

SUSPENSION OF LONG DISTANCE RACE FROM DIAMOND
LEAGUE IS IT FAIR FOR AFRICA



JIMMA UNIVERSITY
SPORT ACADEMY
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

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A THESIS SUBMITTED TO SPORTS SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF
GRADUATE STUDIES, JIMMA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN ATHLETICS COACHING.

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JIMMA UNIVERSITY
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DECLARATION

By my signature below, I declared and affirm that this thesis is my own work. I have followed all ethical and technical principles of scholar ship in the preparation, data collection data analysis and completion of this thesis. Any scholar matter that is included in the thesis has been given recognition through citation.

Name: Firehun Gera Azene

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Date _____

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

- AK =Athletics Kenya
- CAN= Canada
- GBR=United Kingdom
- G.C = Gregorian calendar
- GDP=Gross Domestic product
- IAAF = international association of athletics federation
- KEN=Kenya
- UGA=Uganda
- U.S.A=United States of America

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate a review of existing evidence on the Diamond League, focusing on the suspension of long-distance races and its potential impact on African athletes. Mixed research design and purposive sampling was used in this investigation. A total of 30 stakeholders and 4 years existing evidence in world champions league a total of 200 countries and existing evidence on diamond league a total of 240 Athletes were recruited for the study. And including a literature review, interviews with key stakeholders. Data that were collected from the existing evidence was analyzed by SPSS version 26.0 software. Statistically, it was analyzed by using descriptive statistics cross tabulation sample dependent Chi-Square Tests which are a statistical test used to determine if there is a significant association between categorical variable Pearson Chi-Square: The value of the Pearson Chi-Square statistic is 27.731 with 6 degrees of freedom. The associated p-value is .000, which indicates that there is a significant association between the variables. Likelihood Ratio: The Likelihood Ratio statistic is 30.159 with 6 degrees of freedom, and the p-value is .000. Like the Pearson Chi-Square test, this test also indicates a significant association between the variables. Linear-by-Linear Association the Linear-by-Linear Association statistic is 7.473 with 1 degree of freedom, and the p-value is .006. This result suggests that there is a significant linear association between the two ordinal variables. Expected Count: The note "6 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .33" indicates that in some cells of the contingency table, the expected counts are low, which can affect the reliability of the Chi-Square test results. When expected counts are less than 5 in more than 20% of cells, it can compromise the validity of the Chi-Square test. In summary, the results of all three Chi-Square tests (Pearson, Likelihood Ratio, and Linear-by-Linear Association) indicate a significant association between the categorical variables being analyzed

Keywords- Suspension, Long Distance Race, Diamond League, World Championship

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The Diamond League is an annual series of elite track and field athletic competitions comprising fourteen of the best invitational athletics meetings. The series sits in the top tier of the World Athletics formerly known as the IAAF one-day meeting competitions. The inaugural season was in 2010. It was designed to replace the IAAF Golden League which had been held annually since 1998 which had been held annually since 1998. The full sponsorship name is the Wanda Diamond League, the result of an agreement with Wanda Group that was announced in December 2019. While the Golden League was formed to increase the profile of the leading European athletics competitions, the Diamond League's aim is to "enhance the worldwide appeal of athletics by going outside Europe for the first time." In addition to the original Golden League members except Berlin and other traditional European competitions, the series now includes events in China, Qatar, Morocco, and the United States.

Beginning in March 2022, after the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Diamond League excluded Russian and Belarusian athletes from all of its track and field meetings. As of my last knowledge update in September 2021, the Diamond League, which is an annual series of elite track and field events, includes various long-distance races such as the 5,000 meters and 10,000 meters. The Diamond League provides a platform for athletes from around the world to showcase their talent and compete against each other in various disciplines. Historically, African athletes have excelled in long-distance running events and have made significant contributions to the sport. Countries like Kenya and Ethiopia have produced numerous world-class distance runners who have achieved great success in the Diamond League and other international competitions.

The impact of the long-distance races in the Diamond League on African athletes can be significant. The exposure and opportunities provided by participating in these races allow African athletes to gain recognition, earn prize money, and attract sponsorships. The Diamond League events also serve as a valuable testing ground for athletes to gauge their performance against top competitors and improve their skills. Furthermore, the presence of African athletes in

the Diamond League helps to highlight the talent and depth of long-distance running on the continent. It inspires young athletes and encourages the development of grassroots athletics programs in African countries. The success of African athletes in international competitions also contributes to national pride and can have a positive impact on the overall sporting culture in their respective countries.

However, it's important to note that the status of the long-distance race in the Diamond League and its specific impact on African athletes. If the suspension were to occur, it could have implications for African athletes who specialize in long-distance running. It might limit their opportunities to participate and excel in high-profile international competitions, potentially affecting their development and visibility on the global stage. However, it's important to note that circumstances can change over time (Official website diamondleague.com).

Therefore, current research was conducted under the title “suspension of long distance race from diamond league: is it fair for Africa.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

(The New York Times. 2019) state that The Diamond League is an annual series of track and field meetings held across Europe. It was founded in 2010 as a successor to the IAAF Golden League, and is organized by the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF). The Diamond League consists of 14 meetings, each of which features a different set of events. The top three athletes in each event at the end of the season are awarded points, and the athlete with the most points at the end of the season is crowned the Diamond League champion. The Diamond League has been criticized for its suspension of long-distance races. The IAAF has cited a number of reasons for the suspension, including a decline in spectator interest in long-distance events, a lack of top-level athletes competing in these events, and the high cost of staging these events. The suspension of long-distance races from the Diamond League is likely to have a significant impact on African athletes who specialize in these events. African athletes have traditionally been dominant in long-distance running, and the Diamond League has been a major source of income for these athletes. The suspension of these races is likely to lead to a decline in income for African athletes, and it may also make it more difficult for them to compete at the highest level. (IAAF. 2010, March 11) IAAF Diamond League launched in London.) The suspension of long-distance races from the Diamond League is a complex issue

with a number of potential consequences. It is important to carefully consider the impact of this decision on African athletes and to explore ways to mitigate the negative effects.

One way to mitigate the negative effects of the suspension of long-distance races from the diamond league is to create a new series of meets specifically for long-distance events. This series of meets would be funded by the IAAF or by private sponsors. It could also be organized by a new organization, such as the African Athletics Confederation. Another way to mitigate the negative effects of the suspension of long-distance races from the Diamond League is to increase the prize money for long-distance events at other meets. This would make it more attractive for top athletes to compete in these events.

(<https://www.worldathletics.org/competitions/diamond-league>).

Finally, raising awareness about the suspension of long-distance races from the Diamond League is crucial to pressure the IAAF and other organizations to address the issue. Despite opposition, World Athletics and the Diamond League implemented the format change during the 2020 season, focusing on spectators' impact rather than competition integrity ((Athletics Weekly, 2020). The International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF 2019) has announced plans to revamp the Diamond League by reducing the series and cancelling the 5000 meter race, starting in 2020. This decision may disproportionately affect African athletes who have historically dominated in long-distance running, potentially limiting their opportunities to compete at the highest level and showcase their talents on the global stage. Eastern Africa countries, including Ethiopia, have pushed back against the decision, arguing it will hurt not only athletes but athletics. African athletes have traditionally excelled in long-distance running events, and their income from international events could be negatively affected.

Therefore, the major purpose of this research was analyse the suspension of long distance race from diamond league: is it fair for Africa. The researcher designed the following basic questions to investigate the problems; this research project answers the following basic questions:

1.3 Research Questions

Based on the selected topic, the researcher formulated the following research questions:

1. What are the assessments of existing evidence on diamond league?
2. What is the reasons long distance races suspended from the Diamond League?

3. How will African athletes who specialize in long-distance events be affected by the suspension?

1.4 Objective of the Study

1.4.1 General objective of the study

The general objective of the study focused on suspension of long distance race from diamond league. Is it fair for Africa?

1.4.2 Specific Objectives of the study

1. To assess existing evidence on Diamond League.
2. To know the reason long –distance race suspended from the Diamond League.
3. To explore how African athletes who specialize in long-distance events be affected

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study was designed in the direction to study on suspension of long distance race from diamond league; is it fair for Africa? The study may have the following significance:

- To help Ethiopian Athletics federation and other partner bodies.
- To inform withdrawal of the diamond league the relevant authorities of the plight of African athletes.
- To announce that removing long distance running from the diamond league is killing Africa's role in world sports
- To identify the reasons for the long distance race and notify the relevant authorities
- To aware African long distance race runners.
- For other researchers.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

The researcher focused on the interruption of the diamond league long distance race: is it fair for Africa? In accordance with the researchers, interest, financial power, and the time that the researcher had, the study would be delimited only to the issues of the relevancy of the suspension of long distance race from diamond league; is it fair for Africa?

1.7 Limitation of the study

The most serious limitations are lack of reference materials, and other resources, including related researches in the context lack of experience to conduct the research and lack of time. the researcher had obliged and under taken the study .

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

- **Diamond league** -series, which is an annual international athletics (track and field) competition. The Diamond League is organized by World Athletics (formerly known as the International Association of Athletics Federations or IAAF), the governing body for the sport. (<https://www.diamondleague.com/>) (<https://www.worldathletics.org/>)
- **IAAF**- World Athletics (formerly known as the International Association of Athletics Federations the governing body for the sport. (<https://www.worldathletics.org/>) (<https://www.iaaf.org/about-iaaf/history>)
- **Suspension**- typically refers to the temporary halt or cancellation of the race due to unforeseen circumstances or external factors. There could be various reasons for suspending a long-distance race. (<https://www.worldathletics.org/>)
- **Long distance race**- is a type of athletic competition that involves participants running, walking, or cycling over a considerable distance. These races are typically held on roads, tracks, or cross-country terrains and require endurance and stamina from the participants The International (Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) website)
- **Track event**- Track events generally take place on an oval-shaped track and include sprints, middle-distance and long-distance races, hurdles, and relay races. These events are measured by time or distance, depending on the event. ("The Science of Track and Field Athletics" by Thomas M. Petersen)
- **Field events**- on the other hand, are conducted within the confines of the stadium or field and involve various athletic disciplines. Some common field events include long jump, high jump, triple jump, pole vault, shot put, discus throw, javelin throw, and hammer throw. These events are measured by distance or height, depending on the discipline. ("The Complete Guide to Jumps in Track and Field" by Andy)

- **Drop out race-** consequences such as disqualification or loss of rankings, depending on the rules and regulations governing the event. ("Why do athletes drop out of ultra-endurance races?" by Knechtle, B., et al. (2019))
- **Cut off-** out of the competition.
- **Golden league-** was an annual series of outdoor track and field meetings organised by the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF). Athletes who won specific events at all of the series meetings were awarded a jackpot prize, sometimes given in gold bars, (<http://www.diamondleague.com/>)
- **Wanda league--series,** which is an annual international athletics (track and field) competition. The Diamond League is organized by World Athletics (formerly known as the International Association of Athletics Federations or IAAF), the governing body for the sport. (<http://www.diamondleague.com/>)

1.9 Organization of the Study

This study was organized into five chapters. The first chapter contained the introduction part that consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, the delimitation of the study, definition of operational terms or concepts. The second chapter contained review of related literature pertinent to the research. The third chapter dealt with research methodology that incorporates, research designed, research method, source of data, population ,sample size and sampling techniques, instrument of data collection, procedures of data collection ,methods of data analysis, and ethical consideration. The fourth chapter concerned with the analysis and interpretation of data and discussion on important issues. Then chapter five presented summary of finding, conclusion and recommendation of the study .Finally, list of reference materials used for conducting the study, questionnaire, interview questions and respondent statistical descriptive data annexed at the end.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED AND LITERATURE

2.1. Assessment of existing evidence on diamond league

The Diamond League is an annual series of track and field meetings held across Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, and Oceania. It was created in 2010 as a successor to the IAAF Golden League, and is organized by the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF). The Diamond League features the best track and field athletes in the world competing in a series of 32 meetings over the course of the season. Each meeting awards points to the top three finishers in each event, and the athlete with the most points at the end of the season is crowned the Diamond League champion.

The first Diamond League meeting was held in Doha, Qatar, on May 14, 2010. The inaugural season featured 14 meetings, and was won by American sprinter Allyson Felix. The Diamond League has since expanded to 32 meetings, and has been won by a variety of athletes from around the world. in a way that rewards consistency and performance. Each meeting awards points to the top three finishers in each event, and the athlete with the most points at the end of the season is crowned the Diamond League champion. In addition, there are bonus points awarded for winning certain events, such as the Diamond League final. This structure encourages athletes to compete in multiple events throughout the season, and to perform their best at every meeting. a variety of events, including sprints, hurdles, jumps, throws, and distance races. The events are held in a variety of cities around the world, and each meeting has its own unique atmosphere. The major success for the IAAF. It has helped to raise the profile of track and field around the world, and it has provided a platform for the best athletes in the world to compete against each other. Here to stay, and it is sure to continue to be one of the most popular track and field events in the world.

There are no specific studies or assessments that directly link the changes to the Diamond League format to the performance results of athletes in the 100m and 200m5000 m and10, 000m both Genders events for men and women. However, it is possible to analyze the existing evidence based on the final results of these events to draw some conclusions .By comparing the final results of the 100m and 200m events for men and women in the Diamond League before and after the changes to the format, researchers could potentially assess any trends or patterns in

athlete performance. This analysis could include factors such as average race times, number of personal bests achieved, and overall competitiveness of the events.

Additionally, interviews or surveys with athletes, coaches, and fans could provide valuable insights into their experiences and perceptions of the changes to the Diamond League format and how it has impacted the performance and enjoyment of the sport. It's important to note that this type of assessment would require access to detailed historical data on Diamond League events and a thorough analysis of the results. As such, it would be a complex research project that would require careful consideration of various factors influencing athlete performance and fan engagement. (<https://trackandfieldnews.com/all-time-diamond-league-winners-2/>)

2.1.1 Suspension of long-distance race from the Diamond League

Inequalities are present in many domains of social life. In many cases, they are considered unjust and harmful, and societies take active measure to minimize them. In other cases, inequalities are not only accepted but cherished and admired. Such a positive perception of inequalities is particularly evident in sports and arts. The decision to suspend the long distance race from the Diamond League has sparked controversy and debate within the athletics community. Many argue that long distance races are an integral part of the sport and should not be excluded from major competitions. This decision has raised concerns about the future of long distance running and the opportunities available for athletes in this discipline. Additionally, there have been calls for fairness for African athletes in the Diamond League and other major competitions. There is a growing sentiment that African athletes are not given equal opportunities and recognition in the sport, despite their significant contributions to athletics. This issue has brought attention to the need for greater inclusivity and quality in the world of track and field. BBC Sport, 20 Nov. 2019, www.bbc.com/

(Radical News) Mon 11 Mar 12.51 GMT , 2019) states that plans for athletics' elite Diamond League circuit will see meetings cut to 90 minutes, fewer events, and the 5,000m and 10,000m scrapped. The new proposals, which were announced by IAAF president Seb Coe, are designed to make the sport faster paced, compelling and relevant to fans in the way the Twenty20 format has shaken up cricket.

Coe said that the plans, which will come into effect in 2020, would lead to a global calendar with one meeting a week across 13 weeks during the summer. He also confirmed that more field

events would be held in city centers rather than stadiums and that the current 32 track and field disciplines that make up the Diamond League would be reduced to 24.

The IAAF's new chief executive Jon Ridgeon said the proposals would take a good product and make it even better. "It will create a more consistent, fast-moving, action-packed format for broadcasts and also provide fans a really persuasive reason to come back to the sport week in, week out," he added. "It will make the Diamond League an even stronger shop window for our sport."

However there are fears that the loss of 5,000m and 10,000m events will lead to many of those athletes heading to the road rather than stay on the track. The longest discipline will be the 3,000m. Athletes in some of the more unfashionable field events, such as the shot put, will also fear a large loss of income if they are not included in the circuit.

4 min read nairobi (reuters) state that- Kenyan athletics chiefs said on Thursday they would oppose the decision by the sport's world governing IAAF to cut the 5,000m and 10,000m from the lucrative Diamond League circuit. (Athletics Kenya (AK) President Jackson Tuwei said it was "totally unfair") Athletics Kenya president Jackson Tuwei said it was totally unfair to drop the two events in which African athletes have traditionally done very well. Ethiopia's long distance great Haile Gebrselassie has said the decision to limit the longest event in the circuit to 3,000m will disproportionately affect Kenya and Ethiopia, two powerhouses of middle and long distance running. The IAAF said on Monday that the circuit will have a trimmer look and fewer meetings as the one-day competitions aim for a more consistent and fast moving format.

Meetings will be reduced from 14 to 12 competitions, while the number of disciplines will be cut from 32 to 24 with 12 each for men and women. The International Association of Athletics Federations disputed claims that scrapping the 5,000 from the 90-minute Diamond League television window would unfairly effect African athletes." I will raise the issue at an African Athletics Confederation (AAC) Congress in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) next month because this is totally unfair to our athletes," Tuwei told reporters Barnaba Korir, chairman of the AK Nairobi region and a powerful voice in the east Africa nation's athletics administration, said track and field would lose its historical significance and financial incentives if the longer distances were dropped from the circuit.

“Besides, our athletes would lose significant income from the circuit if the two races are dropped. This would have a trickling effect and demoralize young athletes who admire their successful compatriots in their flashy cars and high-end property, thanks to prize money from winning long-distance raceways,” he said.

“They can limit the races that are broadcast live and still have the 5,000m and 10,000m on the program,” he said. ‘Silent killing ‘The Ethiopia Athletics federation (EAF) described the IAAF decision as “very illegitimate”. “We Africans should shout loud to the IAAF to stop the silent killing of our long distance running,” Sileshi Bisrat of the EAF communications department said in a statement. “The way forward showed that the IAAF is going to remove these two events from the World Championships. “The IAAF said part of the reason for choosing the 3,000m as the longest distance was the need to schedule six of each event for each gender as part of the Diamond League series. Feedback from distance runners was that they could not run six 5,000m races during the season. “Whether the races are held over 5,000m or 3,000m, it’s still highly likely that the winners will be African,” said IAAF CEO Jon Ridgeon. He said meetings would have the option of holding 5,000m events outside the 90-minute international TV window.

2.2. When was the suspension announced?

Every two years, the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) World Championships are held. This provides us with an ideal opportunity to provide up-to date scientific knowledge on aspects relevant to performance, competition and winning, which will clearly be relevant to athletes and coaches taking part in these and other similar championships. Specific problems encountered by athletes in competition, particularly in the longer race events, relate to distributing available energy over a race (i.e., pacing) and how to optimally engage in interpersonal competition (i.e., tactics). Both aspects have been found to be decisive factors in athlete performance Athletes are required to decide continuously about how and when to invest their limited energy resources over time to win the not only when racing alone, but also when racing against other competitors (Hettinga et al., 2017)), as occurs in IAAF World Championships. When in competition, opponents and other environmental factors influence motivation, attentional focus perception, the ability to tolerate fatigue and pain, positioning, drafting, falls risk, and collective behavior, and hence race performance cannot be examined in isolation. Therefore, it is important to analyze real-life competitive events, and sport

environments are nowadays ideally suited to provide us with large datasets on how humans behave, decide and perform under physically challenging circumstances ((Hettinga, 2018).

The suspension of long distance races from the Diamond League was announced on November 20, 2019, as (reported by BBC Sport)in an article titled "Diamond League: Long distance races to be dropped from 2020 season."

(Mar 15, 2019) Associated press states that Last Ethiopia's Almaz Ayana leads Kenya's Hellen Onsando Obiri during a women's 5,000-metre final at the world athletics championships in London. The IAAF's decision to drop race from its Diamond League series has been met with strong resistance from the two countries. (Martin Meissner/The Associated Press)

The IAAF's decision to drop the 5,000 meters from its Diamond League track and field series has been met with strong resistance from Ethiopia and Kenya, where one former world champion accused the sport's governing body of trying to "kill long-distance running. "The Ethiopian Athletics Federation has written to IAAF president Sebastian Coe asking the governing body to reconsider the change, which comes into effect from next year and was part of a larger overhaul of the series.

2.2.1. International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF)

(Tough Times) stated International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) announced a plan to revamp the Diamond League by reducing the series and canceling the 5000 meter race, starting in 2020, which leaves the 3,000 meter as the longest race on the tournament. After the announcement, Eastern Africa countries, including Ethiopia, which have historically performed very well in long distance races pushed back against the IAAF's decision, saying it will hurt not only athletes but athletics. EBR's adjunct writer Abiy Wendiferaw, who spoke to athletes and sport administrators reports on the justification behind the decision and the reaction from Eastern Africa countries.

When news broke on Monday, March 11, 2019, that the International Association of Athletics Federations' (IAAF) council approved a decision to cancel the 5000 meter race in the Diamond League starting in 2020, the Ethiopian national athletics team was having lunch at Arart Hotel, where they were preparing for the IAAF World Cross Country Championships in Denmark.

Sitting among his compatriots, Solomon Barega, the fastest 5,000 meter runner since Kenenisa Bekele clocked 12:40 in 2005, first thought it was a joke.

“I had already received the upcoming Diamond League schedule for the 5,000 meters long ago. I thought it was not real. But later, I checked the IAAF website and learned the 2019 Diamond League tournament would be the last one with a 5000 meter race. That is crazy. That is a blow to my career,” Solomon told EBR. “The decision shocked the younger athletes, who became runners watching world beaters like Haile Gebresilassie, Kenenisa, Tirunesh Dibaba and Derartu Tulu, who dominated the 5,000 and 10,000 meters races. This is a decision that can turn our dreams into nightmares.”

2.3. Specific reasons or incidents that led to the suspension

2.3.1. The 2020 Tokyo Olympics

Postponed the long distance race due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This decision was made to prioritize the health and safety of athletes, staff, and spectators. (-“Tokyo Olympics postponed due to coronavirus pandemic”-CNN)

2.3.2. The Boston marathon

Was suspended after two bombs exploded near the finish line resulting in multiple casualties and injuries. The race was halted to insure the safety of participants and spectators (-“Boston Marathon bombing three dead, more than 100 injured in terror attack” –ABC News)

2.3.3. The 2019 comrades Marathon

The 2019 comrades Marathon in South Africa was suspended due to extreme weather condition , including heavy rain and and lightning. Organizers deemed it unsafe for runners to continue the race.-“ (Comrades Marathon cancelled due to extreme weather’-News24)

2.3.4. The 2018 Barkley Marathons

The 2018 Barkley Marathons in Tennessee was suspend mind race due to serve thunderstorms and dangerous trail conditions. Runners were unable to compete the full distance of the race.-“ (Barkley Marathons canceled due to extreme weather”-Canadian Running Magazine)

2.3.5. The IAAF

said on Monday that the circuit will have a trimmer look and fewer meetings as the one-day competitions aim for a more consistent and fast moving format, though said the longer distances could still take place outside of the designated TV window. Meetings will be reduced from 14 to 12 competitions, while the number of disciplines will be cut from 32 to 24 with 12 each for men and women." I will raise the issue at an African Athletics Confederation (AAC) Congress in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) next month because this is totally unfair to our athletes," Tuwei told reporters.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This section of the thesis deals with the research design, sources of data, population of the study, data collection instruments, data collection procedure and data analysis techniques.

3.1. Description of study area

The Diamond League is an annual series of track and field meetings held across Europe, Africa, Asia, and North America. It was founded in 2010 as a successor to the IAAF Golden League, and is organized by the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF). The Diamond League features a series of events, with athletes competing for points throughout the season. The athlete with the most points at the end of the season is crowned the Diamond League champion.

The Diamond League has been criticized for its lack of long-distance races. In 2019, the IAAF announced that it would be suspending long-distance races from the Diamond League. This decision was made in an effort to reduce the number of events on the schedule and to focus on more popular events.

The suspension of long-distance races from the Diamond League is likely to have a significant impact on African athletes who specialize in these events. African athletes have traditionally been dominant in long-distance running, and the Diamond League has been a major source of income for these athletes. The suspension of long-distance races from the Diamond League is likely to lead to a decrease in prize money for African athletes, and it is also likely to make it more difficult for these athletes to qualify for major championships. The suspension of long-distance races from the Diamond League is a major blow to African athletes. It is unclear how the IAAF plans to address the concerns of African athletes, and it is possible that the suspension of long-distance races from the Diamond League could lead to a decrease in participation in track and field in Africa.

3.2. The study design

The research was conducted using a case study and mixed-methods approach, including a literature review, interviews with key stakeholders, and a survey of African athletes who specialize in long-distance events. The literature review will provide an overview of the history, structure, and events of the Diamond League, as well as the reasons for the suspension of long-distance races. The interviews with key stakeholders will provide insights into the decision to suspend these races and the potential impact on African athletes. The survey of African athletes will provide data on the athletes' experiences and perceptions of the Diamond League and the suspension of long-distance races.

3.3. Research Methodology

A case study has been used in order to find out about study on suspension of long distance race from diamond league: is it fair for Africa? The research will be conducted using a mixed-methods approach, Qualitative research method and Quantitative research method including a literature review, interviews with key stakeholders

3.4. Sources of data collection

To reinforce the research conclusions, relevant data for the study were gathered from secondary sources. Secondary sources of data include those that have been published, unpublished, or authored previously. To achieve a decent outcome for this study, the researcher used secondary data sources.

3.5. The study population

This study was conducted in Ethiopian Athletics Federation stake holders, Athletes of long distance specializations total (30) population. and data's that are recorded on Diamond league results world champion results For this study to assess existing evidence on diamond league(4) years existing evidence on short distance and long distance race world championship (200) Athletes and Diamond league results (240) Athletes short distance athletes (100,200m) Long distance runners (5000,10,000m) total (440) Athletes were are selected.

3.6. Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

The population of the study was selected from Ethiopian Athletics Federation stake holders Athletes of long distance specializations total (30) selected through Purposive sampling techniques. In which researchers select participants based on their knowledge or experience with a particular topic. This type of sampling is often used when researchers want to gain in-depth information from a small group of people who are experts or have a unique perspective on the topic being studied. and data's hat are recorded on Diamond league results world champion results For this study to assess existing evidence on diamond league (4) years existing evidence on short distance and long distance race world championship (200) Athletes and Diamond league results (240) Athletes short distance athletes (100,200m) Long distance runners (5000,10,000m) total (440) were are selected.

3.7. Data Collection Instrument

The researcher employed document analysis to acquire and appropriately examine important data. That means data collected from newspapers or websites, interviews on YouTube, and news.

3.8. Method of data collection

The information obtained from relevant documents the responses which gathered Reviewing existing literature on the Diamond League, including academic articles, news articles, and reports. Conducting interviews with athletes, coaches, and officials involved in the Diamond League. Analyzing data from the Diamond League website and other sources.

3.9. Reporting findings:

Finally, researchers report their findings based on the analysis of the documents. This could take the form of written reports, academic papers, or presentations.

3.10. Ethical considerations

Throughout the investigation, the study considers ethical issues. It will protect the privacy of research participants, provide protection against any risk of harm as a result of participation, and ensure the confidentiality of information beneficial to the study. The subjects of this study will engage in purely voluntary activities. As a result, the research is conducted in accordance with the university's rules, codes of conduct, and guidelines.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS INTERPRETATION, AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Qualitative results

The primary objective of this chapter is to find out the appropriate responses for the basic questions raised under the statement of the problem from the data gathered through Document analysis from secondary data athletics federation, long distance race athletes.that it could be possible to generalize the finding.

4.2. Reasons to exclude long distance race from diamond league

The Diamond League primarily focuses on track and field events, emphasizing shorter distance races and field competitions. Long-distance races, such as the 5000m or 10,000m, are typically excluded due to various reasons:

- **Format and Schedule:** Diamond League meetings aim to create an exciting and compact format for spectators and television audiences. Longer races may not fit well within the schedule, potentially leading to extended event durations.
- **Viewer Engagement:** Shorter races and field events often provide more dynamic and easily digestible content for viewers, promoting higher engagement.
- **Logistical Challenges:** Longer races may require more extensive preparations, logistics, and resources, making them logistically challenging for regular inclusion in the Diamond League series.
- **Diverse Showcase:** The Diamond League seeks to offer a diverse showcase of track and field events, and including only shorter distance races allows for a broader representation of disciplines within the limited time frame.

While long-distance races aren't a regular part of the Diamond League, they continue to be featured in other prestigious competitions, such as major marathons and distance-specific events, where they can receive the attention and focus they deserve.

4.3. Impact of excluding long distance race from diamond league on Africa athletes

The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League can have specific implications for African athletes, who often excel in these events:

- **Reduced Visibility:** Long-distance races, especially those dominated by African athletes, are excluded from a premier global platform. This diminishes the visibility of African talents on the international stage, potentially impacting their recognition and marketability.
- **Limited Opportunities:** Exclusion from the Diamond League means fewer opportunities for African long-distance runners to compete against the world's best regularly. This could affect their ability to gauge and improve their performance against top competitors.
- **Financial Impact:** Long-distance athletes may miss out on potential earnings and sponsorship opportunities that come with participating in high-profile events like the Diamond League. This can impact their financial stability and ability to secure lucrative sponsorship deals.
- **Development and Exposure:** The absence of long-distance races from the Diamond League could hinder the development of young African distance runners, as exposure to top-level competition is crucial for honing skills and gaining experience.
- **Global Recognition:** The Diamond League serves as a global showcase for athletes, contributing to their recognition on a worldwide scale. The exclusion of long-distance races may limit the global recognition and fame that African athletes in these disciplines can achieve.
- **Impact on Fans:** Fans of long-distance running, particularly in Africa, may be disappointed by the absence of their favorite events in the Diamond League. This can affect the overall enthusiasm and engagement of the fan base.

While the Diamond League exclusion is a notable factor, African athletes in long-distance races continue to participate in other prestigious competitions, like major marathons and dedicated distance events, maintaining their prominence in the global running community.

4.3.1. Psychological Impact of excluding long distance race from diamond league on Africa athletes

The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League can have several psychological impacts on African athletes:

- **Sense of Exclusion:** Athletes specializing in long-distance races might feel excluded from a premier global platform, potentially leading to a sense of neglect or marginalization within the broader track and field community.
- **Motivational Challenges:** The absence of long-distance races in the Diamond League may affect athletes' motivation, as competing on such a prestigious stage can be a powerful incentive for training and performance improvement.
- **Reduced Recognition:** Athletes often seek recognition on the global stage, and the exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League may result in reduced acknowledgment and visibility for African runners in these events.
- **Impact on Confidence:** Regular participation in high-profile events contributes to an athlete's confidence and self-belief. The absence of long-distance races in the Diamond League could impact the confidence levels of African athletes, potentially affecting their performance.
- **Career Aspirations:** Athletes often aspire to compete at the highest level and achieve success in prestigious events. The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League might alter the career aspirations of African athletes in these disciplines.
- **National Pride:** Success in international competitions brings a sense of pride to athletes and their home countries. The exclusion of long-distance races may dampen this national pride and the associated psychological benefits for both athletes and their communities.
- **Adjustment to Goals:** Athletes may need to adjust their career goals and aspirations in response to the exclusion, potentially redirecting their focus to other competitions that showcase long-distance running.

While the psychological impact may vary among individuals, addressing these concerns is crucial to ensuring the continued motivation, mental well-being, and sustained excellence of African athletes in long-distance events.

4.3.2 Social Impact of excluding long distance race from diamond league on Africa athletes

The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League can have several social impacts on African athletes:

- **Limited Role Models:** Long-distance runners from Africa, who often serve as role models for aspiring athletes, may have reduced visibility, limiting the inspiration and guidance they provide to the next generation.
- **Community Disappointment:** Local communities that take pride in the success of their long-distance runners may experience disappointment due to the absence of these athletes from a high-profile global stage like the Diamond League.
- **Impact on Grassroots Athletics:** Excluding long-distance races may affect grassroots athletics programs in Africa, as young athletes may have fewer prominent figures in their discipline to look up to and aspire to emulate.
- **Diminished Community Engagement:** The excitement and engagement of local communities with athletics events, particularly long-distance races, could decline. This may impact community events, celebrations, and the overall sense of unity associated with supporting athletes on the global stage.
- **Sports Diplomacy:** Athletics, including long-distance running, often serves as a form of sports diplomacy. The exclusion of these events from the Diamond League may reduce the positive diplomatic and cultural exchange opportunities that come with showcasing African talent on the global stage.
- **Cultural Impact:** Long-distance running holds cultural significance in many African communities. The exclusion from the Diamond League may diminish the cultural impact of these events, affecting how they are perceived both nationally and internationally.
- **Shift in Sporting Identity:** Athletes and communities may experience a shift in their sporting identity, as the emphasis on shorter-distance events within the Diamond League may influence the perception of which disciplines are more prestigious or celebrated.

In addressing these social impacts, it becomes crucial to find ways to continue promoting and celebrating African long-distance athletes, ensuring that their contributions to the sport and their cultural significance are acknowledged and sustained on various platforms.

4.3.3 Economic Impact of excluding long distance race from diamond league on Africa athletes

The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League can have economic repercussions for African athletes:

- **Reduced Sponsorship Opportunities:** Long-distance runners may face challenges in securing sponsorships and endorsements that are often tied to participation in high-profile events like the Diamond League. This can impact their financial support and overall earnings.
- **Limited Prize Money:** The Diamond League events typically offer substantial prize money, and the exclusion of long-distance races means that African athletes in these disciplines miss out on potential significant earnings from these competitions.
- **Impact on Athletes' Marketability:** Participation in the Diamond League enhances an athlete's marketability. Excluding long-distance races may diminish the marketability of African athletes in these events, affecting their attractiveness to sponsors and brands.
- **Opportunities for Event Organizers:** Excluding long-distance races may limit opportunities for African event organizers to host or promote major long-distance events, impacting local economies and the sports industry within the region.
- **Potential Tourism Decline:** Long-distance races, often associated with destination marathons, can attract tourism. The exclusion of these events from the Diamond League may lead to a decline in tourist interest and related economic benefits for host cities in Africa.
- **Local Business Impact:** The absence of long-distance races may result in reduced foot traffic and business for local establishments, including hotels, restaurants, and retail outlets that would typically benefit from hosting major athletic events.
- **Economic Diversification:** Long-distance running events contribute to economic diversification by attracting investment in sports-related infrastructure and services. The exclusion from the Diamond League may limit the diversification potential in regions that excel in long-distance running.

In addressing these economic impacts, it becomes important to explore alternative avenues for promoting and supporting long-distance athletes in Africa, ensuring that their economic opportunities remain robust despite their exclusion from certain high-profile competitions.

4.3.4 Talent development Impact of excluding long distance race from diamond league on Africa athletes

The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League can have several impacts on talent development for African athletes:

- **Reduced Exposure for Young Talentp:** Aspiring long-distance runners may have fewer opportunities to showcase their talents on a global stage, limiting their exposure to top-level competition and potentially slowing their development.
- **Limited Benchmarking:** The absence of long-distance races in the Diamond League means that young athletes might have fewer benchmarks and role models to measure their performance against, hindering their ability to set ambitious goals and track their progress.
- **Limited Benchmarking:** Young talents often aspire to compete in prestigious events like the Diamond League. The exclusion of long-distance races may dampen the aspirations of emerging athletes, potentially affecting their dedication to training and pursuit of excellence.
- **Impact on Grassroots Programs:** Talent development often begins at the grassroots level. Excluding long-distance races may lead to a decreased emphasis on developing distance running skills at the grassroots level, potentially affecting the overall pipeline of talent.
- **Coaching Opportunities:** The absence of long-distance races in elite competitions could limit coaching opportunities for those specializing in distance events, impacting the expertise available to guide and develop young athletes in these disciplines.
- **Altered Training Focus:** Coaches and athletes may adjust their training focus based on the events featured in the Diamond League. This shift could influence the training methods and specialization of talent in favor of events included in the series.

- **Potential Migration of Talent:** The limited global exposure for long-distance events may lead talented athletes to explore opportunities in other disciplines or competitions outside Africa, potentially resulting in a loss of talent from the region.

In addressing these talent development impacts, it becomes essential for sports organizations, coaches, and communities to find alternative avenues to nurture and showcase the potential of young African athletes in long-distance running, ensuring a robust and diverse talent pool in track and field athletics.

4.3.5 Long term athletics development Impact of excluding long distance race from diamond league on Africa athletes

The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League can have long-term impacts on athletics development for African athletes:

- **Stunted Elite Pathway:** Long-distance races are crucial for providing a clear elite pathway for African athletes. The exclusion may disrupt the traditional progression, hindering the development of a robust pipeline from grassroots to elite levels.
- **Limited Role Models:** The absence of long-distance events in premier competitions like the Diamond League may reduce the number of prominent long-distance role models, influencing the aspirations and career choices of young athletes in Africa.
- **Potential Decline in Participation:** The exclusion may lead to a decline in participation in long-distance running at the grassroots level, as young athletes may be drawn to events featured in high-profile competitions.
- **Impact on Coaching Expertise:** Coaches specializing in long-distance events may face challenges in accessing elite competitions and experiences. This could limit their expertise and the quality of coaching available for developing athletes in these disciplines.
- **Global Competitiveness:** Long-distance events are a strength for many African athletes. The exclusion from top-level competitions may impact their global competitiveness, potentially affecting medal counts in major international events over the long term.
- **Influence on Training Systems:** The absence of long-distance races in the Diamond League may lead to adjustments in training systems, potentially diminishing the emphasis on distance running and affecting the overall diversity of training methodologies.

- **Potential for Talent Drain:** Without exposure to top-tier long-distance competitions, talented athletes may seek opportunities in other regions or disciplines, leading to a potential talent drain from African athletics in the long run.

Addressing these long-term impacts involves strategic planning, investment in grassroots programs, and efforts to ensure that long-distance running continues to be a vital and well-supported component of athletics development in Africa, even outside the confines of specific elite competitions.

4.3.6 Career Impact of excluding long distance race from diamond league on Africa athletes

The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League can have significant career impacts on African athletes:

- **Limited Exposure:** Long-distance runners may experience reduced exposure on the global stage, affecting their marketability, sponsorship opportunities, and overall visibility in the international athletics community.
- **Financial Consequences:** The Diamond League offers substantial prize money and appearance fees. The exclusion of long-distance events means African athletes in these disciplines may miss out on significant earnings, impacting their financial stability and career sustainability.
- **Impaired Sponsorship Opportunities:** Sponsors often seek visibility in high-profile competitions. Exclusion from the Diamond League may limit sponsorship opportunities for long-distance athletes, affecting their ability to secure lucrative endorsement deals.
- **Altered Career Trajectory:** Athletes often plan their careers around major competitions like the Diamond League. The exclusion of long-distance races may lead to adjustments in training, competition schedules, and overall career trajectories for African distance runners.
- **Impact on Achieving Records:** Long-distance events are often where athletes aim to break records and achieve historical milestones. The exclusion from elite competitions may make it challenging for African athletes to target and achieve significant records in these disciplines.

- **Motivational Factors:** Competing in prestigious events like the Diamond League can be a powerful motivator. The exclusion of long-distance races may impact the motivation levels of African athletes, potentially affecting their dedication to training and competing at the highest level.
- **Long-Term Legacy:** The career impact extends to the long-term legacy of athletes. Exclusion from top-level competitions may influence how these athletes are remembered and celebrated within the sport's history.

To mitigate these career impacts, it becomes crucial for athletes, coaches, and sports organizations to adapt strategies, seek alternative opportunities for competition, and advocate for the continued recognition of long-distance running as a vital component of athletics careers in Africa.

4.3.7 Discriminatory Impact of excluding long distance race from diamond league on Africa athletes

The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League could be perceived as having a discriminatory impact on African athletes for several reasons:

- **Unequal Representation:** Long-distance running is a discipline where African athletes have historically excelled. The exclusion may be seen as a lack of equal representation for athletes from the continent, potentially reinforcing imbalances in the global athletics landscape.
- **Cultural Bias:** Long-distance running holds cultural significance in many African communities, and the exclusion might be interpreted as a form of cultural bias, diminishing the recognition and celebration of a discipline that is deeply rooted in the region.
- **Limited Opportunities:** The exclusion reduces opportunities for African long-distance athletes to showcase their talents on a prestigious global stage, potentially limiting their exposure and hindering their ability to secure sponsorships and endorsements.
- **Potential Stereotyping:** The absence of long-distance races in the Diamond League may perpetuate stereotypes about the types of events African athletes are expected to excel in, potentially overlooking the diversity and breadth of talent within the continent.

- **Economic Disparities:** The economic impact of exclusion, such as reduced sponsorship opportunities and prize money, may contribute to economic disparities, affecting the financial well-being and sustainability of African athletes in long-distance events.
- **Impact on Athlete Recognition:** Excluding long-distance races may impact how athletes from Africa are recognized and celebrated globally, potentially diminishing their contributions to the sport in the eyes of the international audience.

It's important to note that perceptions of discrimination can vary, and addressing these concerns may involve discussions with stakeholders, sports organizations, and a reevaluation of the criteria used to determine event inclusions in elite competitions like the Diamond League.

4.3.8 National GDP Impact of excluding long distance race from diamond league on Africa athletes

The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League can have indirect and nuanced effects on a country's national GDP, primarily through factors related to tourism, event hosting, and economic activities associated with athletics. These impacts may include:

- **Tourism Revenues:** Hosting major athletics events, including long-distance races, can attract tourists, contributing to increase spending on accommodation, dining, transportation, and other services. The exclusion may result in reduced tourism revenues for host countries in Africa.
- **Event-Related Expenditure:** The organization of athletics events involves various expenditures, including infrastructure development, logistics, and staffing. Excluding long-distance races may lead to a decrease in such expenditures, potentially impacting sectors related to event organization.
- **Impact on Local Businesses:** The absence of long-distance races may reduce the influx of spectators and participants, leading to decreased spending at local businesses, such as hotels, restaurants, and retail establishments.
- **Sponsorship and Broadcasting Revenues:** Long-distance races contribute to the overall appeal and marketability of the Diamond League, attracting sponsors and broadcasters. The exclusion may affect sponsorship revenues and the economic benefits derived from broadcasting rights.

- **Job Creation:** Major sporting events generate employment opportunities in various sectors, from event management to hospitality. The exclusion of long-distance races may lead to fewer job opportunities, impacting employment rates and related economic contributions.
- **Infrastructure Investment:** Hosting athletics events often necessitates investments in sports infrastructure. Excluding long-distance races may reduce the need for such investments, potentially impacting the construction and development sectors.

While these factors can influence a country's economic landscape, the overall impact on national GDP would depend on the scale of the events, the size of the host city or country, and the broader economic context. Additionally, the indirect effects on sectors like tourism and local businesses may vary based on how well the economy diversifies beyond athletics-related activities.

4.3.9 Marketing Impact of excluding long distance race from diamond league on Africa athletes

The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League can have several marketing impacts on Africa athletes:

- **Reduced Visibility:** Long-distance races often feature prominent African athletes who excel in these events. The exclusion may lead to reduced visibility for these athletes, impacting their marketability and global recognition.
- **Limited Endorsement Opportunities:** Athletes in long-distance events may face challenges in securing lucrative endorsement deals, as sponsors often seek exposure in high-profile competitions like the Diamond League to maximize their investment.
- **Impact on Personal Branding:** The Diamond League provides a platform for athletes to build and enhance their personal brands. The exclusion may hinder the ability of African long-distance runners to develop a strong brand presence on a global scale.
- **Market Perception:** The absence of long-distance races in the Diamond League may influence the market perception of African athletes, potentially leading to a narrower understanding of their capabilities and achievements within the broader sports marketing landscape.

- **Strategic Partnerships:** Brands seeking partnerships with athletes for marketing campaigns may be less inclined to collaborate with long-distance runners if their events are excluded from high-profile competitions, impacting potential strategic alliances.
- **Fan Engagement:** Long-distance races have a significant fan base. The exclusion may result in lower engagement from fans who are passionate about these events, potentially affecting the overall market appeal of the Diamond League.
- **Media Coverage:** Long-distance events often attract media attention. Exclusion from the Diamond League may lead to reduced media coverage for African athletes in these disciplines, impacting their presence in sports media and related marketing opportunities.

Addressing these marketing impacts may involve diversifying marketing strategies, exploring alternative platforms, and advocating for the inclusion of long-distance races in high-profile competitions to ensure a comprehensive representation of African athletic talent in the global sports marketing landscape.

4.10. Spiritual Impact of excluding long distance race from diamond league on Africa athletes

The spiritual impact of excluding long-distance races from the Diamond League on African athletes is subjective and can vary among individuals. However, some potential aspects include:

- **Cultural Significance:** Long-distance running holds cultural significance in many African communities. The exclusion may be perceived as a disconnection from a cultural and spiritual heritage associated with these events.
- **Loss of Symbolism:** Long-distance races are often symbolic of endurance, perseverance, and overcoming challenges. The exclusion may impact the spiritual symbolism that these events hold for athletes and their communities.
- **Sense of Purpose:** For some athletes, participating in long-distance races may be intertwined with a sense of purpose and personal fulfillment. The exclusion could lead to a sense of loss or un fulfillment in their athletic journey.
- **Connection to Nature:** Long-distance running often involves a connection to nature, with athletes experiencing the outdoors and the environment. The exclusion may impact the spiritual connection athletes have with the natural elements during their races.

- **Community Spirit:** Long-distance events can foster a sense of community spirit and shared experiences among athletes and their communities. The exclusion may diminish the communal bonds and shared spiritual moments associated with these races.
- **Impact on Rituals:** Athletes may have personal or cultural rituals associated with long-distance races. The exclusion may disrupt these rituals, affecting the spiritual preparation and mindset of athletes before and during competitions.
- **Shift in Inspirational Narratives:** Long-distance races are often accompanied by inspirational narratives of triumph and personal growth. The exclusion may alter the inspirational narratives that athletes, communities, and fans derive from these events.

While the spiritual impact is nuanced and individualized, it underscores the interconnectedness of sports, culture, and spirituality for many athletes, especially in disciplines with deep cultural roots such as long-distance running in Africa.

4.4. Problems in diamond league

The Diamond League, like any major sports competition, faces various challenges. Some of the problems in the Diamond League include:

- **Event Format:** The format of the Diamond League has undergone changes, with concerns raised about its complexity and the reduction of disciplines in each meeting. This has led to debates on the balance between streamlining events and maintaining diversity.
- **Scheduling Issues:** The scheduling of Diamond League events can pose challenges for athletes, impacting their ability to participate in multiple competitions. This can be especially challenging for those athletes who compete in various disciplines.
- **Global Representation:** Critics argue that the Diamond League's selection of events may not fully represent the global diversity of track and field, leading to concerns about fairness and inclusion, particularly for athletes from certain regions or disciplines.
- **Fan Engagement:** Some have expressed concerns about fan engagement, suggesting that changes in the format and scheduling may affect the overall excitement and interest of spectators, both on-site and through media channels.

- **Financial Sustainability:** The financial sustainability of the Diamond League, including funding for prize money and event organization, is an ongoing concern. The economic impact of events and sponsorships is crucial for the sustained success of the series.
- **Innovation and Promotion:** The Diamond League faces challenges in continually innovating and promoting the sport to capture the interest of new audiences. Striking a balance between tradition and innovation is crucial for the longevity of the series.
- **Athlete Welfare:** Athlete welfare and the impact of competition schedules on their health and performance are areas of ongoing scrutiny. Striking a balance between providing opportunities for competition and ensuring adequate rest for athletes is a delicate challenge.
- **Covid-19 Impact:** Like many sports events, the Diamond League has faced disruptions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to event cancellations, rescheduling, and challenges in maintaining a consistent calendar.

Addressing these challenges requires ongoing collaboration between organizers, athletes, and stakeholders to ensure the continued success and relevance of the Diamond League in the world of track and field athletics.

4.4. Research gaps in diamond league race

Identifying research gaps in the Diamond League races involves exploring areas where further investigation and study could enhance the understanding of various aspects. Some potential research gaps include:

- **Athlete Performance Analysis:** In-depth studies analyzing the performance metrics, training methods, and physiological aspects of athletes participating in Diamond League races could provide valuable insights for coaches, sports scientists, and athletes.
- **Impact on Local Economies:** More research on the specific economic impact of Diamond League races on the local economies of host cities, including the long-term effects on tourism, business revenues, and job creation, could help in optimizing the economic benefits.
- **Fan Engagement and Preferences:** Understanding fan engagement, preferences, and the factors influencing viewership can guide event organizers in tailoring the format, schedule, and presentation of Diamond League races to better connect with audiences.

- **Athlete Welfare and Recovery:** Research focused on athlete welfare, recovery strategies, and the impact of the competition schedule on athletes' physical and mental well-being could inform policies to prioritize the health of competitors.
- **Inclusivity and Representation:** Investigating the representation of athletes from various regions and disciplines within the Diamond League to ensure inclusivity and fair opportunities for all could address concerns related to diversity in the competition.
- **Long-Term Career Impact:** Studying the long-term career impact on athletes who consistently participate in Diamond League races compared to those who do not can provide insights into the influence of these events on athletes' careers and marketability.
- **Effectiveness of Rule Changes:** Research assessing the effectiveness of rule changes and adjustments made to the Diamond League format over time can help organizers fine-tune the competition structure for optimal athlete and fan satisfaction.
- **Social and Cultural Impacts:** Exploring the social and cultural impacts of Diamond League races on local communities, especially in terms of community pride, cultural exchange, and grassroots development, can contribute to a more holistic understanding of the event's influence.

Conducting research in these areas could enhance the overall knowledge base surrounding the Diamond League, contributing to its continued growth and improvement.

4.5. Controversy between short distance and long distance race in diamond league

While there isn't a direct controversy between short-distance and long-distance races in the Diamond League, there have been discussions and debates surrounding the event format and the inclusion of various disciplines. Some points of contention include:

- **Event Selection:** The Diamond League has undergone changes in event selection and formats over time. Critics argue that certain disciplines, including long-distance races, may not receive the same emphasis or representation in the series compared to shorter events.
- **Balance of Events:** Balancing the schedule to include a diverse range of events, both short and long-distance, is a challenge. Some argue that the current format may not

adequately represent the full spectrum of track and field disciplines, potentially favoring sprints and field events.

- **Athlete Opportunities:** Athletes specializing in long-distance races may feel that the current Diamond League format doesn't provide enough opportunities for them to compete on a high-profile international stage compared to athletes in shorter events.
- **Impact on Fan Engagement:** The mix of short and long-distance races can impact fan engagement, with preferences varying among spectators. Striking the right balance to maintain excitement and interest across different disciplines is a continual challenge.
- **Global Representation:** There are discussions about ensuring fair global representation, especially for athletes from regions with a strong tradition in long-distance running. Critics argue that the Diamond League should be reflective of the global diversity in track and field.
- **Economic Considerations:** The economic viability and attractiveness of certain events for sponsors and broadcasters can influence event selection. This dynamic may unintentionally favor shorter, more commercially appealing races over longer events.

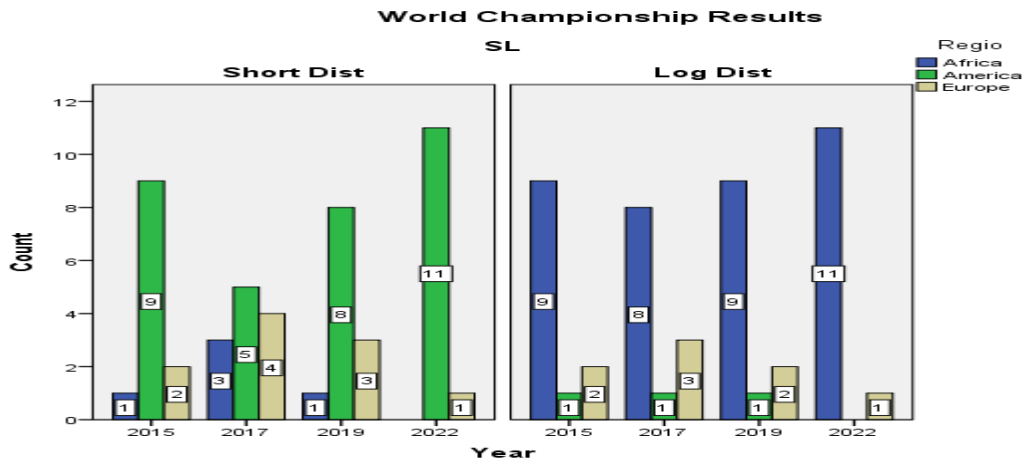
While these points may spark discussions, it's important to note that the Diamond League aims to showcase a variety of track and field disciplines. The ongoing evolution of the series involves finding a balance that satisfies athletes, fans, and stakeholders across all events, whether short or long-distance.

4.6. Quantitative results

4.6.1 Characteristics of the study Group

For this study to assess existing evidence on diamond league(4) years existing evidence on short distance and long distance race world championship (200) countries and Diamond league results (240) countries short distance athletes (100,200m) Long distance runners (5000,10,000m) total 440 countries were recruited . The result of the data analysis of countries results are shown in follows.

Figure.1 world champion results



As it is understood from the above histogram graph, in short distance America athletes are dominate the competition years. Europe and Africa countries are second and third. In long distance race African athletes are more dominate competition years. Europe and America athletes are second and third ranks respectively in competition years.

Table 1. Region year cross tabulation

| Region * Year Cross tabulation | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Count | | | | | | | |
| Distance | | | Year | | | | Total |
| | | | 2015 | 2017 | 2019 | 2022 | |
| Short Distance | Region | Africa | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| | | America | 9 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 33 |
| | | Europe | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| | Total | | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 48 |
| Long Distance | Region | Africa | 9 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 37 |
| | | America | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Europe | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| | Total | | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 48 |

Based on the provided data, it appears to be cross-tabulation or contingency table showing the count of short and long distance trips by region and year. Here is a breakdown of the data. Short Distance Africa 1 trip in 2015, 3 trips in 2017, 1 trips in 2019 and 0 trips in 2022 (Total= 5 trips) America = 9 trips in 2015, 5 trips in 2017, 8 trips in 2019 and 11 in 2022(Total =33 trips), Europe =2 trips in 2015, 4 trips in 2017, 3 trips in 2019 and 1 trip in 2022 (Total=10 trips), Long

Distance Africa =9 trips in 2015, 8 trips in 2017, 9 trips in 2019 and 11 trips in 2022 (total=37 trips) America = 1 trip in 2015, 1 trip in 2017, in 2019 and 0 trips in 2022 (Total=3 trips) Europe = 2 trips in 2015,3 trips in 2017,2 trips in 2019, and 1 trip in 2022 (Total=8 trips) Overall Total Short Distance 12 tips each year (Total= 48 trips) Long Distance 12 tips each year (Total=48 trips) This is cross tabulation provides a summary of the distribution of short and long distance trips across different regions for each year .

Table. 2 Year Region Sex Cross Tabulation

| Year * Region * Sex Cross tabulation | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| Count | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | Region | | | Total |
| | | | Africa | America | Europe | |
| Male | Year | 2015 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 12 |
| | | 2017 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| | | 2019 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 12 |
| | | 2022 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 12 |
| | Total | | 19 | 22 | 7 | 48 |
| Female | Year | 2015 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 12 |
| | | 2017 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 12 |
| | | 2019 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 12 |
| | | 2022 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 12 |
| | Total | | 23 | 14 | 11 | 48 |
| Total | Year | 2015 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 24 |
| | | 2017 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 24 |
| | | 2019 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 24 |
| | | 2022 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 24 |
| | Total | | 42 | 36 | 18 | 96 |

Based on the cross-tabulation of Year, Region, and Sex, we can analyze the data as follows:
 In the year 2015: For males: Africa had 5 trips, America had 5 trips, and Europe had 2 trips. For females: Africa had 5 trips, America had 5 trips, and Europe had 2 trips. The total number of trips in 2015 was 24. In the year 2017: For males: Africa had 4 trips, America had 4 trips, and Europe had 4 trips. For females: Africa had 7 trips, America had 2 trips, and Europe had 3 trips. The total number of trips in 2017 was 24. In the year 2019: For males: Africa had 5 trips, America had 7 trips, and Europe had 0 trips. For females: Africa had 5 trips, America had 2 trips, and Europe had 5 trips. The total number of trips in 2019 was 24. In the year 2022: For

males: Africa had 5 trips, America had 6 trips, and Europe had 1 trip. For females: Africa had 6 trips, America had 5 trips, and Europe had 1 trip. The total number of trips in 2022 was 24.

Overall Analysis Across all years, females took more trips than males in all regions. America had the highest number of trips for both males and females in most years. Europe had the lowest number of trips compared to Africa and America for both males and females in most years. This cross-tabulation analysis provides insights into the distribution of trips by year, region, and sex.

Table. 3 Region Sex Distance year

| Sex | | | | Region | | | Total |
|--------|-----------------|-------|------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | | | Africa | America | Europe | |
| Male | Short Distance. | Year | 2015 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| | | | 2017 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | 2019 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| | | | 2022 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Total | 2 | 20 | 2 | 24 | |
| | Long Distance. | Year | 2015 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | 2017 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | 2019 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| | | | 2022 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | | Total | 17 | 2 | 5 | 24 | |
| Female | Short Distance | Year | 2015 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | 2017 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | 2019 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| | | | 2022 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| | | Total | 3 | 13 | 8 | 24 | |
| | Long Distance | Year | 2015 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| | | | 2017 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | | | 2019 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | 2022 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Total | 20 | 1 | 3 | 24 | |

Based on the cross-tabulation of Year, Region, and Sex, we can analyze the data as follows. In the year 2015: For males: Africa had 5 trips, America had 5 trips, and Europe had 2 trips. For females: Africa had 5 trips, America had 5 trips, and Europe had 2 trips. The total number of trips in 2015 was 24. In the year 2017: For males: Africa had 4 trips, America had 4 trips, and Europe had 4 trips. For females: Africa had 7 trips, America had 2 trips, and Europe had 3 trips. The total number of trips in 2017 was 24. In the year 2019: For males: Africa had 5 trips,

America had 7 trips, and Europe had 0 trips. For females: Africa had 5 trips, America had 2 trips, and Europe had 5 trips. The total number of trips in 2019 was 24. In the year 2022: For males: Africa had 5 trips, America had 6 trips, and Europe had 1 trip. For females: Africa had 6 trips, America had 5 trips, and Europe had 1 trip. The total number of trips in 2022 was 24.

Overall Analysis: Across all years, females took more trips than males in all regions. America had the highest number of trips for both males and females in most years. Europe had the lowest number of trips compared to Africa and America for both males and females in most years. This cross-tabulation analysis provides insights into the distribution of trips by year, region, and sex.

Table 4 Distance Country Percentage

| | | Distance | | | Total |
|------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------|
| | | Participation | Short Distance | Long Distance | |
| Country | Bahamas | Frequency | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Percentage | 2.1% | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| | CAN | Frequency | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | | Percentage | 4.2% | 2.1% | 3.1% |
| | Ecuador | Frequency | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Percentage | 2.1% | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| | ETH | Frequency | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| | | Percentage | 0.0% | 33.3% | 16.7% |
| | GBR | Frequency | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | | Percentage | 0.0% | 8.3% | 4.2% |
| | GBR_Northern Ireland | Frequency | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Percentage | 6.3% | 0.0% | 3.1% |
| | GER | Frequency | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | Percentage | 0.0% | 2.1% | 1.0% |
| | Ivory Coast | Frequency | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Percentage | 6.3% | 0.0% | 3.1% |
| | Jamaica | Frequency | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| | | Percentage | 25.0% | 0.0% | 12.5% |
| | KEN | Frequency | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| | | Percentage | 0.0% | 33.3% | 16.7% |
| Netherland | Frequency | 4 | 2 | 6 | |
| | Percentage | 8.3% | 4.2% | 6.3% | |
| Norway | Frequency | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Percentage | 0.0% | 2.1% | 1.0% | |
| RSA | Frequency | 2 | 0 | 2 | |
| | Percentage | 4.2% | 0.0% | 2.1% | |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | SWZ | Frequency | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Percentage | 2.1% | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| | TrinidadTo | Frequency | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Percentage | 2.1% | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| | Turkey | Frequency | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Percentage | 2.1% | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| | UGA | Frequency | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| | | Percentage | 0.0% | 10.4% | 5.2% |
| | USA | Frequency | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| | | Percentage | 35.4% | 4.2% | 19.8% |
| | Total | Frequency | 48 | 48 | 96 |
| | | Percentage | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Based on the percentages provided in the table for short distance and long distance trips by country, we can make the following observations: Short Distance Trips: - Jamaica had the highest percentage of short distance trips at 25.0%. - USA followed closely with 17 short distance trips, accounting for 35.4% of the total short distance trips.- Other countries like Netherland (8.3%), GBR_Northern Ireland (6.3%), and Ivory Coast (6.3%) also had a notable percentage of short stance trips. Long Distance Trips: - ETH and KEN had the highest percentage of long distance trips at 33.3% each. USA had the highest number of long distance trips at 2, accounting for 4.2% of the total long distance trips. Other countries like Netherland (4.2%), UGA (10.4%), and GBR (8.3%) also had a significant percentage of long distance trips.

Overall: The total number of short distance trips and long distance trips were equal at 48 each, making up 100% of the total trips. The distribution of trips between short and long distances varied across countries, with some countries having a higher percentage of short distance trips while others had a higher percentage of long distance trips. This analysis provides insights into the distribution of short and long distance trips by country.

Table 5 Events percentage

| | | Events | | | | Total |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 100 | 200 | 5000 | 10000 | |
| Region | Africa | 2 | 3 | 17 | 20 | 42 |
| | | 8.3% | 12.5% | 70.8% | 83.3% | 43.8% |
| | America | 19 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 36 |
| | | 79.2% | 58.3% | 8.3% | 4.2% | 37.5% |
| | Europe | 3 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 18 |
| | | 12.5% | 29.2% | 20.8% | 12.5% | 18.8% |
| Total | | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 96 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Based on the data provided in the table, here is a cross-tabulation analysis of the number of events each country participated in within the Diamond League: Bahrain: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. Burundi: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. Canada: Participated in 3 events with a total count of 3. Dominican Republic: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. Ethiopia: Participated in 7 events with a total count of 7. Germany: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. Great Britain: participated in 3 events with a total count of 3. Guatemala: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. Ivory Coast: Participated in 2 events with a total count of 2. Ivory Coast (assuming typo): Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. Jamaica: Participated in 8 events with a total count of 8. Kenya: Participated in 8 events with a total count of 8. Namibia: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. South Africa: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. - Spain: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1 Switzerland: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1 Trinidad and Tobago (T.T.O): Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1- U.S.A (United States): Participated in 4 events with a total count of 4. United States (assuming typo): Participated in 8 events with a total count of 8. In summary, the table shows the cross-tabulation of events for each country within the Diamond League, with the total number of events and counts for each country provided.

4.6.2 Diamond League

Table. 6 Country * Events Cross tabulation

| Count | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------|-----|------|-------|
| | | Events | | | Total |
| | | 100 | 200 | 5000 | |
| Country | Bahrain | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Burundi | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Canada | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| | Dominica Republic | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Ethiopia | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| | Germany | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Great Britain | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | Guatemala | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Ivory Coast | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | Ivory cost | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Jamaica | 5 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| | Kenya | 1 | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| | Namibia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | South Africa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Spain | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Swizerland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | T.T.O | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | U.S.A | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| United States | 3 | 5 | 0 | 8 | |
| Total | | 18 | 18 | 18 | 54 |

Based on the data provided in the table, here is a cross-tabulation analysis of the number of events each country participated in within the Diamond League: Bahrain: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. Burundi: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. Canada: Participated in 3 events with a total count of 3. Dominican Republic: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. Ethiopia: Participated in 7 events with a total count of 7 Germany: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1 Great Britain: Participated in 3 events with a total count of 3. Guatemala: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1.Ivory Coast: Participated in 2 events with a total count of 2. - Ivory Coast (assuming typo): Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. Jamaica: Participated in 8 events with a total count of 8.Kenya: participated in 8 events with a total count of 8. Namibia: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. South Africa:

Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. Spain: participated in 1 event with a total count of 1 Switzerland: Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. Trinidad and Tobago (T.T.O): Participated in 1 event with a total count of 1. U.S.A (United States): Participated in 4 events with a total count of 4. United States (assuming typo): Participated in 8 events with a total count of 8. In summary, the table shows the cross-tabulation of events for each country within the Diamond League, with the total number of events and counts for each country provided.

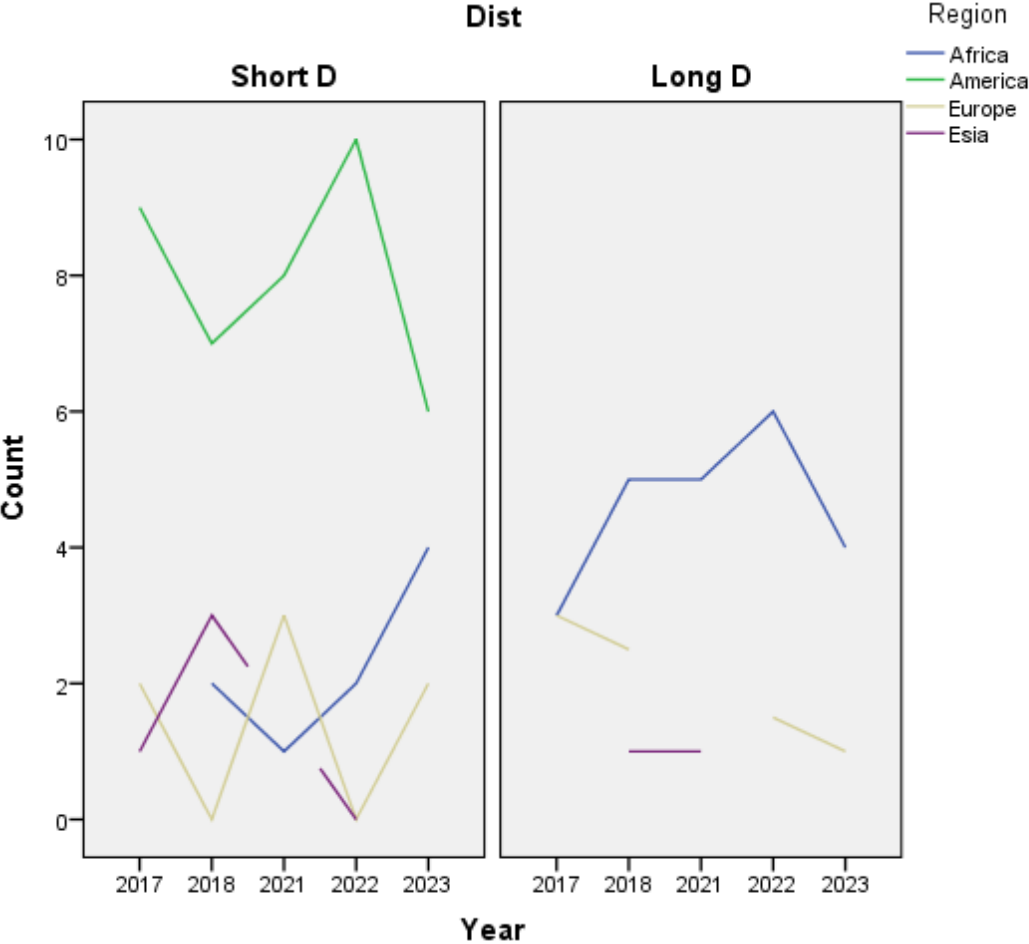


Figure 2. Diamond League results for 2017 to 2023 with events and region

This graph includes Years from 2017 to 2023 and Events with short distance and long distance for the Diamond League with different Regions Africa Performs in the Long distance while America performs in Short distance. The graph represents the number of events held in different regions for the Diamond League from 2017 to 2023. The graph consists of two lines, one representing short-distance events and the other representing long-distance events. It can be observed that Africa has a higher number of long-distance events, while America has a higher

number of short-distance events. Additionally, the graph suggests that the overall number of events has decreased over the years.

Table. 7 Region * Events Cross tabulation

| | | | Events | | | Total | |
|--------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 100 | 200 | 5000 | | |
| Region | Africa | Count | 4 | 3 | 15 | 22 | |
| | | % within Events | 22.2% | 16.7% | 83.3% | 40.7% | |
| | America | Count | 10 | 14 | 1 | 25 | |
| | | % within Events | 55.6% | 77.8% | 5.6% | 46.3% | |
| | Europe | Count | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | |
| | | % within Events | 22.2% | 5.6% | 5.6% | 11.1% | |
| | Asia | Count | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | % within Events | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.6% | 1.9% | |
| | Total | | Count | 18 | 18 | 18 | 54 |
| | | | % within Events | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

This cross tabulation table shows the distribution of events across different regions. The table provides both the count and the percentage of events within each region. For example, in Africa, there were 4 events with a count of 100, 3 events with a count of 200, and 15 events with a count of 5000. The total count for Africa is 22 events. The percentages within events are calculated based on the total count of events. For Africa, the percentages are 22.2%, 16.7%, and 83.3% for the event counts of 100, 200, and 5000 respectively. Similarly, the table provides the count and percentage within events for America, Europe, and Asia. The total count for all regions combined is 54 events, and the percentages within events add up to 100% for each event count. This table allows for a clear comparison of event distribution across different regions.

Table 8 Chi-Square Tests

| | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|--|---------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 27.731 ^a | 6 | .000 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 30.159 | 6 | .000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 7.473 | 1 | .006 |
| N of Valid Cases | 54 | | |
| a. 6 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .33. | | | |

The table provides the results of a Chi-Square test, which is a statistical test used to determine if there is a significant association between categorical variables. Here's an analysis of the results: Pearson Chi-Square: The value of the Pearson Chi-Square statistic is 27.731 with 6 degrees of freedom. The associated p-value (Asymp. Sig.) Is .000, which indicates that there is a significant association between the variables? In other words, the observed frequencies in the data are significantly different from what would be expected if there were no association between the variables. Likelihood Ratio: The Likelihood Ratio statistic is 30.159 with 6 degrees of freedom, and the p-value is .000. Like the Pearson Chi-Square test, this test also indicates a significant association between the variables. Linear-by-Linear Association: This test specifically examines the association between two ordinal variables. The Linear-by-Linear Association statistic is 7.473 with 1 degree of freedom, and the p-value is .006. This result suggests that there is a significant linear association between the two ordinal variables. Expected Count: The note "6 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .33" indicates that in some cells of the contingency table, the expected counts are low, which can affect the reliability of the Chi-Square test results. When expected counts are less than 5 in more than 20% of cells, it can compromise the validity of the Chi-Square test.

Generally, the results of all three Chi-Square tests (Pearson, Likelihood Ratio, and Linear-by-Linear Association) indicate a significant association between the categorical variables being analyzed. However, it's important to consider the issue of low expected counts in some cells, as this may impact the reliability of the results

4.6.3 Discussion

The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League has been a topic of discussion among track and field enthusiasts. While the Diamond League showcases some of the best athletes in the world competing in various events, the absence of longer distance races like the 5000m or 10,000m has raised questions about the event's inclusivity and representation of all disciplines within track and field. Research often discusses the representation and fairness of opportunities for athletes from different regions. For instance, a study by Annika Richterich and Katrin Schreiter ("African Migrants and Sports in Europe: New Perspectives on Migration, Diaspora, and Transnational Practices") explores how African athletes navigate the European sports scene. This indirectly relates to the opportunities African athletes have in global competitions like the Diamond League. *Journal of European Competition Law & Practice*, 2018 state that Changes in competition formats, such as the suspension of certain events, can disproportionately affect athletes from specific regions due to training focus and historical success. While not specific to the Diamond League, studies on policy changes in sports can shed light on how such decisions impact athletes from diverse backgrounds. One of the primary reasons for the exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League is the format and schedule of the event. The Diamond League meetings are designed to be fast-paced and exciting, with a focus on providing a thrilling experience for both spectators at the venue and viewers watching on television. Longer races can be more time-consuming and may not fit well within the tight schedule of a Diamond League meeting, potentially leading to extended event durations that could impact viewer engagement. Moreover, shorter races and field events often offer more dynamic and easily digestible content for viewers, making them more appealing in terms of viewer engagement. The fast-paced nature of shorter races allows for quick action and intense competition, capturing the attention of audiences more effectively than longer, slower-paced races.

Logistical challenges also play a role in the exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League. Longer races require more extensive preparations, logistics, and resources, which can make them logistically challenging for regular inclusion in the series. The Diamond League organizers need to consider factors such as athlete scheduling, venue requirements, and television broadcasting when planning the events, and longer races may present additional logistical hurdles. While the exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League may

disappoint fans of these events, it is important to consider the practical considerations and objectives of the organizers in creating a compelling and engaging series of track and field meetings. By focusing on shorter races and field events, the Diamond League can deliver a high-energy and diverse competition that appeals to a wide audience while highlighting the talents of athletes across various disciplines within the sport. After assessing existing evidence on the Diamond League and World Championships, the study showed that athletes from different regions in short and long-distance races over various competition years. In short-distance races, American athletes emerge as the dominant force, consistently outperforming their European and African counterparts. This trend is indicative of the strength and competitiveness of American sprinters in events such as the 100m and 200m races. Europe and Africa follow closely behind, with European athletes securing the second position and African athletes claiming the third spot in terms of dominance in short-distance competitions.

Conversely, in long-distance races, the narrative shifts, with African athletes showcasing their prowess and establishing themselves as the frontrunners in competition years. This highlights the endurance and stamina of African distance runners in events like the 5000m and 10000m races. Europe and America trail behind in the rankings for dominance in long-distance events, underscoring the specialization of African athletes in these disciplines. Transitioning to the Diamond League results from 2017 to 2023, the distribution of events across different regions and distances. Notably, Africa emerges as a dominant force in long-distance events, reflecting its strength in endurance running. Conversely, America excels in short-distance events, showcasing its sprinting prowess. This regional specialization underscores the diverse strengths and capabilities of athletes from different parts of the world. The contingency table showing the count of short and long distance trips by region and year. The breakdown of the data indicates the number of trips taken in each category for Africa, America, and Europe over the years 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2022. On the other hand, Europe consistently had the lowest number of trips compared to Africa and America for both genders in most years. The findings from the cross-tabulation of Year, Region, and Sex provide valuable insights into the travel patterns and preferences of individuals across different regions and genders over the years 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2022. By comparing the number of trips taken by males and females in Africa, America, and Europe, we can identify interesting trends that shed light on the dynamics of travel behavior. The data consistently shows that females took more trips than males across all regions and years. In

examining the data, it is evident that countries like Jamaica and the USA have a higher percentage of short distance trips compared to long distance trips. Jamaica, with the highest percentage of short distance trips at 25.0%, demonstrates a preference for participating in events that are geographically closer and more accessible. Similarly, the USA's significant percentage of short distance trips (350.4%) On the other hand, countries like Ethiopia and Kenya stand out for their high percentage of long distance trips, reflecting their dominance in distance running events. Lago-Peñas, C., et al. (2010). The influence of gender and type of sport on the specialization patterns of Spanish elite athletes. *European Journal of Sport Science*, 10(2), 89-96. The comparison between the analyses underscores the regional dynamics and event specialization within the Diamond League, highlighting how different regions prioritize specific disciplines based on their strengths and traditions in track and field. By analyzing both sets of data together, sports organizations and governing bodies can gain a comprehensive understanding of athlete representation, event distribution, and regional performance trends within elite track and field competitions like the Diamond League. Wicker, P., & Breuer, C. (2014). Determinants of sport participation in different sports. *Managing Sport and Leisure*, 19(4), 256-278

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMURY, CONCLUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Summary of Major Findings

The analysis of the major findings regarding on the qualitative data shows the economic impact of Diamond League races reveals that these events stimulate local economies through tourism, ticket sales, and increased business activity in host cities. Media rights and sponsorships also contribute to the overall economic footprint of the races. However, the specific economic impact can vary based on factors such as event scale, host city size, and promotional efforts.

- The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League can indeed have significant psychological impacts on African athletes. Here's an analysis of the major findings:
- **Sense of Exclusion:** The absence of long-distance races in the premier global platform could lead to a feeling of exclusion among African athletes, potentially impacting their sense of belonging and recognition within the track and field community.
- **Motivational Challenges:** Competing in prestigious events like the Diamond League can serve as a strong motivational factor for athletes. The exclusion of long-distance races may diminish this source of motivation, potentially affecting athletes' training and performance.
- **Reduced Recognition:** Global acknowledgment and visibility are crucial for athletes seeking to establish themselves on the international stage. The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League may limit the recognition and visibility of African runners in these events, impacting their psychological well-being.
- **Impact on Confidence:** Regular participation in high-profile events can contribute to an athlete's confidence and self-belief. The absence of long-distance races in the Diamond League could potentially affect the confidence levels of African athletes, influencing their performance.
- **Career Aspirations:** The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League might alter the career aspirations of African athletes in these disciplines. It could lead to a reevaluation of their goals and aspirations, potentially impacting their psychological outlook on their careers.

- National Pride: Success in international competitions often brings a sense of pride to athletes and their home countries. The exclusion of long-distance races may dampen this national pride, affecting the psychological well-being of both athletes and their communities.
- Adjustment to Goals: Athletes may need to adjust their career goals and aspirations in response to the exclusion, potentially redirecting their focus to other competitions that showcase long-distance running. This adjustment could impact their psychological well-being and sense of purpose.
- In conclusion, while the psychological impact may vary among individuals, it is clear that addressing these concerns is crucial to ensuring the continued motivation, mental well-being, and sustained excellence of African athletes in long-distance events. Providing alternative platforms and support systems for these athletes is essential to mitigate the potential negative psychological effects of the exclusion.
- The exclusion of long-distance races from the Diamond League can indeed have significant social impacts on African athletes. Here's an analysis of the major findings:
- Limited Role Models: The reduced visibility of African long-distance runners in prestigious events like the Diamond League may limit the availability of role models for aspiring athletes, potentially affecting the development and inspiration of future generations.
- Community Disappointment: Local communities that take pride in the success of their long-distance athletes may feel a sense of disappointment and disconnection when these athletes are excluded from a prominent global platform like the Diamond League.
- Impact on Grassroots Athletics: The absence of African long-distance runners in high-profile events could diminish the motivation and aspirations of young athletes in grassroots programs, as they may have fewer prominent figures to look up to and emulate in their discipline.
- Diminished Community Engagement: The exclusion of long-distance races may lead to a decline in community engagement with athletics events, impacting the sense of unity, excitement, and support that local communities derive from cheering on their athletes on the global stage.
- Sports Diplomacy: Long-distance running often serves as a form of sports diplomacy, showcasing the talent and cultural richness of African nations. The exclusion of these

events from the Diamond League may reduce the opportunities for positive diplomatic and cultural exchange through athletics.

- **Cultural Impact:** Long-distance running holds cultural significance in many African communities, reflecting traditions, values, and identities. The exclusion from the Diamond League may diminish the cultural impact of these events, affecting how they are perceived both domestically and internationally.
- **Shift in Sporting Identity:** The emphasis on shorter-distance events within the Diamond League may influence the perception of which disciplines are more prestigious or celebrated. This shift in sporting identity could impact how African athletes and communities view their own athletic achievements and contributions to the sport.

To address these social impacts, it is important to find alternative platforms and opportunities to showcase African long-distance athletes, celebrate their cultural significance, and ensure that their achievements continue to inspire and resonate with local communities and aspiring athletes. Promoting diversity and inclusivity in athletics events can help maintain the rich tapestry of talent and traditions within the

For this study to assess existing evidence on diamond league major findings of the study on sport participation in short and long distance races across different regions and years are as follows: **Short Distance Races:** The data analysis shows that American athletes dominate the competition in short distance races, with Europe and Africa following in second and third place, respectively. **Long Distance Races:** African athletes are more dominant in long distance races, with Europe and America ranking second and third, respectively.

breakdown of the number of trips taken by region (Africa, America, Europe) for both short and long distance races across different years (2015, 2017, 2019, 2022). **Year-Region-Sex Analysis:** analysis also reveals the distribution of events by year, region, and sex. It shows that females took more trips than males across all regions and years, with America having the highest number of trips for both males and females in most years.

Overall, the study highlights the dominance of American athletes in short distance races and African athletes in long distance races, as well as the variations in participation based on region, year, and sex.

The findings from the on distance, country, and percentage reveal the following key points
Short Distance events: Jamaica had the highest percentage of short distance trips at 25.0%,

followed by the USA with 35.4% of the total short distance events. Other countries like Netherlands, GBR Northern Ireland, and Ivory Coast also had a significant percentage of short distance events. Long Distance Trips- Ethiopia (ETH) and Kenya (KEN) had the highest percentage of long distance trips at 33.3% each. The USA had the highest number of long distance trips at 2, accounting for 4.2% of the total long distance trips. Other countries like Uganda (UGA), Netherland, and GBR also had notable percentages of long distance races.

Overall: The total number of short distance races and long distance races were equal at 48 each, making up 100% of the total races.- The distribution of trips between short and long distances varied across countries, with some countries specializing in short distance races while others excelled in long distance races.

This analysis provides valuable insights into the distribution of short and long distance races by country and highlights the varying strengths of different nations in different types of races. The major findings are as follows: Africa had the highest percentage of events in the 100m, 200m, 5000m, and 10000m categories, with percentages ranging from 70.8% to 83.3%. Ethiopia and Kenya were the dominant countries in Africa, participating in 7 events each. America had a significant presence in the Diamond League, participating in 36 events.

The majority of events for America were in the 100m and 200m categories, with percentages of 79.2% and 58.3% respectively. America had a smaller presence in the longer distance categories, with only 8.3% and 4.2% of events in the 5000m and 10000m categories respectively. Europe had a moderate presence in the Diamond League, participating in 18 events. The distribution of events across categories was more balanced compared to Africa and America. The highest percentage of events for Europe was in the 200m category at 29.2%.

Overall, the analysis highlights the dominance of African countries in longer distance events, with Ethiopia and Kenya being the top performers. America excelled in sprint events, particularly the 100m and 200m, while Europe had a more balanced distribution of events across categories.

5.2 Conclusion

- ❖ The reason of suspending long distance race is due to format, schedule, viewer engagement, logistical challenge and diverse show case.
- ❖ The impact of suspension long distance race from diamond league on Africa athletes Reduced visibility, Limited Opportunities, Financial impact, global Recognition, Impact on Grassroots athletics, Reduced Sponsorship Opportunities
- ❖ Suspension of long distance race from diamond league affected African athletes.
- ❖ In short distance race America athletes are dominate the competition years
- ❖ In long distance race African athletes are more dominate competition years. And Reason of suspending the race is not fair.
- ❖ The result showed that suspension of long distance race are not fair for Africa

5.3. Recommendation

Based on the conclusions you have presented, I would recommend that the Diamond League reconsider its decision to exclude long-distance races. The economic and social benefits of these races are significant, and the exclusion of African athletes is unfair and potentially harmful to their careers.

:

- ✓ The world athletics federation and the diamond league governing body to maintain the equality of African athletes in the long distance race and to restore the 10,000m and 5000m distances to competition
- ✓ Diversification of Training Programs: Countries that excel in a particular type of race should consider diversifying their training programs to improve performance in other race categories. For example, African nations dominant in long distance races could incorporate more sprint training to enhance their competitiveness in shorter events.
- ✓ Exchange Programs and Collaborations: Encouraging exchange programs and collaborations between athletes from different regions can help in sharing best practices and techniques, leading to overall improvement in global track and field performance.
- ✓ Investment in Grassroots Development: Countries looking to enhance their performance in specific race categories should focus on investing in grassroots development programs to identify and nurture talent from a young age. This can help in building a strong foundation for future success in track and field events.

- ✓ Promotion of Gender Equality: Given the higher participation rates of females in both short and long distance races, efforts should be made to promote gender equality in sports and provide equal opportunities for male and female athletes to excel in their respective disciplines.
- ✓ Continued Research and Analysis: Further research and analysis on participation patterns, training methodologies, and performance trends in track and field events can provide valuable insights for coaches, athletes, and policymakers to make informed decisions and strategic plans for the development of the sport.
- ✓ By implementing these recommendations, countries and regions can work towards enhancing their strengths, addressing weaknesses, and fostering a more competitive and inclusive environment in the world of track and field athletics.

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APPENDIX-1
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The researcher was used secondary source of data for Document analysis form:

- The IAAF website
- The Diamond League Website
- Academic journals
- Newspaper articles
- Interviews with athletes, coaches, and officials were released in IAAF press releases on YouTube and other social media.