

JIMMA UNIVERSITY
SPORT ACADEMY
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***THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE OF SPORT FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENTS IN
ASSOSA ZONE SPORT OFFICE.***

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JUNE 2022
JIMMA, ETHIOPIA

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

SPORT ACADEMY

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

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

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Acknowledgment

I would like to thank my almighty GOD who has been walking with me all this time and who is the source of my power and strength in every single day of my life.

I express my deepest gratitude to my major advisor, Dr, Md BABUL AKhtar and co-advisor Amanu Eba (Msc) for his encouragement, valuable advice, comments throughout the development of this thesis. I confirm that my major advisor has taught me a lot besides to advising and it may be impossible to finish without his contribution. I also extend my cordial appreciation and progress of the thesis write up and valuable advice.

I am extremely grateful for the study participants who were so kind, cooperative and inspired to give the needed information for the study which has been of supreme importance for the successful accomplishment of the study.

I also extend my genuine thanks for families, friends and responsible persons for their considerate initiation, encouragement, assistance, and sensible comments in the proceedings of my work. There were many kind and polite persons who are really I could not forget in the rest of my life and some also on the negative side, with excuse, I found needless to jot down all of them on this document

My heartfelt thanks and appreciation also goes to Dr, Md BABUL AKhtar and co-advisor Amanu Eba for their advice and moral support in my thesis work.

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ABSTRACT

Sport facilities and equipments are fundamental to sport development and achievements globally. The Objectives of this study was to assess the management practices of sport facilities and equipment in some of Assosa zone sport offices. The study used both qualitative and quantitative research methods and descriptive survey design. In this study, the researcher employed both qualitative and quantitative paradigms, making it a mixed methods approach, which was a subscription to pragmatism For the purpose of this study tota population 169 the sample size of 108 respondents, 6 dimnistration office 57 sport exprtes 45 sport coachs total 108 the study was employed both primary and secondary sources of data that are necessary inputs for analysis. To achieve the study the primary data were obtained from employments of the offices. The sampling techniques used were purposive and simple random sampling techniques. The data collection tools were semi structured interview and closed ended questionnaires. The instrument of data collection for the study was included: Questionnaire, Oral interviews the data that was collected through interview, open-ended and close-ended questionnaire will be analyzed mixed research However, sport facilities and equipment in these offices today are poorly managed. Some offices do not have it at all. Sport Equipment expert and sport administrators do not give proper management and to these facilities and equipment at all. This has greatly hampered and reduced sport practices in the society. The study found that the management practice of sport facilities and equipment's are very weak especially in the area of planning, policing, and maintaining and carrying. Lastly based on the major findings conclusion are made appropriate recommendation were forwarded,

Keywords: sports, sports facilities, sport Equipment; management; sport Administers

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Abbreviation and acronyms

PE- physical education

PA-physical activity

NASPE -National Association for Sport and Physical Education

SF-Sport facilities

BGRS-benshangul gumze regional states

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

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 compromise 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 goalsrealization. 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. Okakah & Gabriel, (2015) 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. In benshanglumz 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 equipments has a tremendous effect on the development and popularity of a given sport In regional state of benshangul gumz regional states 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 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).

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.

Asagba (2001) opined that, often time we refer to our sportsmen who were no bodies while here at home but not sooner they step out of our shores, than they become household names. There is no magic abroad; it is only as a result of the availability of modern equipment and facilities, back up with scientific training plans. Many research works on facilities, equipment personnel and maintenance shows that these area are deficient, and that sports management in the state and the country at large cannot function adequately some of the other problems are lack of qualified personnel

The study examined if facilities/equipment is predictor of sports development in Edo State, Nigeria. The study aimed at examined how facilities/equipment would be a predictor of sports

development Edo State. The ex-post- factor design was adopted for the study, and the main research instrument used was a modified closed ended Likert type questionnaire, which was validated

Training facilities as well as frequent and great numbers of competitions are those major factors which place the United State Based athletes in better standard than the home based. Availability of facilities and equipment determine the standard and the success of a sport programmed. We lack facilities and equipment and this account for one of the major reasons why Nigerian migrates to overseas. If facilities could be developed with all necessary opportunities, Nigerian athletes will cease to drift overseas (Omo-Osagie, 1986) in are supported with sufficient equipment in good conditions. The scarcity sporting facilities and equipment and supplies constitute a big cog in the wheel of successful administration of sports in Edo State and Nigeria at large. It is noted that most our athletes lack exposure to modern sophisticated infrastructures and facilities for training.

Adisa (2004) opined that sports men and women generally exhibit high sports achievement and encouragement due to the presence of adequate facilities and equipment. Dankadai (2011). Stated that many of our play grounds have disappeared and most schools have no sporting facilities and equipment as was the case before. Over the years, sports grounds were converted into residential purposes and the few ones that still exists especially in educational institutions are not properly maintained. Therefore, the main purpose of this research is to investigate if facilities/equipment would predict sports development in Edo State, Nigeria, while the specific objectives of the study is to find out whether facilities/equipment predicts development in Edo State. Any activity may find the meaning and being achieved when it develops in a safe environment with the standard equipment. 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 addresses the sport facilities and equipment management in Assosa zone sport offices. This study in Assosa management practice of sport facilities and equipment in Some Selected Assosa 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. According 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, reduce 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 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 Assosa zone 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 Assosa zone. That's why the researcher mainly focus on the study in order to provide empirical evidence by filling those gaps that prior researchers bother 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 assessing the management practices of sport facilities and equipment face at sport offices of assosa zone.

1.3 Research Questions

- What is the current management practice of selected sport facilities and equipment in the sport offices?
- What are the various ways of carrying and 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 is to assess the management practices of sport facilities and equipment in Assosa zone sport offices.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

Specifically, the study focuses on the following objectives:

- ✓ TO assess the current management practice of selected sport facilities and equipment in sport office
- ✓ TO examine various ways of carrying and 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 would be expected:

- It will serve supplementary material for future research
- It add to the existing body of knowledge and Literature on the sport facility and equipment management practices of sport office
- It helps administrator of sport and other stakeholders in appropriate decision making
- It serves as secondary document for the researchers

1.6 Limitation of the study

This thesis encountered several problems. Some of them are;-

- ✓ The shortage of time due to the research engage in different job.
- ✓ Unavailablitys of materials highly affect the method and the out come of the study.

Regardless of scarcity of sufficient books and literature in the specific area of study, the researcher made to exert extra effort to supply such materials from other places.

1.7 Delimitation of the study

The study is delimited in scope in terms of study area .regarding the study area

It is restricted to Assosa zone sport office and some selected Assosa warda ; bulidgilu werada homosha woreda manage woreda shurkale woreda And kurmuk werad is puroposively selected .because two warda is very squirety plec

1.8 Organization of the study

The study is organized in 5 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 chapter 4 result And discussion chapter 5 summer conclusion And recommendation

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1.9 Operational 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

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the review of related literature under various sub-headings such as concept of sports, sport facilities and equipment, care and maintenance of sports facilities and equipment, management and supervision of facilities and equipment, problems of poor Maintenance of sport facilities and equipment and suggestions for proper management of sport facilities and equipment.

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

Stadium

Soccer pitches

Basketball court

Lawn tennis court

Gymnasium

Badminton courts

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 programmes 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 programmes (Anejo and Okwori, 2010). Their availability in the school can determine the type of sport programmes 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 programmes. 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 programmes 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.

2.5 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 programmes.

2.6 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 facility 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 playgrounds, 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 outdoor 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.

2.7 Care and Maintenance of Sport Facilities and Sport Equipment:

2.7.1 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. Adequateaintenance 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.

2.8 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 invented (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.

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 the besides the dearth of sports equipments 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 carry out their function. He opined that maintenance of sports equipment and facilities is such a specialized function that only a 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 programmed 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, Esmaeili, 2011).

2.9 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 endeavored to take cognizance of the sport facilities and equipment entrusted to them. Anejo and Okwori (2004) suggest 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 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

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 triangular study design to describe the issues under study. The descriptive analyses approach is employed to explain the overall primary data that is collected from the respondents using the structured survey questionnaires.

Research Methods This study was employed mixed research methods in which the former to analyze data in a narrative way whereas the methods is used to analyze the data statistically in a percentage, mean, standard deviation and frequency.

3.2 Study Area

This study is conducted in benshangul gumz Regional State Assosa zone in some woredas of sport offices; however the study focuses on 6 worda. In benishgul gumz regional state is one of federal states of Ethiopia

The regional states is divided in to three administration zone Assosa zone metakel zone and kamashi zone Assosa zone is bordered on the south by the mao-komo special woreda on the west by sudan and on the northeast by oromia regin The largest town in Benishngu gumz Regional State is Assosa town



Figure 1 BENISHANGUL GUMUZ RE GIONAL STATE MAP SOURCE

3.3 Population of the Study

The research is conducted in Assosa in some of the sport offices and it is 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 Assosa zone. So, researcher motivated to assess management practices of sport facilities and equipments of the offices in the zone. According to Assosa zone Sport Office there are, 6 woredas are used for the study. The relevant data directly from the sport experts and also from coaches. Therefore, the sampling unit consists of sport experts and coaches the total population;-108

3.4 Sampling and Sampling Technique;

Samplings are used out of which purposive sampling and were followed to select the woredas and sample members. At the first stage, from a total of 8 woredas in Assosa zone, 6 woredas are purposively because of members of target population are less. These are Assosa, woreda buldglu woreda homosha woreda manige woreda shurkale woreda kurmuk woreda. At 6 sample selected woredas, there are a total of 57 sport experts' and 45 sport Coaches administration 6 of the respective offices total sample size will be 108. the population of the sport expert is divided into 6 woredas with respective sizes and the sample of is to be drawn, then the proportional sample is obtained. To assign sample to strata, proportionate stratification approach is employed. With proportion 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:

Table 2: Sample Size Proposed for Selected woredas

No	Woredas	administration	Sport experts	Coach	sample technique
1	Assosa	1	12	10	Simple random
2	Buldglu	1	10	9	Simple random
3	Homosha	1	8	7	Simple random
4	Menge	1	10	8	Simple random

5	Shirkole	1	9	6	Simple random
6	Kurmuk	1	8	5	Simple random
Total		6	57	45	

To select the study participants' simple random sampling technique is employed Regarding accessing the participants, the 6 woredas are approach for easier gathering of information. Respondents are informed and schedules set together accordingly.Regarding sampling of coaches, all are considered.

3.5. 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 Assosa zone sport offices. This data is obtain from sport experts and coaches

3.6. Data Collection Tools

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

3.6.1 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 management, caring and maintaining of sport facilities and equipment, the task of sport administrator in the management of sport facilities and equipment, and major problem that interfere the management of sport Facilities and equipments

The questionnaires were developing in English and *Amharic* languages by language experts to obtain information from sport experts' and coaches'. To check for the adequacy of the translation,

a formal back translation is made and the translation is adequate. The survey questionnaire is shown in the (*Appendix-A*).Data collection in this research also includes a short demographic data sheet which

3.6.2 Observation

In order to obtain information about availability of facilities and equipment, principles of sport facilities and equipment applied by the Administration office observation has been used by the researcher. Hence, the investigator has observed some fields and sport equipment in study area

3.6.3. Oral Interview

What are the major problems that hinder in the management of sport facilities and equipment's in your offices?

What do you consider to be the task of sport administrator in the management of these facilities?

Interviews are a type of survey where questions are delivered in a face-to-face encounter by and 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 is designed to supplement and enrich the information that is drawn by the questionnaire. Thus 6 woreda sport Administrators are selected purposively are participated in the interview for in great depth examination of the issues under study. Pertaining to the interview, every effort is made to create 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 is followed by probing a set of predetermined questions and taking note, comments which are given by each interviewed after questions, jot down on the note book until the last question comes to an end. Soon after the interview is over, again the whole idea was restated in order to incorporate if there is any missed point. Beside this, Interview is held in Amharic language for ease of communication and clarity of ideas. Finally, the whole idea of the interview is summarized and analyzed from what has been written on the note book during and after the discussion.

3.7. Procedure of Data Collection

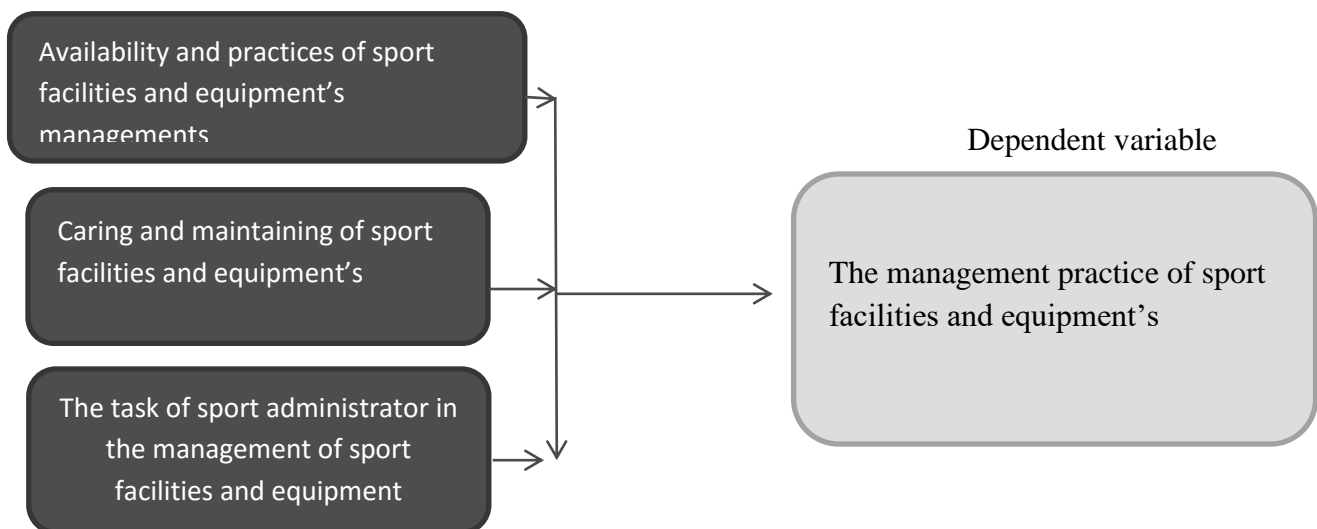
For those respondents who have been selected, the final copies of the questionnaires are distributed in face-to-face situation by the researcher. This is done intentionally, if there is a need for additional explanation on how to respond and to get back as many questionnaires as possible.

Before embarking on data collection, approval is obtained from Graduate School of Jimma University. After obtained 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.

Quantitative data was 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 is SPSS

Variable

In depend variable



3.7.2. Qualitative Data Analysis Procedure

After transcription, data is organized into sections so that it can be easily retrieve. Each of the interviews is given a pseudonym. In this study, familiarization began when the researcher continuously listened to the interviews record digitally, transcribed and then listened to the interviews again, reading and 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.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Introduction

This study assessed the management practices of sport facilities and equipments in some sport offices of Assosa zone. Mixed research method and triangular study design and interpreted by using statistical tools such as frequency, percentages, mean, standard deviation, and between the coaches and sport experts group on each item, *Independent*- 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

The study included a sample of Admintrators is 6 and 57 sport experts and 45 coaches of 6 selected woreda were participated in the questionnaires. Apart from these, semi-structured interview was also made with administrators of the sampled woreda.

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 age, educational level, marital status in the worda.

Table 1 gender'age'marital states of respondent 108

1	Gender of respondents		Male	Female		Total
			104	4		
2	Age respondents		16-29	30-45	46-65	108
			37	67	4	
3	Marital status of respondents		Single	widowed	Divorced	108
			67	39	2	
4	The Level of education	Basic education	-	-	-	-
		Elementary 1-6	-	-	-	-
		Junior[7-8	10	1	-	11
		High school [9-12	9	1	-	10
		tVet	-	-	-	-
		Diploma	47	1	-	48
		First degree	35	1	-	36
		Post gragued	3	-	-	3
		Total	104	4	-	108

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to two groups as gender of respondents male (104/ 96.2%) and female (4/3.7%). Distribution of males is better than female

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to the age of 16-29(3740%) of respondents30-45 (67/ 72.3%) and of respondent 46-65(4/4.3%)

because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative response is dominated.

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to the marital status of married (67/7.3%) of respondents single (39/42.1 widowed 2 (2.16% and divorced of respondents a result show the marital status of married is dominated the others

Table 2 sport facilities

	Strongly disagree	Dis agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
sport facilities	15	27	25	27	14	108
Recreation center available	13	40	21	26	8	108
Sport equipment available in the office	15	39	22	20	12	108
Enough storage room to store all available sport equipment	24	45	22	14	3	108

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to the sport facilities of strongly disagree (15/16.2%) of respondents disagree (27/29.1 neutral 25(27% and agree 27(29.1 strongly agree of respondent 14/15%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative response is dominated.

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to the recreation center available of strongly disagree (13/14%) of respondents disagree (40/43 neutral 21(22% and agree 26(28.1 strongly agree of respondent 8/8.6%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative response is dominated.

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to the sport equipment available in the office of strongly disagree (15/16.2%) of respondents disagree

39/42 neutral 22(23.7% and agree 20(21.6 strongly agree of respondent 12/12.9%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative response is dominated.

Anejo and Okwori (2004) suggest 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

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to the enough storage room to store all available sport equipment strongly disagree 24/25.9%) of respondents disagree 45/48.6 neutral 22(23.7% and agree 14(15 strongly agree of respondent 3/3%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative response is dominated.

Table 3 Proper records of all available sport facilities and equipment

	Strongly disagree	Dis agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Proper records of all available sport facilities and equipment	15	25	10	26	32	108
reguLar supe vision of facility	24	21	11	24	28	108
Authorized committee to use the facility	18	19	27	21	23	108
Numbering of the equipment of easy casy care and maintainance	28	16	24	31	9	108

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to the enough storage room to store all available sport equipment strongly disagree 15/16%) of

respondents disagree 25/27 neutral 10(10.8% and agree 26(28% strongly agree of respondent 32/34%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that positive response is dominated.

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to the regular supervision of facility strongly disagree 24/25%) of respondents disagree 21/22 neutral 11(11.8% and agree 24(25% strongly agree of respondent 28/30%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative response is dominated.

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to the authorized committee to use the facility strongly disagree 18/19%) of respondents disagree 19/20 neutral 27(29% and agree 21(23% strongly agree of respondent 23/24%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative response is dominated.

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to the numbering of the equipment for easy care and maintenance strongly disagree 28/30%) of respondents disagree 16/17 neutral 24(25% and agree 31(33% strongly agree of respondent 9/9%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative response is dominated.

Table 4 policy working

	Strongly disagree	Dis agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
policy working	30	37	18	5	18	108
scheduling orientation	31	35	14	10	18	108
Maintenance	33	30	10	13	22	108
Record keeping	33	30	10	13	22	108
pLanning	32	36	10	8	24	108
Procurement	28	42	13	9	16	108
Use ofweLL pLanned schedule	22	16	10	14	46	108

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to policy working strongly disagree 30/32%) of respondents disagree 37/39 neutral 18(19% and agree 5(5.4% strongly agree of respondent 18/19%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative response is dominated.

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to scheduling orientation strongly disagree 31/33%) of respondents disagree 35/37 neutral 14(15% and agree 10(10.8% strongly agree of respondent 18/19%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative response is dominated.

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to maintenance Strongly disagree 33/35%) of respondents disagree 30/32 neutral 10(10.8% and agree 13(14% strongly agree of respondent 22/23%)

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to record keeping because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative response is dominated.

Strongly disagree 33/35%) of respondents disagree 30/32 neutral 10(10.8% and agree 13(14% strongly agree of respondent 22/23%

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to planning because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative response is dominated.

Strongly disagree 32/34%) of respondents disagree 36/38 neutral 10(10.8% and agree 8(8.6% strongly agree of respondent 24/25% because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative response is dominated.

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to procurement Strongly disagree 28/30%) of respondents disagree 42/45 neutral 13(11% and agree 9(9.6% strongly agree of respondent 16/17%)

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to use of well-planned schedule because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative response is dominated.

Strongly disagree 22/23%) of respondents disagree 16/17 neutral 10(10.8% and agree 14(15% strongly agree of respondent 46/49%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that positive response is dominated.

A management committee to manage facilities is a wise thing to have and should be established (Anejo and Okwori, 2004).

Table 5 replace or rapid damaged facility and equipment

	Strongly disagree	Dis agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
replace or rapid damaged facility and equipment	21	24	24	35	7	108
Incident due to improper sport facility and equipment	15	29	20	28	16	108
Standardized training place stadium available	14	47	28	12	7	108
recreational center available	17	40	21	16	8	108

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to use of replace or rapped damaged facility and equipment

Strongly disagree 21/22%) of respondents disagree 24/25 neutral 25(27% and agree 35(37% strongly agree of respondent 7/7.5%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that positive is dominated.

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 simplify the location of a certain item such as pad, footballs, and tennis balls, among others.

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.

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to incident due to improper sport facility and equipment

Strongly disagree 15/16%) of respondents disagree 29/25 neutral 20(21% and agree 28(30% strongly agree of respondent 16/7(17%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative is dominated.

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to standardized training place stadium available strongly disagree 14/15%) of respondents disagree 47/50 neutral 28(30% and agree 12(13% strongly agree of respondent 7/7.5%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative is dominated.

As it can be seen from the above table, participants can be categorized on to recreational center available strongly disagree 17/18%) of respondents disagree 40/43 neutral 21(22% and agree 26(28% strongly agree of respondent 8/8.6%) because of this respondents are given the response on this variable both negative and positive so that negative is dominated.

4.3 Interview Results

What are the major problems that hinder in the management of sport facilities and equipments in your offices?

What do you consider to be the task of sport administrator in the management of these facilities?

How facility related factors affects sport management?

Lack of sport equipment in store not comfortable to apply plying field, Lack of standardized sport facilities and equipment's, Lack of facilities like, balls cones, Lack of tennis materials and gymnastic and Lack of hand boll and basket boll field and materials indoor and outdoor.

“-According to sport hade offices responses lack of facility was the Maine impacts in the study area. Because-----“ facilities notmotarted

This finding was supported with - Marshall (1977)

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 equipment’s in Assosa zone sport offices and some selected worada regarding with the management aspects. Accordingly, their response to there is no regular follow up measures weather Sport Facilities And Equipment’s 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 Assosa 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 enhance the smooth running of sport practices and their long term benefits in the offices.

4.4 Finding from the Observation

In order to obtain information about availability of facilities and equipment, principles of sport facilities and equipment applied by the researcher observation has been used by the researcher. Hence, the investigator has observed some fields and sport equipment in store not comfortable to apply plying field is on standardized sport facilities and equipment’s like sport wears another problem observed from in store was lack of facilities like, balls cones. Regarding balls, on storage room and Lack of tennis materials and gymnastic; hand boll and basket boll field and materials indoor and outdoor

4 .5. Discussion

The objective of the study was The Overall Objectives of the study is to assess the management practices of sport facilities and equipment in Assosa zone sport offices. To achieve the general objective; the researcher used the number of specific objective as follow:- assess the current management practice of selected sport facilities and equipment in sport office examine various ways of carrying and maintaining sport facilities and equipment in sport offices; identify the major problem that hinders the management for sport facilities and Equipment in the study area 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.

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 maintenance of sport facilities and equipment, physical educators and sport administrations are endeavored to take cognizance of the sport facilities and equipment entrusted to them. Anejo and Okwori (2004) suggest 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

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARIES, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Summary of the Major Findings

The purpose of this study was to examine the management practices of sport facilities and equipment in Assosa zone sport offices. In order to answer the questions mixed research method was employed. The relevant data to the study were gathered through two sets of questionnaires and interview was implemented. In generally, 108 participants were involved in the study. These were 6 sport administrators, 57 experts and 45 coach and The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive statements and various statistical methods such as frequency, percentage and. Finally, based on the analyzed data,

Sport facilities and equipment in the study area to include setting up of management committee to manage sport facilities, use off-season to trim grassy areas, storage of unused equipment and promptly repairing and correcting marking concrete courts requiring resurfacing.

The sport facilities and equipment expert and 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 problems of poor management and maintenance of sport facilities and equipment in the study area include hampering of sport practices, reduction of the quality of physical education in the schools, reducing the intramural sports, destruction of facilities and equipment as well as making sport practices in sport offices impossible.

Sport forms an aspect of physical education. They are 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). 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 caring and 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.

The study lastly suggests proper measures that would help sport facilities and equipment expert and sport administrators in the management of sport facilities and equipment in the study area to include setting up of management committee to manage sport facilities, use off-season to trim grassy areas, storage of unused equipment and promptly repairing and correcting marking concrete courts requiring resurfacing.

The study shows that there was lack of miscellaneous resources such as, lack of adequate budget, lack of adequate facilities and training equipment, lack of communication among staff members, proper supervision, professional coaches as well as well-designed scientific sport training program were the huge problems affected sport facility and equipment

5.2. Conclusion

conclusion can be made on the Sport facilities in sport offices in the study area include athletic tract, gymnasium, football courts, handball court, basketball courts and volley ball courts; while the sport equipment in the study area include basketball posts, stop watch, net, flag, weight lifting materials and volley ballposts. The sport facilities and equipment management in the study area: A task for sport facilities and equipment expert and sport administrators in study Area. Based on the analysis of the data collected from the field through questionnaire, personal observation and oral interview with in mixed method.

The various ways of caring and 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 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.

On the other hand, sport equipment in the study area are cared for and maintained through the following ways thus: employment of store keepers, numbering of equipment for easy care and maintenance, making of inventories, good conditioning of the equipment room, and repair of the damaged equipment, regular checkup of the equipment after use as well as cleaning and laundering the equipment as every game.

The sport facilities and equipment expert and 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 problems of poor management and maintenance of sport facilities and equipment in the study area include hampering of sport practices, reduction of the quality of physical education in the schools, reducing the intramural sports, destruction of facilities and equipment as well as making sport practices in sport offices impossible.

The proper measures that would help sport facilities and equipment expert and sport administrators in the equipment in sport offices in the study area include: setting up of

management committee to manage sport facilities, use of off-season to trim grassy areas, storage of unusual equipment, promptly repairing and marking correctly the concrete courts requiring resurfacing and the use of policy regarding the care of sports equipment as well as instructing players in the case of equipment. It is however generally concluded that some sport facilities such as gymnasium are not found in the sport offices. On the part of the sport equipment, it was discovered that weight lifting materials are not common in all the offices in the study area. All sport facilities and equipment available in the offices in the study area are not properly managed and maintained by the sport facilities and equipment expert and sport administrators due to ignorance and financial constraints.

5.3. Recommendation

1 It is advisable for regional sport offices to equipped the story repaid end maintained in accordance with the rules and principles

2 It is advisable for regional sport offices to purchase required sport equipment and distribute for the woreda sport offices based up on their demand

3 It is advisable for regional sport offices to establish management commit to manage sport facilities both indoor and outdoor should be established in our institutions

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APPENDIX A
JIMMA UNIVERSITY
SPORT ACADEMY
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCENCE

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Dear Respondents!

This questionnaire is designed to collect data for the study aimed to assess management practices of sport facilities and equipment the case of Assosa 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

IDENTIFICATION

Respondent Id:

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

APPENDIX B: 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
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APPENDIX C: 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"/>

APPENDIX D: 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 checkup 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"/>

APPENDIX E: 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	destruction of 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"/>

APPENDIX F: the task of sport administrators in the managements of sport facilities and equipments

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-G:

Interviews Questions for sport administrators

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

SPORT ACADEMY

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCENCE

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Good morning my name is Atyeb osman. 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 Assosa 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 ?
3. What are the major problems that hinder in the management of sport facilities and equipments in your offices?
4. What do you consider to be the task of sport administrator in the management of these facilities?

Thank you !!

Declaration

I, here by confirm that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any unit varsity and that all r sources of materials used for this t thesis how been dully acknowledged.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as university advisor.

Name _____

Signature _____