they need. These causes have high impact on Paralympic games development.

Table4.6, item 5 regarding way of coach disabled athlete (Mean=1.81, STD=.52), Based on responses of majority responded low which imply coach not use principle of training effectively and efficiently it have negative impact on disabled athlete participation and performance improvement and in further explanation we can concluded that there were lack of specialized coach in coaching disabled athlete. Besides to this researcher observed the same condition while observation in teams centers.

As we can seen from above table item 6, regarding activity of Paralympic at town level most of respondents responded medium activity.(Mean=2.31,STD=.72),This indicate activity of Paralympic games activity medium at town level not exercised actively as other sport games.

Table 4.6, item7 concerning impact of coach skill and experience on disabled athlete performance result of mean and standard deviation (Mean=1.81, STD=.66).shows skill and experience of coach have impact on disabled athlete highly. From this we can concluded that coaches' skill and experience have great role for disabled athlete performance achievements.

As we can seen from above table, item8 question raised regarding way of utilization of equipment and facility (Mean=1.8, STD=.60), this shows way of coach utilizeequipment during training low as majority respondents indicated. In addition to this researcher observed during observation coach not utilize properly as needed present equipment to make training clear and benefit disabled athlete from training.

Table 4.7 Analysis of the role of disabled athletes stakeholder

	One-Sample Test	Test Value = 0					
		T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
						Lower	Upper
1	What is the effect of government NGO and media to develop the activity of Paralympic games	54.299	130	.000	2.35	2.27	2.44
2	What is the value of Paralympic games in relation to Olympic games	37.051	130	.000	2.82	2.67	2.97
3	How work cooperatively media, government and NGO and media to encourage disabled athlete toward different sport activity.	47.470	130	.000	2.38	2.28	2.48
4	What do you say about budget generate from concerned bodies include sport of the disabled athlete	44.216	130	.000	2.67	2.55	2.79
5	Your training center and sport federation relationship	45.503	130	.000	2.40	2.30	2.50
6	What do you say the yearly plan of the training center to generate fund from different bodies	36.331	130	.000	1.80	1.71	1.90
7	What is the cooperation of all stake holders to minimize shortage equipment and facility	34.406	130	.000	1.92	1.81	2.03
8	To what extent media observe Paralympic competition	56.267	130	.000	2.34	2.26	2.42
9	What is the reward giving to disabled person after competition	56.071	130	.000	2.35	2.27	2.44

10	What do you say the regular evaluation the result of center and providing short training Oromia Paralympic federation	56.0 71	130	.000	2.35	2.27	2.44
11	To what extent Oromia Paralympic federation support to fulfill the shortage of athletics center	57.5 39	130	.000	2.29	2.21	2.36
12	What do you say the Oromia Paralympic federation competition program and way of implementation and supervision during competition	66.3 67	130	.000	3.14	3.05	3.23

N= number of participant P \leq 0.05 x= mean SD= standard deviation df= degree of freedom

Scale 1= poor 2 = satisfactory 3=Good 4=V.Good 5=Excellent

If sig < 0.05 & t value < 0, →significantly lower than the cutoff point -- happened rarely or never

If sig < 0.05 & t value > 0, →significantly higher /greater/ than the cutoff point--happened mostly or usually

If sig > 0.05, → insignificant difference --happened sometimes.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the population means that are statistically insignificantly different.

As seen from table 4.7 above, the extent of government, NGO, and media exercise their roles were presented and the one- sample t-test results were calculated. The obtained t-values (at p<0.05, df =130, Sig. two-tailed) of each items were significantly greater than the cutoff point. If sig<0.05 and t-value >0, this implies that mostly happened. So this analysis reveal government NGO and other concerned body donot exercises their role effectively to minimize the shortage of adopted facility and equipment and also to employ qualified coach .beside to this club manager don no work cooperatively with media and other body to develop the awareness of society toward Paralympic games through media and also in order to generate fund which facilitate the activity of all sport from different bodies. So from this researcher easily understand coach, club manager donot work jointly with, media government and NGO to develop the activity of Paralympic games.

4.4. Analysis of semi structured interview

These interviews were prepared to gather suggestion about Paralympic games development from coach and club manager from over the selected athletics training center in Oromia regional state.

Interview conducted with coach and team leader regarding to what extent facilitate situation for disabled athlete to participate actively stated. “No more focus to facilitate the situation and training center to make conducive training them properly. Because more attention not given for Paralympic games”.

Interview conducted with coach and team leader regarding the availability of adopted facility and equipment the entire club coach and team leader stated; “No adopted available equipment and facility for disabled athlete to train effectively, There was shortage of adopted facility and equipment to implement the program effectively, all activities limited conducive of adopted equipment and facility in training center.”.

Interview conducted with team leader and coach concerning their effort to overcome the problem “There was no cooperate to solve the shortage and absence of sport equipment and facility concerned body do not appreciate Paralympic games coach don’t work jointly to prepare annual plan for Paralympic games equipment purchase and also there was no experience of construct from local material and handle properly in save condition in all training center”.

The researcher asked the impact of socio cultural on Paralympic games development as the coach and team leader forwarded; “since society don not have awareness on Paralympic games their attitude influence highly the participation of disabled athlete on Paralympic games”.

Coach and team leader reacts regarding the knowledge and skill of coach to train properly the athlete as all of them stated; “There is no coach specialized to coach disabled athlete so it has negative impact on athlete performance the knowledge and skill of coach and also they not experienced”.

The researcher raised question regarding the impact of isolation and stigma on disabled athlete psychological as the entire coach and team leader responded ‘stigma and discrimination affect the interest of disabled athlete toward the participation of Paralympic games’.

4.5 Analysis of observation check list

In order to obtain information about availability of facilities like, storage room, dressing room, bath room, Gymnasium, athletics track Optic glass, brace, pad, rope wheelchair Sitting chair, check board and etc in addition to this coach observed skill and methodology of coaching., observation has been take place by the researcher. Hence, the investigator has observed most athletics adopted facilities and equipment were not available in the training center as well as coach not use properly principle of coaching ,coaching style not attractive, coach not equipped in coaching disabled athlete since not specialized by coaching disabled athlete.

4.6. DISCUSSION

This section deals with the finding of the present's investigation discussed in the light of the statements of the problems, guide question and review of related literature in order to assess critical analysis of Paralympic games to realize and suggested possible recommendation. Hence, the discussion focused on. Critical analysis of Paralympic games.

In this study the researcher attempted to investigate critical analysis of Paralympic games in the study area. The information collected in reference to this issue tested using Descriptive percentage, mean, standard deviation and t test to Obtain valid information.

Based on the majority respondents frequency and value of sig and value of t had implies that finding of the study reveal that socio cultural and infrastructural barriers affect the participation of disabled athlete on Paralympic games, isolation disabled person delay their active participation Paralympic games, Paralympic games did not get equal value when compare with Olympic games, participation of disabled athlete in Paralympic games has high value of psychological development, lack of awareness of society about Paralympic games has negative effect on disabled athlete interest and performance, lack of participation on Paralympic games affect negatively the activity of disabled athlete toward Olympic games, disabled athlete have inferiority for themselves, lack of qualified coach delay the performance of athlete, improper coaching style influence negatively performance of disabled athlete, shortage of adopted facility and equipment delay participation and performance of disabled person and also all stake holders do not exercise.

In the light of this previous research study indicated on an individual level, people with a disability may face a number of additional barriers to participation in sport compared with people without a disability. Some common barriers include: inaccessibility of sport facilities and equipment (i.e. front entrances of buildings, shower and bathroom areas, adaptive exercise equipment Rammer (2004), Tregaskis (2003) cost of participating in sport activities (Rammer 2004).

Lack of adequate and knowledgeable coaching (Sherrill & Williams, 1996) negative attitudes and behavior of persons without a disability who may work in sport facilities or instruct physical education (Rammer 2004) (Lieberman 2002) (Grimes & French 1987). lack of early experiences in sport (this varies between individuals and whether a disability is from birth or acquired later in life) lack of understanding and awareness of how to include people with a disability in sport limited opportunities and programs for participation, training and competition lack of accessible facilities, such as gymnasiums and buildings limited accessible transportation limiting psychological and sociological factors including attitudes towards disability of parents, coaches, teachers and even

people with disabilities themselves limited access to information and resources(<http://www.sportanddev.org/en>

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

This chapter summarizes the major findings of the study and draws conclusion based on the findings. At the end, recommendations were forwarded that were thought to be helpful to address the problems of critical analysis of Paralympic games development.

The background of this study describes the meaning and importance of Paralympic games and critical analysis of Paralympic games in some selected teams of Oromia regional state teams. In order to achieve this purpose, the following basic Research questions were raised in the study. To what extent socio cultural barrier affect the participation of disabled in different athletics event, Does the knowledge affect the participation of disabled in different athletics event, What is the role of Government, NGO, media for Paralympic games development. To this effect, the study was conducted in randomly selected three governmental athletics teams in Oromia regional state. Review of related literature was compiled from different web site; books, journal and other related reference material fit with. The desired populations for the study, 131 athlete were taken as sample using purposive or available method and also 6 coaches and 3 teams Administrator selected purposively. Totally 140. Questionnaire, interview and observation were the instruments of data collection.

Among these instrument selected for the Study, questionnaires was checked through respondents of sample clubs pilot study Computed in cronbach's Alphastatistics formula to be reliable and consistent. The data Collected from self-developed questionnaire was analyzed and interpreted using statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, mean, standardization and one sample t-test inferential which was supported by Spss version 23 of computer program. The data gathered through interview and Observations were analyzed qualitatively using narration. , based on the analyzed data, the following major findings were obtained from the study:-

- ❖ The finding of the study reveal that socio cultural affect the participation of disabled athlete on Paralympic
- ❖ Isolation disabled person delay their active participation on Paralympic games
- ❖ As the finding of the study reveal Paralympic games did not get equal value when compare with Olympic games
- ❖ As the studyresultindicatedparticipation of disabled athlete in Paralympic games has high valueof psychological development.
- ❖ Lack of awareness of societyabout Paralympic games has negative effect on disabled athlete
- ❖ The result of the study indicated lack of participation on Paralympic games affect negatively the activity of disabled athlete toward Olympic games
- ❖ As the finding of the study imply disabled athlete have inferiority for them selves
- ❖ The finding of the study reveal lack of qualified coach delay the performance of athlete
- ❖ Based on the result of the study improper coaching style influence negatively performance of disabled athlete.
- ❖ The study result implies shortage of adopted facility and equipment delay participation and performance of disabled person
- ❖ As the study result indicated Government, Nongornment and Media not exercise their role effectively to aware society about Paralympic games and to maximize participation of disabled athlete on Paralympic games

5.2. CONCLUSION

- The finding of the study reveal that socio cultural affect the participation of disabled athlete on Paralympic
- Isolation disabled person delay their active participation Paralympic games
- As the finding of the study reveal Paralympic games did not get equal value when compare with Olympic games
- As the study result indicated participation of disabled athlete in Paralympic games has high value of psychological development
- Lack of awareness of society about Paralympic games has negative effect on disabled athlete
- The result of the study indicated lack of participation on Paralympic games affect negatively the activity of disabled athlete toward Olympic games
- As the finding of the study imply disabled athlete have inferiority for them selves
- The finding of the study reveal lack of qualified coach delay the performance of athlete
- Based on the result of the study improper coaching style influence negatively performance of disabled athlete
- The study result implies shortage of adopted facility and equipment delay participation and performance of disabled person
- As the study result indicated Government, Non-government and Media not exercise their role effectively to aware society about Paralympic games and to maximize participation of disabled athlete on Paralympic games

5.3. RECOMMENDATION

- ◆ Team leader should have to give awareness for society about Paralympic games
- ◆ Coach, and team leader should be minimize the isolation of disabled athlete
- ◆ Coach and team leader should be give equal value with Olympic games during competition and training
- ◆ Concerned body should be motivate to participate on Paralympic games disabled athlete toward Olympic games
- ◆ Concerned body should be follow properly how coach coach athlete to maximize their participation
- ◆ All stakeholders should be maximizing the participation of disabled athlete on Paralympic games.
- ◆ Concerned body should be employ qualified coach for disabled to improve their performance
- ◆ Team leader should be work jointly with Government, Non-government and other body to generate fund and minimize shortage adopted facility and equipment.
- ◆ Team leader should be plan yearly budget to purchase necessary material.

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Appendix I
JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF NATURALSCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

ATHLETICS SPECIALIZATION (MSC)

Writing your name is not necessary.

1. Sex _____

2. Age _____.

3. Educational level A. Masters B. Degree C. Diploma D. Certificate

Please indicate your opinion by marking (x) in the space provided for rating scale.

Rating Scale: 5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=undecided 2=Disagree 1=strongly disagree

Question related to socio cultural and infrastructure barriers affects disabled athletes

sNo	Items	Rating scale				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	Sociocultural affect highly the participation of Paralympic games					
2	Isolation psychological of disabled athlete to participate in games					
3	Training center conducive for training					
4	Paralympic games has equal value with Olympic game in the training center					
5	Participation in Paralympic games has great value for disabled athlete					
6	There are welcoming of sport personals to participate in sport and recreational activity					

7	Your coach specialized by coaching					
8	Society lack awareness as disabled perform sport effectively					
9	Dis abled athlete family's not voluntary as they become athlete					
10	Coach, team leader and other concerned body work cooperatively to minimize shortage of adopted equipment and facility.					
11	Society has negative attitude toward Paralympic games					
12	Dis abled athlete has inferiority for themselves to ward performing sport activity					
13	Paralympics games not familiarized with our regional culture.					

Appendix II
JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF NATURALSCIENCE

ADEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

ATHLETICS SPECIALIZATION (MSC)

5= high 4= medium 3= undecided 2=low 1= very low

Question Related to knowledge barriers affects disabled athlete performance

No	Items	Rating scale				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	Lack of qualified coach for disabled athlete affect the performance of athlete					
2	How much influence Paralympic games in proper coaching system					
3	To what extent absence of adopted equipment and facility hinder participation of disabled athlete in Paralympic games					
4	What is your interest toward Paralympic games in relation to shortage of adopted equipment and facility					
5	How effectively use coach training principle during coaching					
6	What is the Paralympic activity at your level of town					
7	To what extent coach's experience and skill of coaching influence your achievement and participation					
8	What do you say utilization of coach equipment and facility effectively during training					

Appendix III
JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF NATURALSCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

ATHLETICS SPECIALIZATION (MSC)

5= Excellent, 4= Very good, 3= good, 2=satisfactory, 1= poor

Question related to the role of government, NGO, Media on Paralympic games development

No	Items	Rating scale				
		5	4	3	2	1
1	What is the effect of government NGO and media to develop the activity of Paralympic games					
2	What is the value of Paralympic games in relation to Olympic games					
3	How work cooperatively media, government and NGO and media to encourage disabled athlete toward different sport activity.					
4	What do you say about budget generate from concerned bodies include sport of the disabled athlete					
5	Your training center and sport federation Relationship					
6	What do you say the yearly plan of the training center to generate fund from different bodies					
7	What is the cooperation of all stake holders to minimize shortage equipment and facility					
8	To what extent media observe Paralympic Competition					
9	What is the reward giving to disabled person after competition					

10	What do you say the regular evaluation the result of center and providing short training Oromia Paralympic federation					
11	To what extent Oromia Paralympic federation support to fulfill the shortage of athletics center					
12	What do you say the Oromia Paralympic federation competition program and way of implementation and supervision during competition					

APPENDIX IV
JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF NATURALSCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

ATHLETICS SPECIALIZATION (MSC)

3. Interview questions for coach and sport expert

These interviews were prepared to gather sport expert suggestion about the critical analysis of Paralympic games development in Holeta shashamane and seбата athletics teams in oromia regional state.

1. What is yours attitude around Paralympic games
2. Do you participate in sport activities?
3. To what extent interested in Paralympic games?
4. What do you say the availability facility and equipment of your training center?
5. How much do you cooperate to solve the shortage and absence of sport equipment and facility with concerned body?
6. What do you say about Paralympics equipment and facility handling system and storage room?
7. What do you say about the impact of sociocultural, knowledge of society on Paralympic games?
8. Do coach have sufficient skill on Paralympics' training?
9. What are the factors that influence Paralympic game development?
10. Do you think isolation and stigma affect the psychological of disabled to ward game?
11. What do you say the activity of Paralympic games in your training Centre?

APPENDIX V

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF NATURALSCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

ATHLETICS SPECIALIZATION (MSC)

Observation checklist for critical analysis of Paralympic games development general information

Date of Visit _____

Place of observation Holeta Sebeta and Shashamane

.No	Variables to be observed	Absent	Inadequate	Somewhat adequate	adequate	Highly adequate
1	Availability of sport facilities					
	Jumping field					
	Discus, shot put and javelin field					
	Gymnasium					
	athletics track and field facility and equipment					
	Dressing room					
	bath room					
	Storage rooms					
2	Equipment					
	Shot put					
	Discuss					
	Exchange batons					
	Starting guns					
	Landing mats					
	Triple jump land					

3	Optic glass					
4	Brace					
5	Pad					
6	Rope					
7	Wheelchair					
8	Sitting chair					
9	Check board					