

JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE



THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE OF FOOT BALL AND ATHLETICS SPORT
FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENTS: IN SOME OF SOUTH WEST SHOA ZONE SPORT
OFFICES

BY:-TAYE BAYISA

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO JIMMA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NATURAL
SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE FOR THE PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF
SCIENCE IN SPORT MANAGEMENT

OCTOBER, 2019

JIMMA, ETHIOPIA

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OCTOBER, 2019

JIMMA, ETHIOPIA

Declaration

I declare that this thesis entitled “The Management Practice of Foot Ball and Athletics Sport Facilities and Equipment’s: In Some of South West Shoa Zone Sport Offices” submitted to Jimma University in partial fulfillments of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sport Management is my original work and it has not been presented for the award of any other Degree, Diploma, Fellowship or other similar titles of any other University or Institution. And also all information in this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that as obliged by these rules and conducts, I have fully cited and referenced all materials that are not original to this work.

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APPROVAL SHEET

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Abstract

The Objectives of this study was to manage the sport facilities and equipment in some of south west shoa zone sport offices. The study used both qualitative and quantitative research methods and descriptive survey design. The sampling techniques used were purposive for sport administrator and simple random sampling for woredas techniques. The data collection tools were semi structured interview from sport administrator and closed ended questionnaires from sport expert and coach. For the purpose of this study the sample size of 55 respondents were taken from the total population of 122. Also the study was employed both primary and secondary sources of data that are necessary inputs for analysis. Data were analyzed and coded according to research objectives and used to analyze by SPSS version 21.0. Findings from the qualitative interview of the study show the management practices of sport facilities and equipment's were lowest level. Additionally, The major problem that hinder the management of sport facilities and equipment's were lack of management skill, lack of well planned, lack of setting up management committee to manage sport facilities and equipment's. The result from quantitative data show on The most problems facing with Sport Facilities and equipment's Regard with the Management for "reduces the quality of sport practices", majority of the experts' 6(12%) were strongly disagreed,13(26%) of the coach responded disagreed. Similarly, for "destruction of the sport facilities and equipment", majority of the experts', 6(12%) were agreed, 15(30%) of coach responded agreed. With regard to "Making sport practices impossible", majority of the experts, 6(12%), were strongly disagreed, and agreed 15(30%) of the coach responded disagreed. This implies that, the overall performance of sport facilities and equipment's of South west shoa zone sport offices in management area to be weak. Lastly, the study were recommends well Plan should be made for storage of all equipment's when not in use so that all items are protected from determination, theft and authorized use.

Keywords: sports, sports facilities, management.

Acronyms

PE- physical education

PA-physical activity

NASPE -National Association for Sport and Physical Education

SF-Sport facilities

SFE -Sport facilities and equipment

JNASA- Journal of Nigeria Academy of Sport Administration

SMRC -Sport Management Review Council

NASPE- National Association of Sport and Physical Education

NASSM - North American Society of Sport Management

FIFA-Federation of International Football Association

SPSS-Statistical package for social science

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Sport forms an aspect of physical education. Sport is believed to build character, provide essential training for success in the modern world, and develop the individual value of teamwork; self-sacrifice, discipline and achievement (Lombardi et al, 2003). They are activities done for enjoyment during leisure hours and they involve competition. Some sports are done individually, or with a partner such as swimming, running, jumping, throwing, cycling, lawn tennis, table tennis, golf, badminton and squash. Other sports are done in teams such as soccer, volley balls, rounder's, among others. All sports have their rules which players must obey. Sport can then be defined as any activity that is complete in nature and must have recorded history of development, rules and regulations involving physical exertions and organized associations such as squash, rackets, soccer, hockey (Ogundario, 2010). All these games have origins and regulations governing their operations and each of these games has associations like Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) for soccer. Success of sports programs depends on a number of factors, one of which is availability of sports facilities. Lack of adequate facilities compromises the quality of preparation in sports.

Having the right sporting facilities in the right places is critical to increasing participation (Sports New Zealand, 2016). According to Njororai and Gathua (1997) the availability of sporting facilities and equipment greatly influences the choice and eventually involvement of the learners in sporting activities. Sport facilities and equipment is common knowledge today that the attainment of World class status in sports is a reflection of development objective of a country. This national objective has been postulated by the Edo State Sports Development Policy (2009) National Sports Development Policy (1989) and vision (2010) sports development; initiatives. It seems, however that policy objectives are very clear, corresponding action seen not to fully on ground towards goals realization. This perhaps explain the gap between intended sports development objective becoming a World class sporting nations warrants the availability enabling of facilitating inputs of various categories (Ojeme,2000).These

inputs according to Ojeme (2000) defined them as the intrinsic and extrinsic technology of sports; who characterization includes sports facilities. Having the right quality and quantity sports facilities and equipment's is an integral parts of sports development. To a large extent, this is partly what makes the difference between the sports culture of developed and developing nations. In the developed world, sports facilities and equipment of the appropriate standard are available of promote the athletes performance (Ojeme,2000). In support of this view, Talabi (1998) opined that most developing countries wish to arrive at the level of developed countries over night. While developed countries are putting so much into providing excellent facilities, equipment and conducive environment for athletes, developing countries seems to lag behind in the provision of these amenities and expect their players or athletes to excel in the international arena. Development countries are not paying enough attention to starting well so, ending up finishing badly or poorly. Ekpe (2011) opined that, it is difficult to separate the standard of sports in a particular country from the standard of facilities available for the training of athletes. As well as in Africa sport is a key play.

The continent's particular passion for football stretches back long before the 2010 World Cup in South Africa. Through its impact on social policy and social integration, sport can make an important contribution to achieving development objectives in African countries, including health promotion, violence prevention, gender equality, good governance and environmental awareness. Team sports and sporting activities that do not require expensive equipment are a particularly effective means of reaching and motivating young people. InOromia Regional state is known as main sources of many outstanding athletes and strong competitive region in sport like athletics football, volleyball and basketball in Ethiopia. However in recent year unlike other sports such as athletics football and volleyball basketballs weaken from time to time. Different scholars mention various factors that can hinder the development of sports According to Sahile (2001),availability of sport facilities and equipment's has a tremendous effect on the development and popularity of a given sport In regional state of Oromia in life of the society for long years . Many research works on facilities, equipment, personnel and maintenance show that the areas are deficient and that sports management in the state and the country at large cannot function adequately (Awosika, 1996). It would not be important

to achieve satisfactory results from athletes, whose training facilities are inadequate or substandard which in actual fact will not compliment the work of the coach. Good sports programs can function at full effectiveness only when they are supported with effective equipment in good conditions (Aluko,1999). Athletes have come to realize that improved performances and development of special skills which can earn them better incentives can be enhanced through better sports facilities and modern equipment. Sport facilities therefore connote permanent structures built for the sporting activities such as Athletic tack, stadia, soccer pitches, basketball court, lawn tennis courts, squash court, gymnasium, among others (Ogundairo, 2010). Sport equipment on the other hand refers to those disposable items used in sports such as horizontal bars, weight lifting materials, basketball posts, hockey post, among others (Ogundairo 2010).

One of the most important areas of administrative concern of the sports administrators involves the management of facilities and equipment in sport offices and sport programmers'. The existence of sports facilities and equipment is of vital importance in the conduct of, intramural sports and other sport programmers'. The facilities and equipment available in a offices for the conduct of sports and games programmers' determine to considerable extent the type of sports programmers' that can be offered. Ekanem (1995) observed that standard facilities and equipment are essential pre-requisites to good and impressive performances in sports at all levels of participation. Different types of activities require different facilities and equipment. Consequently therefore any limitation of these facilities and equipment create difficulties in presenting the desired variety of sports activities. Any activity may find the meaning and being achieved when it develops in a safe environment with the standard equipment's. Most sport organization where not appoint facilities management and don't exercise facilities management practices. Due to these above reasons, the researcher believed that the proposed study which addressesthesport facilities and equipment management in south west shoa zone sport offices. This study wasonthe management practices of sport facilities and equipment inSome of South West Shoa Zone Sport Offices.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Sport facilities and equipment are compulsory for any sport offices that is offering sport. Their presence in the offices can enhance physical performance and intramural sports. Ekanem (1995) observed that standard facilities and equipment are essential pre-requisites to good and impressive performances in sports at all levels of participation. Consequently therefore any limitation of these facilities and equipment create difficulties in presenting the desired variety of sports activities.

According to Akinsanmi (1995), without the provision and effective maintenance of sport equipment and facilities, sports practices will be hampered, reduced and in some cases made impossible. This implies that improper maintenance of sport facilities and equipment can generate into numerous problems and greatly hampered and reduced sport practices in the society.

Udoh (1986) observes that the besides the dearth of sports equipment's and facilities, the greatest problem is the situation whereby the maintenance crew fail to do their job and no one cares to take appropriate steps to see that these maintenance personnel carryout their function. . Therefore Sport facilities and equipment need proper management for effective use and long lasting. Having them without proper management and maintenance is like not having them at all. The management of sport facilities and equipment is the responsibility of equipment expert and sport administrators at all levels.

However, sport facilities and equipment in sport offices in south west shoazone today are poorly managed. Some offices do not have it at all. Equipment expert and sport administrators do not give proper management and to these facilities and equipment at all. Moreover, there is no previous study specific to assessing the management practices of sport facilities and equipment face at sport offices of south west shoazone. That's why the researcher mainly focused on the study in order to provide empirical evidence by filling those gaps that prior researchers concerned little or no to see regarding the problems of poor management of sport facilities and equipment, and the various ways of caring and maintaining sport facilities and equipment as well as, the task of facilities and equipment expert and sport administrators in the management of sport facilities and equipment in the study area.

Therefore, on the part of the investigator to look into The Management Practice of Foot Ball and Athletics Sport Facilities and Equipment's: In Some of South West Shoa Zone Sport Offices.

1.3. Research Questions

- What is the current management practice of sport facilities and equipment's in the sport offices?
- What are the various ways maintaining of sport facilities and equipment in Sport offices?
- What are the major problems that hinder the management of sport facilities and equipment in sport offices?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

1.4.1. General Objectives

The Overall Objectives of the study isto Management Practice of Foot Ball and Athletics Sport Facilities and Equipment's: In Some of South West Shoa Zone Sport Offices.

1.4.2. Specific Objectives

Specifically, the study focuses on the following objectives:

- ◆ To assess the current management practice of sport facilities and equipment in sports offices.
- ◆ To examine various ways of maintaining sport facilities and equipment in sport offices.
- ◆ To identify the major problem that hinders the management for sport facilities and equipment in the study area.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The study will be expected significant in the following ways:

- ◆ It adds to the existing body of knowledge and literature on the sport facilities and equipment management practices of sport offices.
- ◆ It will serve as a supplementary material for future researches.
- ◆ It helps administrator' of sport, and other stakeholders in appropriate decision makings.
- ◆ It will examine guidelines on procurement of sport facilities in the sport offices.

1.6. Scope of the study

The study was being confined to south west shoa zone sport offices. It deals only on The Management Practice of Foot Ball and Athletics Sport Facilities and Equipment's: In Some of South West Shoa Zone Sport Offices. Therefore, the study was restricted within the target area and selected sample respondents.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

While conducting this research, the researchers faced some problems. Among these, the main problems were the following.

- ◆ Limitation of secondary sources of data relevant to the issues under study.
- ◆ Un-openness's of some respondents to react for the questionnaires forwarded to them.
- ◆ The geographical scope also another limiting factor because;

The study was conducted in south west shoa zone sport offices on some selected woredas. But due to the time and financial constraints it covers only five woredas are purposely choose among the remaining as a study area for this research (Becho, Woliso, Wonchi, goro and ilu). Because,

The zones have a total of 11woredas and 1 city administration.

1.8. Organization of the study

The study was organized in five chapters. The first chapter presents the introduction and background of the study; statement of the problems; research question; objectives of the study; scope of the study; significant of the study; organization of the study, and ends up with limitations of the study. The second chapter demonstrates the reviews of related literature, which constitutes international and domestic empirical evidences and theoretical justification too. The methodology of the study is also the subject of chapter three.

It describes the population, sample and sampling procedures, types and sources of data, and methods of data processing, analysis, and interpretation of the study. The fourth chapter shows the discussion and analysis parts. Lastly, chapter five presents the Findings, conclusions, and the recommendations sections of the study.

1.9. Definition of Terms

Sport:- Oxford Advanced learners dictionary defines sport as the physical activity done for exercise and pleasure, usually in a special area and According to fixed rules.-Uti and Ojeme (2007) view sport as the activities done for enjoyment during leisure hours and they involve competition.

Sport Facilities: - According to Ogundairo (2010) facilities connote permanent structures built for the sporting activities.

Sport Equipment's: - Ogundairo (2010) also define sport equipment as those disposable items used in sports.

Management: - Daft and Marcil (1998) refer to management as the attainment of organizational goals in an effective and efficient manner through planning, organizing, leading and controlling organizational resources.

Sport Administrator: - personnel administrator who establish a policy to be employed in the use, and acquisition and maintenance of facilities and equipment (Akinsanmi, 1992).

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Conceptual framework

An organization that involves sport programs that are competitive or non- competitive should have the facilities and equipment that are adequate and properly managed in order for the programs to run efficiently. On the other hand, equipment that is not being properly managed and not up to standard will negatively affect the performance of the individuals or teams (Walker, 2001). Knezevich (1975) and Slack (2004) emphasize that the physical needs are met through provision of safe structure, adequate sanitary facilities, a balanced visual environment, appropriate thermal environment, and sufficient shelter space for a sports person's work and play.

2.2. Concept of Sport

According to Ogundairo (2010) sport refers to any activity that is competitive in nature and must have recorded history of development, rules and regulations involving physical exertion and organized associations such as squash, rackets, soccer, hockey , others. These games mentioned have origins, rules and regulations governing their operation and each of these games have association (Ogundaira, 2010).

In a similar view Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary defines sport as the physical activity done for exercise and pleasure, usually on a special area and according to fixed rules. Uti and Ojeme (2007) view sport as the activities done for enjoyment during leisure hours and they involve competition. Some sports are done individually, or with a partner such as a swimming, running, jumping, throwing, cycling, lawn tennis table tennis, gout badminton and squeaks (UtiandOjeme, 2007). Other sports are done in teams which include soccer, volley ball, and rounders.

Akinsanmi (1992) says sport forms an important aspect of physical education. Sport makes physical education activities lively and encouraging.

2.3. Sport Facilities and Equipment

Sport facilities and equipment are all classes of physical education apparatus. Physical education apparatus can then be defined as implements required enhancing the performance

of the users. (Ogundairo, 2010). Facilities and equipment therefore are different concept altogether. Sports facilities and equipment should meet program needs, acquired, properly accounted for and be of good quality and maintained for future use (Matthews, 1999, Zivdar Z & Zivdar B. 2014). Good sporting facilities and equipment care ensures longevity and safety.

An organization that involves sport programs that are competitive or non- competitive should have the facilities and equipment that are adequate and properly managed in order for the programs to run efficiently. On the other hand, equipment that is not being properly managed and not up to standard will negatively affect the performance of the individuals or teams (Walker, 2001). Knezevich (1975) and Slack (2004) emphasize that the physical needs are met through provision of safe structure, adequate sanitary facilities, a balanced visual environment, appropriate thermal environment, and sufficient shelter space for a sports person's work and play. Their meaning and examples can be highlighted separately below:

2.3.1. Sport Facilities

SF are referred to as mainly the immovable structures for sport practice, maintenance, repair and health, in which safety issues should be considered by authorities. Equipment refers to mainly movable items that last a minimum number of years, which are non-consumable, but are used for a period of time (Simpson and Anderson (1981). It is the sports manager's main responsibility to make sure that facilities and equipment which are available and purchased will support the overall programs of an organization. According to Ogundairo (2010) facilities connote permanent structures built for the sporting activities.

Ogundairo (2010) therefore identify sport facilities to include the following: Athletic track, Stadia, Soccer pitches, Basketball court, Lawn tennis court, Gymnasium, Badminton courts and Volley ball courts. Anejo and Okwori (2004) state that, the existence of sport facilities is of vital importance in the conduct of physical education, intramural sports and other sport programmers'. They further say that, the facilities available in a school for the conduct of sports and games programmers' determine to a considerable extent the type of sports programmers that can be offered. In a related view Ekanem (1995) observed that standard facilities are essential pre-requisites to good and impressive performances in sports at all levels of participation. He further says different types of activities require

different facilities. Consequently therefore any limitation of these facilities creates difficulties in presenting the desired variety of sports activities.

2.3.2. Sport Equipment

Sports equipment is different from sport facilities though they are all classes of physical education apparatus. Ogundairo (2010) also define sport equipment as those disposable items used in sports. Ogundairo (2010) identified sport equipment as follows:

Horizontal bars Weight-lifting materials Basketball posts Hockey posts just like sport facilities, sport equipment also play fundamental roles in the conduct of physical education, intramural sports and other sports programs (Anejo and Okwori, 2010). Their availability in the school can determine the type of sport programs that can be offered in the school. Ekanem (1995) observed that standard equipment is essential pre-requisites to good and impressive performance in sports at all level of participation. To agree with the above views, the study deduced that both sport facilities and equipment are of vital importance in the conduct of physical education, intramural sports and sport programs. They determine the type of sport activities to be offered in the school. They help to complement the theoretical aspect of physical education which takes place in the classroom.

2.4. Management and Supervision of Facilities and Equipment

Daft and Marcil (1998) refer to management as the attainment of organizational goals in an effective and efficient manner through planning, organizing, leading and controlling organizational resources. Dubrin, Ireland, and Williams (1989) define management as the coordinated and integrated process of utilizing an organization's resources (e.g. human, financial, physical, information/technological), to achieve specific objective through the functions of planning, organizing, leading, controlling, and staffing. Hersey and Blanchard (1982) and Decenzo and Robbins (1999) note that management is working with and through individuals and groups to effectively accomplish organizational goals. Educational administrators (1955) have long described management as "the total of the processes through which appropriate human and material resources are made available and effective for accomplishing the purpose of an enterprise".

In another view the Sport Management Review Council (SMPAC), a representative council of National Association of Sport and Physical Education (NASPE) and the North American

Society of Sport Management (NASSM) (1993-2000) further identify sport management as “the field of study offering the specialized training and education necessary for individuals seeking careers in any of the many segment of the industry. Regardless of its definition, Druker (1980) believes that management, its competence, integrity and its performance, is decisive and paramount as we move into the new millennium. The antecedents of the theory and practice of management as we think of its today have their roots in the ancient civilization of human kind.

Therefore, administrative management of facilities and equipment in physical education, sport and recreation represents a large undertaking involving huge sums of money. The administrator has a task to recognize his obligation in management of public property (facility) entrusted to his care in a manner, which substantiate the public trust placed in his executive office (Anejo and Okwori, 2004). His responsibility as they relate to facilities and equipment encompasses planning, procurement, policy making, scheduling orientation, maintenance, record keeping and evaluation. According to Anejo and Okwori (2004) the administrator should determine carefully in priority order, if necessary, those facility areas and items of equipment most needed to enable the various programs to function at optimum levels of educational efficiency.

In conjunction with school authorities and staff personnel the administrator should establish a policy to be employed in the use, and acquisition and maintenance of facilities and equipment (Akinsanmi, 1992). He should introduce policies assuring safeguarding of participants as well as the protection of the facilities. A well-planned schedule, which takes into consideration, times of use, groups involved and supervisory coverage should be made. Every effort should be made to orient all personnel who use school facilities and equipment. The administrator should institute on accurate system of record keeping which can function to advantage in improving the management of facilities and equipment.

The Journal of Nigeria Academy of Sport Administration(JNASA) 1 (1 and 2) p.64 says the extent to which facilities and equipment are properly used and maintained will depend in large measure upon the attention devoted to this area of school operation by instructional supervisory personnel in the school. Without their understanding and help it is difficult to accomplish a genuine concern on the part of the students in the use of facilities and equipment.

2.4.1. Safety Guards in Facilities and Equipment Management

Any approach of facility management must demonstrate a genuine concern for the safety of all participants as well as those who direct activities. Safeguard should be established which will permit the greatest use of facilities with a minimum of danger to those engaged in activities. This entails the use of all conceivable safety devices in each facilities unit and a constant vigilance for necessary repairs, which might present a danger to participants (Akinsanmi, 1992). Akinsanmi(1992) says the most apparent reason for putting into effect health regulations as they relate to facility usage is for the protection of participants in such matters of personnel cleanliness and sanitation.

According to Anejo and Okwori (2004) safeguards are to be established to prevent the misuse of facilities through improper activities being employed. For efficient control and supervision of facilities, written rules and regulations can be developed for all facilities within the scope of responsibility of the administrator in physical education, recreation and health (Anejo and Okwori, 2004). These rules and regulations should be prominently displayed and made known to all persons and groups who are going to use the various facilities in the programs.

2.4.2. Management and Scheduling of Facilities

A management committee to manage facilities is a wise thing to have and should be established (Anejo and Okwori, 2004). Members of the committee charged with the responsibility of managing in door facilities should see to the frequent supervision of materials, floors, walls, ceilings insulation systems and services and climate control.

According to Akinsanmi (1992) outdoor facilities should be fenced round for security purpose and constant inspection of fence should be carried out so that repairs are made when the need arise. Grassy surfaces should be frequently checked to ensure evenness and tall grasses should be cut. Concrete courts requiring resurfacing should be promptly repaired and correct marking done. The director of facilities is administratively responsible for scheduling and for the supervision of facilities and the staff employed to assist him. Schedules should be formulated on a weekly and monthly basis and posted in predetermined locations. Strict scheduling and access control be maintained in order to ensure adequate supervision and appropriate usage of facilities. Frost and Marshall (1977) suggested the following guidelines for the protection of facilities and scheduling of

activities:Facilities for individual and dual sports must be carefully controlled. Sign-up forms for tennis courts, badminton courts, table tennis courts, squash courts and similar facilities should be use and a time limit established for each group of participants. A supervisor who is knowledge about safety procedures and hazards should be in charge during all period when the room is opened for general use in the gymnasium. One or more staff member should be in-charge of the facilities whenever they are used for community activities. Police protection should be provided whenever spectators are expected at events in these facilities.

Rules regarding foot wear, traffic control and other regulations to protect surfaces and prevent vandalism are necessary if facilities are to be properly maintained. Only those who really need keys to fields, building and rooms should have them.All keys should be checked out in meticulous control of keys and a lock is necessary. There should be regular systematic safety checks of all playground such checks should be made by qualified and authorized individuals if legal liability is to be avoided. There should be some provision for provision for rainy day facilities when classes scheduled out-door are forced inside. The provision of rainy days should be made in advance and not when the class is scheduled to meet classrooms, lecturer rooms and the gymnasium can be used when not otherwise scheduled.

2.5. Care and Maintenance of Sport Facilities and Sport Equipment:

2.5.1 Care and Maintenance of Sport Facilities

Frost and Marshall (1977) agreed that “a well maintained facility generates pride on the part of students and staff, has a positive effect on morale. Good maintenance is usually the product of good relationship between administration and custodial staff. Adequate maintenance personnel, reasonable use of facilities, care during off-seasons and attention to new maintenance technology and improvements in materials”.

They maintained that no grass field could tolerate daily football field. No floor will stand constant use if there is a coating of sand or gravel on it most of the time. It is impossible to maintain facilities properly if they are used every minute of the day and evening. The head of physical and health education department or whoever is charged with the management of facilities must see it as responsibility to schedule facilities so that it is possible to supervise

and maintain them (Frost and Marshall, 1997). Off season should be used to trim or cut grassy areas, improve all facilities, repair equipment and install new ones. Floors should be painted, lines marked and fields fertilized during this time. No facilities will last forever, without careful maintenance (Anejo and Okwori, 2004).

The administrator and other members of staff must work diligently to keep important facilities clean and in good repairs. Anejo and Okwori (2004) therefore suggested some guidelines to promote the maintenance and safety of sports facilities as follows:

A well planned schedule which takes into consideration times of use of facilities, groups involved in the use, activities involved and supervisory coverage should be made as a control measure. Supervision of facilities should be done regularly to detect areas that need servicing and repairs. Maintenance personnel who are trained and qualified in the area of facilities should be employed to take charge of sports facilities maintenance. Only bona-fide students and authorized groups from the community should be allowed the use of the school's sport facilities. A policy to be employed in the use, acquisition and maintenance of facilities should be established. There should be written rules, regulations and safeguard activities being engaged in.

2.5.2. Care and Maintenance of Sport Equipment

Maintenance of equipment involves making and issuing all types of equipment as well as keeping all equipment in the highest possible repair (Anejo and Okwori, 2004). It is important to establish some sound guidelines for purchasing, maintaining and storing equipment in order to get the most out of each and every previous pieces of equipment a school team may possess. There is nothing more aggravating than to see a good piece of equipment ruined just because someone did not know how to care for it properly (Anejo and Okwori, 2004). For proper management and care of equipment, Anejo and Okwori (2004) say, it is important to have someone with knowledge store keeping and also knowledge in the area of sports equipment to take charge of the equipment room on a full time basis if possible. Alternatively, arrangement can be made to have a custodian in charge on a part time basis. If this is not possible then responsible students can be appointed to work in the equipment room.

The equipment room is a very important part of equipment care and use. The room should be clean, dry and well ventilated, and must be provided with the greatest degree of

security. A policy in maintenance of and administrative responsibility should be clear to all in the programmes. All directors or coaches must be made responsible for the basic care of equipment. Information must be given to those responsible as to the proper handling of leather goods, athletic shoes, and inflated materials, all rubber equipment, and fabrics used in sports uniforms, had plastic protective equipment and laundering factors. The dos and don'ts properly interpreted from the time equipment is unpacked until it is discarded as "won out are essential" (Akinsanmi, 1992).

For proper management and care of sport equipment, inventories of all equipment should receive the undivided attention of every sports director and coach. This is necessary if the funds used to purchase the equipment are to be employed efficient. Healey and Healey (1986) maintained that by listing each piece of sport equipment, it is possible to know at all times exactly how much equipment is available, what it is, and the condition it is in. A good inventory system will help eliminate loss of equipment. It can be done on monthly, yearly or for a three-year period depending on the kind of equipment that is being inventoried (Healey and Healey, 1986).

Collins (1971) views that, the numbering and marking of equipment will make it easier for the equipment officer to care for it. This will also help to easily identify lost equipment. The yearly inventories from each sport should be filed so that they are easily accessible. From one year to the next. This type of inventory is valuable because it can be used each year as an example for what equipment is in list.

Collins (1971) suggests the following heading to be typed across the top of each card:

Name of item, Quantity on hand, Present condition, Date of inventory. He further says a title for each card is printed in the lower left hand corner, so that all card titles are visible when the note book cover is opened. The titles are arranged in alphabetic order to simplify the location of a certain item such as pad, footballs, and tennis balls, among others.

2.6 Problems of poor management and maintenance of sport Facilities and Equipment.

Improper maintenance of sport facilities and equipment can generate into numerous problems. According to Akinsanmi (1995), without the provision and effective

maintenance of sport equipment and facilities, sports practices will be hampered, reduced and in some cases made impossible.

Udoh (1986) observes that besides the dearth of sports equipment's and facilities, the greatest problem is the situation whereby the maintenance crew fail to do their job and no one cares to take appropriate steps to see that these maintenance personnel carryout their function. He opined that maintenance of sports equipment and facilities is such a specialized function that only qualified hand should be assigned the duty. He sees the area of equipment and facilities maintenance as an important part that requires the best of attention possible in physical education and sports administration.

In a similar view Okwori (2004) maintained that poor maintenance of sport facilities and equipment in the school can spoil the conduct of physical education, intramural sports and other sport programmes. They say the facilities and equipment available in a school for the conduct of sports and games programme determine to a considerable extent the type of sports programme that can be offered.

Ekanem (1995) observed that poor maintenance of facilities and equipment leads to poor performance in sports at all levels of participation. He further emphasized that any limitation of these facilities and equipment creates difficulties in presenting the desired variety of sports activities.

The major problems sports facilities may face include: inappropriate equipment purchased, poor design, lack of safety and technical standards and principles, supervision, construction and exploitation phases; application of improper equipment; shortage of planning and scheduling for the maintenance and protection of sports facilities and equipment; non-standard and exhausted materials. These problems can be because of corrupt sporting administrators and incompetent facility and equipment managers, hence may result in legal suits, sports injuries, economic losses, and athletic deficiency (Appenzeller, 2003, Esmacili, 2011).

2.7. Proper Measure for Management and Maintenance of Sport Facilities and Equipment

For proper management and maintenance of sport facilities and equipment, physical educators and sport administrations are endeavourer to take cognizance of the sport facilities and equipment entrusted to them.

Anejo and Okwori (2004) suggested the proper measures that would help physical educators and sport administrators in the management and maintenance of sport facilities and equipment entrusted to them as follows.

The death of sports facilities and equipment in our institutions cannot be overlooked. Provision of adequate facilities and equipment is highly essential and required for successful physical education and sport programmes. The institutions authorities should not be contented with mere belief that sport facilities and equipment should be maintained but should ensure that the maintenance is done promptly. Every maintenance precaution should be taken to keep equipment in operating order with particular emphasis being placed upon drying, clearing and repairing.

A management committee to manage sports facilities both indoor and outdoor should be established in our institutions. Only bona-fide students and authorized groups from the community should be allowed the use of sport facilities. Concrete courts requiring resurfacing should be promptly repaired and correct marking done. The best protective equipment should be purchased even if it means buying fewer units. Outdoor facilities should be fenced to prevent vehicular and pedestrian traffic and security measures should be taken to reduce the possibility of vandalism and misuse of facility surfaces. For proper maintenance, sport equipment must be cleaned and laundered if possible after every game. Practice equipment should be cleaned and air-dried after use. Off-seasons should be used to trim or cut grassy areas; improve and repair facilities and install new ones.

The major task of sports facilities management is to create safe and health environments for sporting users (Fiyozat, 2003, Singh, 2006, Zivdar Z &Zivdar B. 2014). Emergency procedures should be reinforced and practiced whenever possible. If there is a need to adopt a specific safety code, then its benefit should be explained and people always reminded of its importance. Facilities and equipment that are well maintained and managed are one of the best public consumer relation tools.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

Research design refers to the plan of action that links the philosophical assumptions to specific methods (Kumar, 1999). Thus, this study used a Cross- Sectional study design to describe the issues under study. The descriptive analyses approach was employed to explain the overall primary data that was collected from the respondents using the structured survey questionnaires.

3.2. Research Methods

This study used both qualitative and quantitative research methods in which the former is used to analyze data in a narrative way whereas the latter was used to analyze the data statistically in a percentage, mean, standard deviation and frequency.

3.3. Study Area

This study was conducted in Oromia Regional State south west shoa zone in some woredas of sport offices; however the study focused only on woliso, wonchi, goro, ilu and bechowedra.



Figure 1. Oromia Regional State Map Source: ([www. free encyclopedia.co](http://www.freeencyclopedia.co))

3.4. Population of the Study

This research was conducted in south west shoa zone in some woredas of sport offices and it was selected purposely because of the higher number of woredas established in the zone. In addition so far there are no scientific studies that have been taken regarding to management practices of sport facilities and equipment's of south west shoa zone. So, researcher motivated to assess management practices of sport facilities and equipment's of the offices in the zone. According to south west shoa zone Sport Office there are 11 woredas. Out of this, five woreda in south west shoazone were used for the study. Since the study was expected to investigate the forementioned topic, it assumed that it would be quite appropriate to get the relevant data directly from the sport experts and also from coaches. Therefore, the sampling unit consists of sport experts and coaches of the five woredas.

Table 1. The total population

No	Woredas	sport administrator	sport experts	sport coach
1	Woliso	1	6	4
2	Wonchi	1	5	5
3	Goro	1	6	3
4	Ilu	1	8	4
5	Becho	1	7	4
6	Dawwo	1	8	3
7	Kerse	1	7	2
8	Sedensoddo	1	9	1
9	Soddodacci	1	8	1
10	Ameyya	1	8	2
11	Tole	1	9	1
Total		11	81	30

Source:-south west shoazonesport offices Administrative Manual year of 2011

3.5. Sampling and Sampling Technique

Both probability and non-probability samplings were used out of which purposive sampling and simple random sampling techniques were followed to select the woredas and sample members. At the first stage, from a total of 11 woredas in south west shoa zone, five woredas were selected in simple random. These were woliso, wonchi, goro, ilu and bechoworeda.

At five sample selected woredas, there are a total of 32 sport experts' and 20 Coaches of the respective offices. At the second-stage, the **size of the sample** was determined. There are several formulas that have been developed for estimating sample sizes. In this study, the sample size (n) was computed by using the Slovin`s (1972) formula:

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

Where n = Sample Size; N = Target population and e = Margin of error desired (0.05).

So that the final sample sizewas:

$$n = \frac{32}{1 + 32(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = 30$$

So, out of these 32 sport experts, 30were considered.

Since the population of the sport expert was divided into five woredas with respective sizes 6, 5, 8, 6, and 7 and the sample of 30 is to be drawn, then the proportional sample was obtained. To assign sample to strata, proportionate stratification approach was employed. With proportionate stratification, the sample size of each stratum is proportionate to the population size of the stratum. Strata sample sizes are determined by the following equation:

$$n_h = (N_h / N) * n$$

Where:

n_h is the sample size for stratum h ,

N_h is the population size for stratum h ,

N is total population size, and

n is total sample size.

Sample Size Proposed for Selected woredas was shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Sample Size Proposed for Selected woredas

No	Woredas	Population size(N_h)	Sample size(n_h)
1	Woliso	6	5
2	Wonchi	5	5
3	Goro	6	6
4	Ilu	8	8
5	Becho	7	6
	Total	N =32	n=30

To select the study participants' simple random sampling technique was employed by a computer program. Regarding accessing the participants, the five woredas were approached for easier gathering of information. Respondents were informed and schedules set together accordingly.

Regarding sampling of coaches, all 20(100%) were considered.

3.6. Data Types and Sources

In the proposed study only primary data was collected. The primary data was used to assess the management practices of sport facilities and equipment's in some south west shoa sport offices. This data was obtained from sport experts and coaches.

3.7. Data Collection Tools

Data collection tools were survey questionnaire, and interview which were used to collect primary data.

3.7.1 Questionnaires

The survey structured close ended questionnaires that comprise 30 items measured on a 5-point Likert scale (where *1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree*).

The questionnaires consisting of five main sub-topics under it: Availability and practices of sport Facilities and equipment's management, caring and maintaining of sport facilities and equipment's, the task of sport administrator in the management of sport facilities and equipment's, and major problem that interfere the management of sport Facilities and equipment's. The questionnaires were developed in English and translated into *Afan Oromo* languages by language experts to obtain information from sport experts' and coaches'. To check for the adequacy of the translation, a formal back translation was made and the translation was adequate. The survey questionnaire is shown in the (*Appendix-A*).

Data collection in this research also includes a short demographic data sheet which requested demographic information about the participants. This enabled the respondents to give structured responses on their opinion on the subject matter hence making the study effective since it was easy to get required information.

3.7.2. Interview

Interviews are a type of survey where questions are delivered in a face-to-face encounter by an interviewer. The interview is like a conversation and has the purpose of obtaining information relevant to a particular research topic (Kumar, 1999). Accordingly, structured interview was designed to supplement and enrich the information that was drawn by the questionnaire.

Thus, five woredas sport Administrators were selected purposively and participated in the interview for in great depth examination of the issues under study. Pertaining to the interview, every effort was made to create a friendly atmosphere of trust and confidence in order the respondents would feel at ease while talking to and discussing with the interviewer. Hence, the interview was followed by probing a set of predetermined questions and taking note, comments which were given by each interviewee after questions, jot down on the note book until the last question comes to an end. Soon after the interview was over, again the whole idea was restated in order to incorporate if there is any missed point. Beside this, Interview was held in English language for ease of communication and clarity of ideas. Finally, the whole idea of the interview was summarized and analyzed from what has been written on the note book during and after the discussion.

3.8. Procedure of Data Collection

For those respondents who have been selected, the final copies of the questionnaires were distributed in face-to-face situation by the researcher. This was done intentionally, if there was a need for additional explanation on how to respond and to get back as many questionnaires as possible.

Before embarking on data collection, approval was obtained from Graduate School of Jimma University. After obtaining the permission the investigators planned and developed the data collection instruments in order to access the necessary data. Before the actual usage of questionnaires for the study, a pilot study was made.

3.9. Pilot Test

A pilot test was conducted prior to the actual administration of the questionnaire to eliminate ambiguity in the items. The pilot sample consisted of 10 respondents. Respondents who took part in the pilot test were excluded from the final sample to avoid the testing effect which could impact on internal validity (Sekaran, 1992).

After the data were collected, the constructs were assessed for reliability using Cronbach's Alpha.

Table 3: Reliability Statistics

S.N	Variables	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
1	Availability and practices of sport Facilities and equipment's management	10	0.988
2	Caring and maintaining of sport facilities and equipment's	10	0.994
3	The task of sport administrator in the management of sport facilities and equipment's	7	0.973
4	Major problem that interfere the management of sport Facilities and equipment's	3	0.985

As it was indicated in the above Table it ranged from a low of 0.973 for task of sport administrative to a high of 0.994 for Caring and maintaining of sport facilities. Hence, the constructs can be deemed to be reliable as they have Cronbach's Alpha above the rule-of-thumb of 0.60.

3.10. Data Processing and Analysis Techniques

3.10.1. Quantitative Data Analysis Procedures

Quantitative data were analyzed and coded according to research objectives. Once data collection is complete, then the next task is to decide how to code each question so that it can easily be seen which values should be inputted into SPSS. This is necessary because numerical values are needed representing answers to questions on a questionnaire or other

data collection sheet for SPSS to analyze the data. The statistical package used to analyze the data was SPSS version 21.0 in addition to the tools of analysis used were frequencies, percentage, mean score and Independent Sample t Test. Frequencies and percentages were used to summarize categorical data. The Independent -Sample t Test was used to test the significance of the difference in responses between responding groups. An alpha value of .05 was used for t-test statistical analyses. The results of the analysis were presented using tables.

3.10.2. Qualitative Data Analysis Procedure

After transcription, data is organized into sections so that it can be easily retrieved. Each of the interviews was given a pseudonym. In this study, adjustment began when the researcher continuously listened to the interviews recorded digitally, transcribed and then listened to the interviews again, reading and re-reading when doing coding and categorizing and later analyzing the excerpts of the interviews for confirmation of coding, categorizing and later when doing themes to come up with a thematic framework. In this research, transcribed interviews were analyzed inductively. After completing each interview, codes and themes related to the research were developed. A coding scheme known as open coding system was developed based on patterns emerging from the interviews. Later, these codes were listed in a separate document chronologically. Next, codes were tabulated for frequency of appearance and listed accordingly. Finally, themes among codes were identified based on the categories of codes listed, as well as the frequency of each code in the notes.

3.11. Ethical Consideration

Ethical approval for this study was obtained from Graduate School of Jimma University. Written informed consent was obtained from all the participants. Anonymity and confidentiality were assured. The purpose of the study was explained to the respondents by the trained interviewers and the fact that their participation was voluntary. Informed consent sheets were read and signed by the respondents before the commencement of the interviews. To ensure confidentiality of information supplied, the questionnaires were made anonymous. For reasons of confidentiality, each interviewee was identified using pseudonyms

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULT AND DISCUSION

4.1. Introduction

This study assessed The Management Practice of Foot Ball and Athletics Sport Facilities and Equipment's: In Some of South West Shoa Zone Sport Offices. It involved two types of data, quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data were analyzed and interpreted by using statistical tools such as frequency, percentages, mean, standard deviation, and the t-test. In order to compare responses between the coaches and sport experts group on each item, Independent-samples tests t-test was used. The qualitative data were filtered, coded, categorized, summarized, and presented by using examples form participants' narrations. Quotes that are poignant and/or most representative of the research findings were selected. Each respondent was identified using pseudonyms for reasons of confidentiality. Since the design is a mixed approach a combination of statistical and descriptive (qualitative) report forms were rendered.

The study included a sample of 30 sport experts and 20 coaches of five selected woredas were participated in the questionnaires. Apart from these, semi-structured interview was also made with administrators of the sampled woredas.

4.2. Profile of the Respondents

This section provides the response rates and a brief description of the respondents to surveys participated in the questionnaires in terms of sex, age, educational level, marital status in the woredas. Of the total of 30 sport experts who were selected as the sample were successfully completed the questionnaires, yielding a response rate of 100%. On the other hand, all coaches successfully completed the questionnaires.

Table 4: Background information of the response

	Categories	Position			
		Coach		Experts	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Sex	Male	16	80	22	73.3
	Female	4	20	8	26.7
Age	16-29 years	8	40	6	28
	30-45 years	11	55	32	64
	46-65 years	1	5	4	8
Level of education	High School (9-12)	1	5	1	2
	TVET	7	35	12	24
	Diploma	6	30	20	40
	First Degree	5	25	16	32
	Post graduate	1	5	1	2
Marital status	Single	14	70	19	63.3
	Married	6	30	11	36.7

Source: Survey (2019)

The data indicated that the majority of respondents 16(80%) were male coach whereas only 4 (20%) were female. This data indicates the number of female coach in some of south west shoa zone sport offices were few.

With respect to age majority of the respondents 11(55%) were 30-45 years of old, whereas, minority of coach respondents were found between 46- 65 years of old. This implies that respondents are most common with the youth and middle age category.

With respect to academic qualification most of coach respondents 7(35%) were TVET. Whereas, 1(5%) were Diploma holder within their qualification, the rest 1(5%) were post graduate holder.

Also as clearly indicated in table 2, 22(73.3%) of the experts were males while 8(26.7%) were females experts. With respect to academic qualification, experts 20(40%) were diploma holders, 16(32%) were first degree holders. From the result, we can conclude that

majority of the clients were attended different educational levels. From this information it's evident that the clients can write and know different types of sport facilities and equipment's. Moreover, this qualification may support the respondents to have adequate knowledge and skill to effectively manage their sport facilities and equipment's.

With respect to marital status, Table 1 shows that the vast majority of coaches, 14 (70%) single. Conversely, Majority of the experts were single.

4.2. Availability and practices of sport Facilities and equipment management

The availability and practices of sport facilities and equipment management for the activity equipment management were asked positively using likert scale through which respondent shown their level of agreement. The respondent were asked to indicated their level of agreement on the following measurements scale such as 1=Strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4= Agree, and 5= strongly agree. Their responses organized in the following manner.

Table 5: Availability and practices of sport Facilities and equipment management

No.	Items	Position		SD	D	N	A	SA
1	Sport facilities are available in the offices	Experts	No.	3	5	1	5	6
			%	6	10	2	10	12
		Coach	No.	3	4	1	11	11
			%	6	8	2	22	22
2	Standardized training place stadium is available	Experts	No.	3	7	4	6	3
			%	6	14	8	12	6
		Coach	No.	3	9	6	12	3
			%	6	18	12	24	6
3	Recreational center is available	Experts	No.	5	4	0	7	4
			%	10	8	0	14	8
		Coach	No.	4	4	2	12	8
			%	8	8	4	24	16
4	Sport wear including shoes are standardized and available in sufficient quantity	Experts	No.	9	4	1	4	2
			%	18	8	2	8	4
		Coach	No.	8	10	2	6	4
			%	16	20	4	12	8
5	sport equipments are	Experts	No.	5	3	1	6	5

	available in the offices		%	10	6	2	12	10
		Coach	No.	4	3	2	13	8
			%	8	6	4	26	16
6	Sport facilities and equipments are functional	Experts	No.	10	4	1	3	2
			%	20	8	2	6	4
		Coach	No.	10	9	1	5	5
			%	20	18	2	10	10
7	Enough storage room to store all available sports equipment	Experts	No.	9	5	1	3	2
			%	18	10	2	6	4
		Coach	No.	10	9	2	5	4
			%	20	18	4	10	8
8	Replace or repair damaged facilities and equipment	Experts	No.	9	4	1	4	2
			%	18	8	2	8	4
		Coach	No.	8	9	2	6	5
			%	16	18	4	12	10
9	Incidents due to improper sport facilities and equipment's	Experts	No.	5	3	7	5	5
			%	10	6	14	10	10
		Coach	No.	4	4	12	10	4
			%	8	8	24	20	8
10	Proper record of all available sport facilities and equipment's.	Experts	No.	9	4	1	4	2
			%	18	8	2	8	4
		Coach	No.	9	8	2	6	5
			%	18	16	4	12	10

As it indicated in table 4.2 above for, sport facilities are available in the offices, majority of the experts' 6(12%) were strongly agreed, 11(22%) of the experts were agreed. With regard to "standardized training place stadium is available, 7(14%) the experts responded disagree, 12(24%) of the coach responded agreed on the statement. Concerning to recreational center is available, majority of the experts' 7(14%) were responded strongly agreed, 10(20%) of the coach responded disagreed.

As seen in above table 4.2 for sport wear including shoes are standardized and available in sufficient quantity, majority of the experts' 9(18%) were strongly disagreed, 10(20%) of the coach responded disagreed. Similarly, for sport equipment are available in the offices, majority of the experts', 6(12%) were agreed, 13(26%) of coach responded agreed.

With regard to sport facilities and equipment's are functional majority of the experts, 10(20%), were strongly disagreed, 10 (20%) of the coach responded strongly disagreed. Furthermore for Incidents due to improper sport facilities and equipment's, 7 (14%) of experts responded undecided and 12(24%) of coach's were agreed.

This implies that the sport facilities and equipment's available, and the greater portion of the sport facilities and equipment in the study area are non-functional due to poor management and maintenance by the sport administrators and no repair and replace the damaged equipment's as well as, there is no enough storage room,

4.3. Maintaining of sport facilities and equipment's

The Caring and maintaining of sport facilities and equipment's for the activity equipment management were asked positively using likert scale through which respondent shown their level of agreement. The respondent were asked to indicated their level of agreement on the following measurements scale such as 1=strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4= Agree, and 5= strongly agree. Their responses organized in the following manner.

Table 6: maintaining of sport facilities and equipment's

No	Items			SD	D	UN	A	SA
1	Regular supervision of facilities	Experts	No.	11	4	4	2	9
			%	22	8	8	4	18
		Coach	No.	11	10	5	5	9
			%	22.	20	10	10	18
2	Placements of written rules, regulations and safeguard to prevent the misuse of the facilities	Experts	No.	8	5	1	4	2
			%	16	10	2	8	4
		Coach	No.	6	12	1	6	5
			%	12	24	2	12	10
3	Authorized committees to use the facilities	Experts	No.	8	5	1	4	2
			%	16	10	2	8	4
		Coach	No.	6	12	2	6	4
			%	12	24	4	12	8
4	Use of well-planned schedule	Experts	No.	8	4	2	4	2
			%	16	8.0%	4	8	4
		Coach	No.	8	8	2	6	6
			%	16	16	4	12	12

5	Numbering of the equipment's for easy care and maintenances	Experts	No.	5	4	1	6	4
			%	10	8	2	12	8
		Coach	No.	4	5	2	11	8
			%	8	10	4	22	16
6	Making of inventory	Experts	No.	8	5	1	4	2
			%	16	10	2	8	4
		Coach	No.	6	12	2	5	5
			%	12	24	4	10	10
7	Repair of the damaged equipment's facilities	Experts	No.	9	5		3	3
			%	18	10		6	6
		Coach	No.	10	9		5	6
			%	20	18		10	12
8	Regular checkup of the equipment after used	Experts	No.	8	5	1	4	2
			%	16	10	2	8	4
		Coach	No.	7	11	0	7	5
			%	14	22	0	14	10
9	Storage of equipment's after use	Experts	No.	8	4	1	4	3
			%	16	8	2	8	6
		Coach	No.	6	8	2	8	6
			%	12	16	4	16	12
10	Cleaning and laundering after game	Experts	No.	8	4	2	5	1
			%	16	8	4	10	2
		Coach	No.	8	8	2	6	6
			%	16	16	4	12	12

As it indicated in table 4.3 above for, regular supervision of facilities, majority of the experts' 11(22%), were strongly disagreed, 11(22%) of the experts were strong disagreed. With regard to "Placements of written rules, regulations and safeguard to prevent the misuse of the facilities, 8 (16%) the experts responded disagree, 12(24%) of the coach responded agreed on the statement. Concerning to authorized committees to use the facilities, majority of the experts' 8 (16%) were responded strongly disagreed, 10(20%) of the coach responded disagreed.

As seen in above table 4.3 for "use of well-planned schedule", majority of the experts' 8(16%) were strongly disagreed,8(16%) of the coach responded disagreed. Similarly, for

numbering of the equipment's for easy care and maintenances, majority of the experts', 6(12%) were agreed, 11(22%) of coach responded agreed.

With regard to “making of inventory”, majority of the experts, 8(16%), were strongly disagreed, 12(24%) of the coach responded disagreed. Furthermore for repair of the damaged equipment's facilities, 9(18%) of experts responded undecided and 12(24%) of coach's were agreed. this implies that in order to maintaining of sport facilities and equipment's Use of well-planned schedule to determine the times of use of facilities, Employment of policy for use, acquisition and maintenance of the facilities, Placement of written rules, regulations and safeguard to prevent the misuse of the sport facilities.

4.4. Major problem that interfere the management of sport Facilities and equipment's

The Major problem that interfere the management of sport Facilities and equipment's for the activity equipment management were asked positively using likert scale through which respondent shown their level of agreement. The respondent were asked to indicated their level of agreement on the following measurements scale such as 1=Strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4= Agree, and 5= strongly agree. Their responses organized in the following manner.

Table 7: major problem that interfere the management of sport Facilities and equipment

No	Items		SD	D	UN	A	SA	
1	Reduces the quality of sport practices	Experts	No.	6	3	0	6	5
			%	12	6	0	12	10
		Coach	No.	4	5	0	13	8
			%	8	10	0	26	16
2	Destruction of the sport facilities and equipment	Experts	No.	3	4	1	6	6
			%	6	8	2	12	12
		Coach	No.	4	1	0	15	10
			%	8	2	0	30	20
3	Making sport practices impossible	Experts	No.	2	6	0	6	6
			%	4	12	0	12	12
		Coach	No.	3	2	0	15	10
			%	6	4	0	30	20

As seen in above table 4.3 for “reduces the quality of sport practices”, majority of the experts’ 6(12%) were strongly disagreed,13(26%) of the coach responded disagreed. Similarly, for “destruction of the sport facilities and equipment”, majority of the experts’, 6(12%) were agreed, 15(30%) of coach responded agreed. With regard to “Making sport practices impossible”, majority of the experts, 6(12%), were strongly disagreed, and agreed 15(30%) of the coach responded disagreed. More over The most problems facing with Sport Facilities and equipment’s Regard with the Management is that, most Sport offices make their management practices with traditional basis. Administrator has no sport knowledge that enables them to manage their sport facilities and equipment properly and with 'low level of educational basis. This implies that, the overall performance of sport facilities and equipment’s of South west shoa zone sport offices in management area to be weak.

4.5. The task of sport administrators in the managements of sport facilities and equipment

The task of sport administrators in the managements of sport facilities and equipment for the activity equipment management were asked positively using likert scale through which respondent shown their level of agreement. The respondent were asked to indicated their level of agreement on the following measurements scale such as 1=Strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4= Agree, and 5= strongly agree. Their responses organized in the following manner.

Table 8: The task of sport administrators in the managements of sport facilities and equipment

No	Items			SD	D	UN	A	SA
1	Planning	Experts	No.	5	5	0	6	4
			%	10	10	0	12	8
		Coach	No.	4	7	1	10	8
			%	8	14	2	20	16
2	Procurement	Experts	No.	6	4	0	5	5
			%	12	8	0	10	10
		Coach	No.	5	5	2	10	8
			%	10	10	4	20	16
3	Policy making	Experts	No.	3	5	0	7	5
			%	6	10	0	14	10
		Coach	No.	4	2	0	14	10
			%	8	4	0	28	20
4	Record keeping	Experts	No.	3	5	0	6	7
			%	6	10	0	12	14
		Coach	No.	4	2	0	14	10
			%	8	4	0	28	20
5	Scheduling orientation	Experts	No.	6	4	0	5	5
			%	12	8	0	10	10
		Coach	No.	4	6	0	11	9
			%	8	12	0	22	18
6	Evaluation	Experts	No.	8	6	0	4	2
			%	16	12	0	8	4
		Coach	No.	8	10	2	5	5
			%	16	20	4	10	10
7	Maintenance	Experts	No.	6	5	1	4	4
			%	12	10	2	8	8
		Coach	No.	5	7	2	8	8
			%	10	14	4	16	16

As it indicated in table 4.3 above for, Planning, majority of the experts' 6(12%), were agreed, 10 (20%) of the experts were agreed. With regard to "Procurement, 6(12%) the experts responded strongly disagree, 10(20%) of the coach responded agreed on the statement. Concerning to Policy making, majority of the experts' 7 (14%) were responded agreed, 14(28%) of the coach responded agreed.

As seen in above table 4.3 for “Record keeping”, majority of the experts’ 7(14%) were strongly agreed,8(16%) of the coach responded disagreed. Similarly, for scheduling orientation, majority of the experts’, 6(12%) were agreed, 11(22%) of coach responded agreed. With regard to “Evaluation”, majority of the experts, 8(16%), were strongly disagreed, 12(24%) of the coach responded disagreed. Furthermore for “Maintenance”, 9(18%) of experts responded undecided and 12(24%) of coach’s were agreed. Lastly the some task, which would help the sport administrator in order to manage properly the sport facilities and equipment in the study areas are planning, procurement, policy making, and record keeping, scheduling orientation, maintenance and evaluation. This implies that, good management and supervision of sport facilities and equipment in the study area can

4.6. Independent sample T-test

In order to determine the difference in a availability and practices of sport facilities and equipment management among position (Experts and Coach), an independent- sample t-test was conducted to compare whether there is a statistical significant difference among position of the respondents.

Table 9: Independent sample T-test on availability and practices of sport facilities and equipment management

No.	Item	Position	Mean	Std.	T	Df	Sig.
1	Sport facilities are available in the offices	Coach	2.2000	1.50787	-.684	48	.497
		Experts	2.5000	1.52564			
2	Standardized training place stadium is available	Coach	2.3500	1.46089	-.918	48	.363
		Experts	2.7333	1.43679			
3	Recreational center is available	Coach	2.3500	1.46089	-.779	48	.440
		Experts	2.6667	1.37297			
4	Sport wear including shoes are standardized and available in sufficient quantity	Coach	2.4000	1.46539	-.917	48	.364
		Experts	2.8000	1.54026			
5	Sport equipment’s are	Coach	3.0000	1.55597	-1.101	48	.276

	available in the offices	Experts	3.4667	1.40770			
6	Sport facilities and equipments are functional	Coach	2.3500	1.46089	-.845	48	.402
		Experts	2.7000	1.41787			
7	Enough storage room to store all available sports equipment	Coach	2.3000	1.55935	-.659	48	.513
		Experts	2.6000	1.58875			
8	Replace or repair damaged facilities and equipment	Coach	2.3500	1.46089	-.900	48	.372
		Experts	2.7333	1.48401			
9	Incidents due to improper sport facilities and equipments	Coach	2.5000	1.57280	-1.139	48	.260
		Experts	3.0000	1.48556			
10	Proper record of all available sport facilities and equipment's	Coach	2.3500	1.38697	-1.052	48	.298
		Experts	2.8000	1.54026			

As indicated in Table 4.6 above, there is no significant difference in experts and coach on the item sport facilities are available in the offices. Experts (M=2.2000, SD=1.5078) and Coach (M= 2.5000, SD= 1.5256); $t=-.684$, $p=0.497$ (two-tailed). The mean difference in experts and coach regarding sport facilities are available in the offices, which is large. This shows that there is no a different regarding sport facilities are available in the offices.

In table 4.6 item 2 shows that there is no significant difference in experts and coach on the item Standardized training place stadium is available. Experts (M=2.350, SD=1.4608) and Coach (M= 2.7333, SD= 1.4367); $t=-.918$, $p=0.363$ (two-tailed). The mean difference in experts and coach regarding standardized training place stadium is available, which is large. This shows that there is a no different regarding standardized training place stadium is available.

In table 4.6 item 3 shows that the perceptions of coach and experts regarding the recreational center is available. Accordingly the mean value of both the experts (M=2.3500,

SD=1.4608), and coach (M=2.666, SD=1.3729). The mean difference in experts and coach regarding standardized training place stadium is available, which is large. This shows that there is a no different regarding standardized training place stadium is available, $t(48) = -.779$, $p > 0.05$.

In general table 4.6 show that all the items not significant difference in experts and coach on availability and practices of sport facilities and equipment management (P-value > 0.05). This shows that there is similarity on the response of experts and coach respondents regarding availability and practices of sport facilities and equipment management items.

In order to determine the difference in caring and maintaining of sport facilities and equipment among position (Experts and Coach), an independent- sample t-test was conducted to compare whether there is a statistical significant difference among position of the respondents.

Table 10: independent sample test on caring and maintaining of sport facilities and equipment

No	Items	position	Mean	Std.	t	Df	Sig.
1	Regular supervision of facilities	Coach	3.3000	1.52523	-.344	48	.262
		Experts	3.7667	1.35655			
2	Placements of written rules, regulations and safeguard to prevent the misuse of the facilities	Coach	3.1500	1.56525	-.568	48	.243
		Experts	3.5000	1.52564			
3	Authorized committees to use the facilities	Coach	3.0500	1.57196	-.709	48	.270
		Experts	3.5333	1.38298			
4	Use of well planned schedule	Coach	2.3000	1.49032	-.347	48	.824
		Experts	2.6000	1.42877			
5	Numbering of the equipments for easy care and maintenances	Coach	3.1500	1.59852	-1.101	48	.216
		Experts	3.6000	1.35443			
6	Making of inventory	Coach	2.1500	1.46089	-.835	48	.412

		Experts	2.5333	1.52527			
7	Repair of the damaged equipment's facilities	Coach	2.2000	1.43637	-.349	48	.512
		Experts	2.4667	1.45586			
8	Regular checkup of the equipment after used	Coach	2.3000	1.49032	-.907	48	.532
		Experts	2.7000	1.48904			
9	Storage of equipment's after use	Coach	3.2000	1.60918	-1.156	48	.342
		Experts	3.6667	1.42232			
10	Cleaning and laundering after game	Coach	2.3000	1.49032	-1.052	48	.321
		Experts	2.6667	1.51620			

As indicated in Table 4.7 above, there is no significant difference in experts and coach on the item regular supervision of facilities. Experts ($M=3.300$, $SD=1.525$) and Coach ($M=3.766$, $SD=1.3565$); $t=-.344$, $p=0.262$ (two-tailed). The mean difference in experts and coach regarding regular supervision of facilities, this shows that there is no a different regarding regular supervision of facilities between position.

In table 4.7 item 2 shows that there is no significant difference in experts and coach on the item placements of written rules, regulations and safeguard to prevent the misuse of the facilities. Experts ($M=3.1500$, $SD=1.565$) and Coach ($M=3.500$, $SD=1.5256$); $t=-.918$, $p=0.463$ (two-tailed). The mean difference in experts and coach regarding Placements of written rules, regulations and safeguard to prevent the misuse of the facilities, this shows that there is a no different on the response of experts and coach.

In table 4.7 item 3 shows that the perceptions of coach and experts regarding authorized committees to use the facilities. Accordingly the mean value of both the experts ($M=3.0500$, $SD=1.5719$), and coach ($M=23.533$, $SD=1.382$). The mean difference in experts and coach regarding authorized committees to use the facilities, this shows that there is a no different regarding authorized committees to use the facilities between respondents, $t(48)=-.779$, $p>0.05$.

In general 4.7 show that all the items not statistically significant difference in experts and coach on caring and maintaining of sport facilities and equipment ($P\text{-value} > 0.05$). This

shows that there is similarity on the response of experts and coach respondents regarding caring and maintaining of sport facilities and equipment.

In order to determine the difference in major problem that interfere the management of sport Facilities and equipment among position (Experts and Coach), an independent-sample t-test was conducted to compare whether there is a statistical significant difference among position of the respondents.

Table 11: Independent sample test on major problem that interfere the management of sport Facilities and equipment

No.		position	Mean	Std.	T	Df	Sig.
1	Reduces the quality of sport practices	Coach	3.0500	1.66938	-1.104	48	.275
		Experts	3.5333	1.40770			
2	Destruction of the sport facilities and equipment	Coach	3.4000	1.50088	-1.166	48	.249
		Experts	3.8667	1.30604			
3	Making sport practices impossible	Coach	3.4000	1.46539	-1.298	48	.001
		Experts	3.9000	1.24152			

As indicated in Table 4.8 above, there is no significant difference in experts and coach on the item reduces the quality of sport practices. Coach (M=3.05, SD=1.669) and Experts (M= 3.533, SD= 1.1.407); $t=-1.104$, $p=0.275$ (two-tailed). The mean difference in experts and coach regarding reduces the quality of sport practices, this shows that there is no a different regarding regular reduces the quality of sport practices between position.

In table 4.8 item 2 shows that there is no significant difference in experts and coach on the item Destruction of the sport facilities and equipment, Coach (M=3.400, SD=1.500) and Coach (M= 3.900, SD= 1.306); $t=-1.166$, $p=0.249$ (two-tailed). The mean difference in experts and coach regarding destruction of the sport facilities and equipment, this shows that there is a no different on the response of experts and coach.

In table 4.8 item 3 shows that there is a significant difference in experts and coach on the item making sport practices impossible, experts (M=3.400, SD=1.465), and coach (M=3.900, SD=1.241). The mean difference in experts and coach regarding making sport

practices impossible, this shows that there is a different regarding making sport practices impossible between respondents, $t(48) = -1.298$, $p < 0.05$.

In general 4.8 show that all the items not statistically significant difference in experts and coach on major problem that interfere the management of sport Facilities and equipment ($P\text{-value} > 0.05$), except item 3. This shows that there is similarity on the response of experts and coach respondents' quality and facility of sport practices, but there is a difference on impossibility of making sport practices.

In order to determine the difference in task of sport administrators in the managements of sport facilities and equipment among position (Experts and Coach), an independent-sample t-test was conducted to compare whether there is a statistical significant difference among position of the respondents.

Table 12: Independent sample test on task of sport administrators in the managements of sport facilities and equipment

No.		Position	Mean	Std.	T	Df	Sig.
1	Planning	Coach	3.0000	1.62221	-.835	48	.408
		Experts	3.3667	1.44993			
2	Procurement	Coach	2.9500	1.66938	-.929	48	.358
		Experts	3.3667	1.47352			
3	Policy making	Coach	3.1500	1.53125	-1.095	48	.029*
		Experts	3.8000	1.34933			
4	Record keeping	Coach	3.3500	1.53125	-1.095	48	.279
		Experts	3.8000	1.34933			
5	Scheduling orientation	Coach	2.9500	1.66938	-1.234	48	.223
		Experts	3.5000	1.45626			
6	Evaluation	Coach	2.3000	1.45458	-.788	48	.435
		Experts	2.6333	1.47352			
7	Maintenance	Coach	2.7500	1.58529	-1.091	48	.281
		Experts	3.2333	1.50134			

As indicated in Table 4.9 above, there is no significant difference in experts and coach on the item planning, Experts ($M=3.00$, $SD=1.622$) and Coach ($M= 3.3667$, $SD= 1.449$); $t=-$

0.835, $p=0.408$ (two-tailed). This shows that there is no a different regarding regular planning between position (experts and coach).

In table 4.9 item 2 shows that there is no significant difference in experts and coach on the item Procurement, Coach ($M=2.950$, $SD=1.669$), and experts ($M=3.366$, $SD=1.473$). This shows that there is a statistical significant different regarding procurement between respondents, $t(48)= -1.298$, $p<0.05$.

In table 4.9 item 3 shows that there is a significant difference in experts and coach on the item Policy making, Coach ($M=3.150$, $SD=1.531$) and Coach ($M= 3.800$, $SD= 1.349$); $t=-1.095$, $p\text{-value}=0.029$ (two-tailed). This shows that there is a significant difference on the response of experts and coach policy making. In general table 4.9 show that all the items are not statistically significant difference in experts and coach on task of sport administrators in the managements of sport facilities and equipment ($P\text{-value} > 0.05$), except item 3. This shows that there is similarity on the response of experts and coach respondents', but there is a difference on policy making.

4.7: Interview Results

Finally, in order to complement the information obtained from sport administrators of the offices. Interviews also made with the assessments practices of sport facilities and equipments of south west shoa zone sport offices regarding with the management aspects. Accordingly, their response to there is no regular follow up measures weather Sport Facilities And Equipments keep proper records or not. In addition, the interview results shown that, the most problems facing with Sport Facilities and Equipment's Regard with the Management is that, most Sport offices make their management practices with traditional basis. Administrator has no sport knowledge that enables them to manage their sport facilities and equipment properly and with 'low level of educational basis. This implies that, the overall performance of sport facilities and equipments of South west shoa zone sport offices in management area to be weak. Lastly the interview results show that, some task, which would help the sport administrator in order to manage properly the sport facilities and equipment in the study areas are planning, procurement, policy making, and record keeping, scheduling orientation, maintenance and evaluation. This implies that, good management and supervision of sport facilities and equipment in the study area can.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION

This study embarked on to assess the management practices, of sport facilities and equipment's in some of south west shoa zone sport offices. Subsidiary objectives of the study were to assess the Availability and practices of sport Facilities and equipment management, Caring and maintaining of sport facilities and equipment's, The task of sport administrator in the management of sport facilities and equipment's and Major problem that interfere the management of sport Facilities and equipment's.

In order to achieve these objectives, descriptive survey research method was employed. The data relevant to the study were gathered through questionnaires from 30 sport experts and 20 coaches of five woredas. Additionally, 5 sport administrators of five woredas were also interviewed. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive statements and various statistical methods such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and the t-test. This chapter summarizes the results of the study and explains any conclusions that have resulted from the statistical analysis of the data. Recommendations obtained from the study were also included here.

5.1. Summary

Based on the analyzed data, the salient findings of this study can be recapitulated as follows:

Sport is activities done for enjoyment during leisure hours and they involve competition. Sport facilities therefore connote permanent structures built for the sporting activities such as Athletic track, stadia, soccer pitches, basketball court, lawn tennis courts, squash court, gymnasium, among others (Ogundairo 2010). Sport equipment on the other hand refers to those disposable items used in sports such as horizontal bars, weight-lifting materials, basketball posts, hockey post among others (Ogundairo ,2010).With regard to sport facilities and equipment's are functional majority of the experts, 10(20%), were strongly disagreed, 10 (20%) of the coach responded strongly disagreed. Furthermore for Incidents due to improper sport facilities and equipment's, 7 (14%) of experts responded undecided and 12(24%) of coach's were agreed.

The sport facilities and equipment's available, and the greater portion of the sport facilities and equipment in the study area are non-functional due to poor management and maintenance by the sport administrators and no repair and replace the damaged equipment's as well as, there is no enough storage room, The presence of sport facilities and equipment is to improve the quality of sport practices at all levels.

The study also examines various ways of maintaining of sport facilities and equipment in sport offices in the study area to include regular supervision of facilities do detect areas that need servicing and repairs, employment of maintenance personnel who are trained and qualified in the area of facilities to take charge of sport facilities maintenance, policy for use, acquisition and maintenance of the facilities be employed, placements of written rules, regulations and safeguards to prevent the misuse of the facilities, and employment of the store keepers and others.

It is also discovered that sport administrators make use of planning, procurement, policy making, record keeping, maintenance and evaluation as a task for the management of sport facilities and equipment in the study area.The study also reviews that the problem of poor management of sport facilities and equipment in sport offices in the study area lead to the hampering of sport practices in the study area, reduces the quality of physical performances, destroys facilities and equipment, reduce intramural sports as well as making sports practices in offices impossible.

As from the finding the most problems facing with Sport Facilities and equipment's Regard with the Management were "reduces the quality of sport practices", majority of the experts' 6(12%) were strongly disagreed,13(26%) of the coach responded disagreed. Similarly, for "destruction of the sport facilities and equipment", majority of the experts', 6(12%) were agreed, 15(30%) of coach responded agreed. With regard to "Making sport practices impossible", majority of the experts, 6(12%), were strongly disagreed, and agreed 15(30%) of the coach responded disagreed. This show that most Sport offices make their management practices with traditional basis. Administrator has no sport knowledge that enables them to manage their sport facilities and equipment properly and with 'low level of educational basis. This implies that, the overall performance of sport facilities and equipment's of South west shoa zone sport offices in management area to be weak.

Finally the result show that lack of use of well planned, placements of written rules and regulations and safe guard to prevents the misuse of facilities and equipment's enough storage of room, and lack of making inventory were the major facing problem of managing sport facilities and equipment's.

5.2. Conclusion

Based on the summary of the major findings of the present study, the following conclusions have been drawn

The various ways of maintaining of sport facilities in the study area include regular supervision of facilities to detect areas that need servicing and repairs, employment of maintenance personnel who are trained and qualified in the area of facilities to take charge of sport facilities maintenance, policy for use, acquisition and maintenance of the facilities to be employed, placement of written rules, regulations and safeguard to prevent the misuse of the facilities, use of well-planned schedule to determine the times of use of facilities.

The task of sport administrator in the study area use planning, procurement, policy making, record keeping, scheduling orientation, maintenance and evaluation as a task for sport facilities and equipment management in the study area. The major problems facing the management of sport facilities and equipment in the study area include reduction of the quality of sport practices, destruction of facilities and equipment as well as making sport practices in sport offices impossible.

It is however generally concluded that the lackness of use of well planned, placements of written rules and regulations and safe guard to prevents the misuse of facilities and equipment's enough storage of room, and lack of making inventory were the major facing problem of managing sport facilities and equipment's.

5.3. Recommendation

Having interacted with the sport experts and sport administrators in various sport offices in the study area, the researcher makes some recommendations to improve the quality of sport facilities and equipment management in sport offices in the local government as follows:

Sport facilities and equipment available in the study area should be properly managed and maintained in order to ensure their long life and Equipment should be store, repaired and maintained in accordance with manufactures recommendations.

Sport administrators should provide recreation center among the sport facilities and equipment in their various sport offices in order to improve the standard of sport activities. Sport administrators should be established A management committee in the offices to manage sport facilities and equipment's properly. As well as,Plans should be made for storage of all equipment's when not in use so that all items are protected from determination, theft and authorized use.

For proper maintenance, sport equipment must be cleaned and laundered if possible after every game. There must be a definite policy regarding the care of sports equipment and players must be instructed in the care of equipment. Practice equipment should be cleaned and air-dried after use.

So, from the management of sport experts' side, high commitment as a principal stakeholder and sense of ownership is needed. From the sport administrator side, continuous sport facilities and equipment's follow up is necessary.

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APPENDIX A

JIMMA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Dear Respondents!

This questionnaire is designed to collect data for the study aimed to the management practices of football and athletics sport facilities and equipment's the case of south west shoa in some selected woredas. The data collected using this questionnaire is to be used only for academic purpose and all information gathered from the respondents will be helpful to get pertinent findings and to forward timely and sound recommendation. Your responses are confidential and are not used for any other purpose rather than this study. Therefore, in order to obtain relevant and reliable information that would contribute to the success of this study, I kindly request your cooperation to answer all the questions frankly as you fell.

Therefore, your genuine, honest and prompt response is a valuable input for the quality and successful completion of the research paper.

I agree to participate I don't agree to participate

I thank you in advance for your cooperation.

General Direction

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

Note for Missing Values use; 0= Not Applicable ("NAP"), 8, 98= Don't Know ("DK"), 9, 99 = No Answer ("NA"), 13= REFUSED

IDENTIFICATION

Respondent Id: 8888888888

Name of the office _____ (Use code below)

1 South west shoa sport offices
Please indicate your position in the offices

- 1. Coach
- 2. experts
- 3. administrators

Section-1: Respondents Profile

First, I would like to ask some questions about you. If you do not wish to answer a particular question, please feel free to say.

No	Items	Coding Column
1	What is your gender?	1 Male 2 Female
2	Age	16-29 years 30-45 years 46-65 years
3	What is your level of education?	1 Basic Education 2 Elementary (1-6) 3 Junior (7-8) 4 High School (9-12) 5 TVET 6 Diploma 7 First Degree 8 Post Graduate
4	. What is your marital status?	1) Married 2) Single 3) Widowed 4) Divorced

Section-2: Availability and practices of sport Facilities and equipments management.

Please rate the level of your agreement in a 5-point scale *1 (Strongly Disagree), 2 (Disagree), 3 (Neutral) 4 (Agree) and 5 (Strongly Agree).*

Use check mark (☑)

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Sport facilities are available in the offices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Standardized training place stadium is available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Recreational center is available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Sport wear including shoes are standardized and available in sufficient quantity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	sport equipments are available in the offices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Sport facilities and equipments are functional	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Enough storage room to store all available sports equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	replace or repair damaged facilities and equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	incidents due to improper sport facilities and equipments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Proper record of all available sport facilities and equipments.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section-3: caring and maintaining of sport facilities and equipments

No		Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Undecided (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly Agree (5)
1	Regular supervision of facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Placements of written rules, regulations and safeguard to prevent the misuse of the facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Authorized committees to use the facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Use of well planned schedule	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5	Numbering of the equipments for easy care and maintenances	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Making of inventory	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Repair of the damaged equipments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Regular check up of the equipments after used	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Storage of equipments after use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Cleaning and laundering after game	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section-4: major problem that interfere the management of sport

Facilities and equipments

No		Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Undecided (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly Agree (5)
1	Reduces the quality of sport practices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	destructionof the sport facilities and equipments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	making sport practices impossible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section-5: the task of sport administrators in the managements of sport facilities and equipment's

No		Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Undecided (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly Agree (5)
1	Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Procurement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Policy making	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Record keeping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Scheduling orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THANK YOU

Appendix-B:

Afan Oromo Version of Questionnaire

UNIVARSIIITII JIMMAATTI

KOLLEEJII SAA YINSII UUMMAMAA

MUMEE SAA YINSII ISPOORTII

Kabajamoo Deebistoota Gaafannoo Kanaa:

Gaafannoonkunkanqophaa'edhimma raga qorannomataduree "to assess management practices of sport facilities and equipments the case of south west shoa in some selected woredas. jedhuirrattieebbabaruummaa M.Sc 'Sport Management' dhaandeemsiisuufgaafannoodeeffannoofunaanuufqophaa'eedha.

Ragaankundhimmaqorannookanaatiinalaqaamabirootiifdabarfameekanhinkennamne fi waanbirootiifkanhinoollata'a.

Ragaanisinirraafunaannamukunfiixaanba'iinsa qorannookanaatiifbaay'eebarbaachisaawaan ta'eef, raga dhugaa fi qulqulluuta'eakkaatumagaaffannooisiniifdhiyaateenakkadeebistanqorataankabajawaliinisi ngaafata. Deebiigaafannookanaakankennitanakkaqabatamawaajjirakeessaniittita'a.

Hirmaachuufheeyammaadha Hirmaachuufheeyammaamiti

Deeggarsagootaniifdursineeisingalateefanna.

Kallattii Waliigalaa

1. Maqaakeebarreessuunhinbarbaachisu
2. Gaaffileehundaakkaatumajaqjeelfamaandeebisuufyaali

Filannoo addaa

Maqaawaajjira _____ (ibsaaddaafayadamii)

1	WaajjiraispoortiiAanaawalisoo	
2	WaajjiraispoortiiAanaawancii	
3	WaajjiraispoortiiAanaagoorroo	
4	WaajjiraispoortiiAanaailuu	
5	WaajjiraispoortiiAanaaBaachoo	
Gaheehojiiwaajjirakeessatiiqabdumaalii		
1	Raawwaataispoortii	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Leenji'aa	<input type="checkbox"/>

Kutaa 1: seenaahirmaatootaa

Jalqabawaa'eekeetiigaafiigabaabaagaafachuunbarbaada.

I/k	Gafilee	Filannoo /coding /
1	Saala	1 Dhiira 2 Dubara
2	Umrii	waggaan 16-29 waggaan 30-45 waggaan 46-65
3	Sadarkaabarnootakee?	1 BanootaBu'uraa 2 Sadarkaa 1ffaa (1-6) 3 2 SadarkaaGidduugaleesa (7-8) 4 2 Sadarkaa 2ffaa (9-12) 5 Teeknikaa Fi Ogummaa 6 Diplomaa 7 DigriiJalqabaa 8 Digrii 2ffaa
4	. HaalaGaa'eelaa ?	1) kanfudhee 2) kophaa 3) kanjalaadu'ee/duutee 4) kahikee /hiiktee

Kutaa -2: HaalaBulchinsameeshaaleespoortii fi faasilitiispoortiiIlaalchisee

DeebiikeelakkoofsafilattejalattiiMallattoo (☑kenni

Ibsa: -1=Baay'eeWaliiHinGaluBakkaBu'u. 2=WaliiHinGalu 3=Nan Shakka, 4=Waliin Gala, 5=Baay'eenWalii Gala

T / L	Gaafilee	Baay'eeWaliiHinGaluBakkaBu'u (1)	WaliiHinGalu(2)	Nan Shakka (3)	Walii n Gala, (4)	Baay'eenWalii Gala (5)
1	faasilitiispoortiiwaajjirakeessajiraa naddaabaasuu.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Bakkiolmaaispoortiileenjiifta'uistaa ndaardiikanegaatejira.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Iddoonbashaanaanajiraachuuisaa.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	MeeshaalleenHidhannooIspoortiiIstaandaardiiIsaaniiEeganGahaanJiraachuuIsaa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Meeshaaleespoortiiwaajjirakeessajiraanaddaabaasuu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Meeshaaleenispoortii fi faasilitiispoortii tajaajilaakennu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Kutaankuusaameeshaaleespoortii gahanjiraa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Faasilitiispoortii fi meeshaaleespoortii cittaankabbuu suufisuuphuu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Sababaameeshaaleespoortii fi faasilitiispoortii gahaandhabaamuti inbaalanjira	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	Meeshaaleespoortii fi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

0	faasilitiispoortii karaasirriingalmees saajiraachu					
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Kutaa 3;-Haalaegumsaa fi kununsaameeshaalee ispoortii

N o		<i>Baay'ee Walii Hin Galu Bakk a Bu'u (1)</i>	Walii Hin Galuu (2)	Nan Shak a (3)	Walii Nan Gala (4)	Baay'e en Wali nagala (5)
1	Hordoffiifaasilitiispoortii walirraahinc innee jiraachuu isaa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Faasilitiispoortii mancaa' an karaaseera fi qajeefmaatiin bakkabuusuu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Akkaatanittifayyaadam faasilitiispoortii karaa Koree beekamaatiini	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Karaakaroorasagantaa qabuunittifayyaadasmuisaa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Egumsaa fi kununsaafmeeshaalee ispoortii lakkaama deemu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Lakka'umsaagageessu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Meeshaalee ispoortii fi faasilitiispoortii caccaabanijiraansuuphaadeemu irratti	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Meeshaalee ispoortii erga ittifayyaadam ani boodacheekiitaasisaajiraachuu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Meeshaalee ispoortii erga ittifayyaadam ani boodakutaakuusaattideebisu irratti	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Taphaanboodaa qulqulleessu fi laawundariitaasisuu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section-4:rakkooleemeeshaaleispoortii fi faasilittiispoortiihoggaannuufhudhaata'aanIlaachisee

N o		<i>Baay'eeWaliiHinnGaluBakkaBu'u (1)</i>	Walii HinGalu (2)	Nan Shaka (3)	Walii Nan Gala (4)	Baay'ee nWalinnagala (5)
1	Qulqullinaashaakalaaispoortiaa kkahir'suutaasisuu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Seeramaleessummaameeshaalee ispoortii fi faasilittiispoortii	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Shaakalaaispoortiiifhaalmijuun dhabbaamu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Kutaa-5: meeshaaleispoortii fi faasilittiispoortiiibulchuukeessattigaheehoggaanaispoortiiIlaalchise.

		Baay'ee WaliiHinn Gala	Walii HinGalu	Nan Shaka	Walii Nan Gala	Baay'eeWaliiNannGala
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Karoorsuu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Hordofuufu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Danbiiittinbulmaatabaasuu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Akkagalmaadeemutaasisuu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Sagantaanoraanteeshinitaasisuu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Madaluu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Egumsaataasisuu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Galatoommaa !

Appendix-C:

Interview Questions

Interview Questions for sport administrators

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCENCE

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Good morning my name is TayeBayisa. I am a post graduate student at Jimma University, Department of Sport Science. I am conducting this as a requirement for my graduation which has purely academic purposes. The main purpose of the research is to assess the management practice of sport facilities and equipments in south west shoa zone sport offices. The following are guiding question for the interview.

Dear participant

Before we start our interview would you please tell me your willingness to participate in my research? If you are willing I am also ask you your permission to tape record our interview. No need to tell me your name, and if you are not comfortable to the interview process or issue, you can tell me. All right are maintained. There is no risk of participating but if you feel you can stop at any time.

1. Would you please tell us about yourself like your age, education, position, number of years in the position?
2. Is there any supervision and follow up sport facility and equipment to ensure maintain Proper records or not? If not, why?
3. What are the major problems that hinder in the management of sport facilities and equipment's in your offices?
4. What do you consider to be the task of sport administrator in the management of these facilities?

Thank you!!