

**INVESTIGATING FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT OF
HANDBALL SPORT: WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO ADDIS ABABA
HANDBALL FEDERATION**

BY:

DEMERACHEW FEKADU NEGA

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF
ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENTS OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE IN
SPORT SCIENCE**

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

AUGUST, 2014

**INVESTIGATING FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT OF
HANDBALL SPORT: WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO ADDIS ABABA
HAND BALL FEDERATION**

BY:

DEMERACHEW FEKADU NEGA

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF
ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENTS OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE IN
SPORT SCIENCE**

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
AUGUST, 2014**

ADDIS ABAB UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

DEPARTEMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Demerachew Fekadu Nega entitled; Investigating the factor that affect the development of handball sport with specific reference in Addis Ababa handball federation, Which is submitted for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of master of sciences, in hand ball coaching complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

Approved by Examining Committee (Board of examiners):

Signatures

Date

Advisor: Solomon Teka (Dr.)

Chair person (Dept. graduate committee)

Internal Examiner: Aschenaki Taddese (PhD)

External Examiner: Commander Demelash Kassaye (PhD)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The researcher would like to express his deepest heartfelt gratitude to Solomon Tekla (PhD), who is the advisor of the study while the researcher has been under taking the inquire, for his tire less and unreserved professional advice by following through each part of the researcher`s endeavor. Likewise the researcher`s second share of deepest heartfelt gratitude goes to Ato Kibruyisfa Berihun (MSC), who is a teacher of physical education at the study area for his unreserved and unconditional, professional support and advice; similarly the researcher would also wish to pass his heartfelt gratitude for those who supported and encouraged the researcher, morally, materially and the like to be this study viable. Here the researcher also would like to pass his highest appreciation ,admiration and deepest heartfelt gratitude to Ato Bruk who is Addis Ababa handball federation officer, Balecha Abanefiso Secondary and preparatory Schools Physical Education teachers and Addis Ababa handball federation coaches ,referees, Administrator, Handball instructor and handball club players that collaborated the researcher by fulfilling the provided questionnaire by being positive for other necessary formalities that requested by the researcher and at large fully by being the participants of the study in any cases. Last but not least the researcher special appreciation with heartfelt gratitude goes to those all participants who never aforementioned and participated on this study to make it viable.

CONTENTS AT A GLANCE

List of contents	Page
Acknowledgment.....	i
Table of Content.....	ii
List of Table.....	iv
Acronyms and Abbreviation.....	vi
Abstract.....	vii
CHAPTER I - Introduction.....	1-6
CHAPTER II – Review of Related Literature.....	7-31
CHAPTER III - Research Methodology.....	32-36
CHAPTER IV -Data Analysis, Interpretation and Findings.....	37-58
CHAPTER V - Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations..	61-65
Bibliography	
Appendices	

TABLE OF CONTENT

PAGE

Acknowledgments.....	i
Table of Content.....	ii
List of Table.....	vi
Acronyms	viii
Abstract.....	ix

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1_6

1.1. Background of the Study	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Research Questions	4
1.4. Objectives of the Study	4
1.4.1 General objectives	4
1.4.2 Specific objectives	4
1.5. Significance of the Study	5
1.6. Delimitation of the Study	5
1.7. Limitation of the Study	5
1.8. Organization of the Study	6

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

7-31

2.1. Historical background of handball	7
2.2. The development of handball sport in the world	9
2.3. Modern handball	10
2.4 IHF	12
2.5. World handball championship	13
2.6. Handball in Olympic sport	14
2.7. Handball is popular in the world	14
2.8. Handball sport in Africa	15
2.9. Handball in Ethiopia	15
2.10. The Development of Handball in Ethiopia	16
2.11. The decline of handball sport in Ethiopia	17
2.12. Addis Ababa sport commission	18
2.13. Handball courts in the city	18
2.14. Addis Ababa handball Federation	19
2.15. Sport for all program	19
2.16. Mini-Handball	19
2.17. Affecting Factors	20
2.17.1. Community participation in sport	20
2.17.2. The benefit of youth sport participation	21
2.17.3 Handball in school	22
2.17.4. Talent Identification	23
2.17.5. Youth Sports project	24

2.17.6. Sport training	25
2.17.7. Sport Administration	26
2.17.8. Sport Federation	27
2.17.9. Challenges in sport	28
2.17.10. Infrastructure for sport development	28
2.17.11. Problem of Sponsorship	29
2.17.12 Facilities and Equipments	30
2.17.13 Media and Sport	30
2.18 Factors affecting participation in sport	31

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 32-36

3.1. Research Design	32
3.2. Research method	32
3.3. Source of data	32
3.4. Population size and Sampling	33
3.4.1 Population size	33
3.4.2 Sampling techniques	33
3.5. Data Collection Instrument	33
3.5.1 Questionnaire	33
3.5.2 Interview	34
3.5.3 Observation check list	34
3.6. Data collection Procedure	35
3.7. Method of Data Analysis	36
3.8. Pilot study	36

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	37-58
4.1. Background Characteristics of the Study Group	37
4.2 Interpretation back ground of the study	38
4.3 Analysis and interpretation data from the questionnaire	39
4.4 Analysis data from Interview and observation checklist	53
4.4.1. Analysis of interview	53
4.4.2 Interpretation of observed phenomena at the study area	58

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	61-65
5.1 Summary	61
5.2 Conclusions	63
5.3 Recommendations	65

Bibliography

Appendixes

Questionnaires

Interview

Observation checklist

LIST OF TABELS

PAGES

Table 1: Research setting and participants of the study	35
Table 2- Participant tabulated based on sex, age, education	37
Table 3: Service in handball federation	39
Table 4: Concerning about establishment of the federation	39
Table 5: AAHF organized and structured well	40
Table 6: Management committee in the federation	40
Table 7: Regarding management committee know-how in the federation..	41
Table 8: Regarding opinion of the current level of HB sport	41
Table 9: Concerning AAHBF jointly work with EHBF.....	42
Table 10: Regarding HB much attention by the government	43
Table 11: Regarding outlook of the society towards HB sport	43
Table: 12. Regarding EYSA and its contribution to handball sport	44
Table 13 AAHB federation give regular skill development for coach	44
Table 14: AAHF work jointly with teachers, coach, administrator	45
Table 15: Regarding work collaboration with the school	45
Table16: Regarding responsible organ to develop HB	46
Table17: Regarding responsible organ to support AAHB clubs	47
Table 18: Concerning the popularity of HB sport in the city	47

Table 19: Regarding the management committee in federation.....	48
Table 20: Concerning current level of HB sport in the city ..	48
Table 21: Regarding AAHBF relation to EHBf.....	49
Table 22: Concerning society attention to the sport	49
Table 23: Concerning outlook of the community towards the sport	49
Table 24: Concerning EYSA relation to AAHF	50
Table 25: Concerning federation give skill development	51
Table 26: Concerning federation collaboration to, teachers, coaches	51
Table 27: Regarding; who is responsible for HB sport development	52
Table 28: Table of observation check list	57

ACRONYMS

AD	After Death
EC	Ethiopian Calendar
PE	Physical Education
IAAF	International Association Athletics Federation
IHF	International handball Federation
EHF	European Handball Federation
MSC	Master of Science
HB	Handball
EHBF	Ethiopia Handball Federation
AAHBF	Addis Ababa Handball Federation
EYSA	Ethiopia Youth Sport Academy

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate factors that affect the development of handball sport, with specific reference in Addis Ababa handball federation. The study comprises 42 handball players in Addis Ababa city club, 8 current and former administrative staffs of Addis Ababa handball federation and 10 club coaches, 10 professionals, 2 Instructors, 1 officer and 8 referees. Inclusive sampling is to focus on particular sampling techniques of the study which will best enable to answer research questions. Then, inclusive study is used to carry out this research. Three instruments such as questionnaire, interview and observation check list were used. The descriptive analysis of the data was analyzed by using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The result of the study clearly showed that Addis Ababa handball federation had its own problem for the growth and development of handball sport in the city. Schools communities in a grass root level have been the main source of potential players for handball; coaches also started their carrier in the school. The major constraints associated with Addis Ababa handball federation are found to have very low and shortage of finance, shortage of skilled manpower, a few number of clubs, lack of facilities and equipments, no regular project training, no female clubs or teams, lack of control play ground in the villages, not following scientific method of training by coaches and very low level of sponsorship .To overcome these problems, the following recommendations have been forwarded: every stakeholder such as Coaches, Instructors, Professionals and Amateurs should work hand to hand in order to solve the problems, the government should give equal emphasis to handball sport like other sports and the federal sport commission and Addis Ababa sport commission to gather, should help for the development of handball sport in different corners of the city so as to increase its popularity.

Key words:- Handball, Investigate , coach , federation, project, grass root level, purposive study ,Administrative staff .

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTOIN

1.1 Back ground of the Study

Handball is one of the popular team game and the fastest growing sport in the world. The modern handball game of today was formed in Europe. Modern handball is a fast game, characterized by incredible athletic performances. In fact, modern handball players are able to perform many different moves like jumping, running, change of directions and technical movements in very short period of time and with an order determined by the tactical situation. Now, handball sport is very popular all over the world and the best teams are found in Europe. Some of the top nations in Europe are Germany, Sweden and France. For the national team, Spain, France and Germany being the strongest leagues in the Europe as well as in the world. In many counties on the world, handball is the second most important ball game next to football.

According to Addis Ababa Sport Commission website launched on (2014) Handball has a short history in Ethiopia. Before 1960 EC hand ball in our country was not well known. After the year 1960, it should a tremendous development throughout the country, especially in military camps and in some senior high schools. In 1962 EC Ethiopian handball federation was established in Addis Ababa and at the same year Ethiopia has got a temporary membership in International Handball Federation (IHF). After the federation was established Ethiopia was participating in Africa and in the international level. Handball teams are usually organized as clubs on national level; the clubs are associated in federations which organize matches in leagues and tournaments. But, after 1982 EC, handball sport in Addis Ababa was decline from time to time and the number of clubs becomes lowered. A recent study indicates that there is no

female handball clubs and there is only three male clubs remain. There is also organizational and structural failure problem revolve around the governmental and amateur service in Addis Ababa Handball Federation. Handball federation prepared and included in the annual sport completion held between few number of handball clubs.

Sport policy was issued in Ethiopia since 1998EC for community participation in traditional and modern sports as well as physical recreation of all kinds should be promoted. The ministry of sport aims to realize the principles of the policy by working in six main sectors. Residential, educational institutions, government organizations, labor unions, defense and police forces, health and sports medicine institution areas communities have been mobilized to form clubs or teams and to construct and preserve recreational facilities where the government works with educational institutions to include sport in the curriculum. But the teachers in the school are not encouraging the students towards to handball sport. Ethiopia case study (2011).

The recent study indicated that, lack of annual budget, lack of empowerment of the profession , lack of training for the coach and referee in handball sport and the concerned bodies give less attention to the sport instead of only thinking of football are some of the factors that hinder the development of handball sport in the city. Even though the attitude of the community towards to handball sport in Addis Ababa was great, the participant and the competition in the sport is lowered from time to time. In some school compound even the physical education teacher less attention to organize and play handball sport and they are not encourage the students towards to handball sport. Lack of sport budget in the school leads to lack of handball materials.

The sport policy in Ethiopia invite all people in sport through a serious of sport for all program promotes for healthy living and increased participation in

residential areas, schools and work places especially in school encouraged to organize competitions in variety of sport.

There is no handball federation work with school allowing students to participate in handball sport according to their interest and also there is no handball sport training and competition in the school. Even if the handball project was opened, the federation commitment to the development of the project is less which leads to slow down the effectiveness of the handball project in Addis Ababa. Academic research on handball sport development project is still in remains with its infancy.

The official structure and organization of the federation never corresponds to the actual and practical situations. Addis Ababa Handball Federation also has its own manpower, material and financial problems, which is influence the development of handball sport in the city , so the researcher driven to design as study in this regard .

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The recent study indicated that the teams and clubs of handball sport in Addis Ababa decrease from time to time. It also indicates that there is no female hand ball clubs or teams now in Addis Ababa and there is only three male handball clubs remain (Omedla, Maremia and Mekelakeya). There is also manpower; material and financial problem revolve around the federation. The purpose of the problem focusing on handball growth and development in the city to move towards the strong point and limitation as well as to identify the area which requires progress in compulsory.

The researcher has four years experience as boys and girls handball team coach in Ledeta sub-city, and he also gate a chance to search out the problem of Addis Ababa handball federation during his instructor give group work assignment. That is why, the researcher gets the chance to observe closely the

problem of the development of handball in Addis Ababa such as; Handball club have no public based (role of stakeholders, supporters, trainees parent involvement), less community participation, poor practice to talent identification in project or in school, less coaching competence, shortage of handball equipment and facilities, less competence in coach and the weakness in national team, lack of finance to help annual sport competition for mobilize the community towards to the sport.

Moreover, the purpose of this study is to deal with those problems that have affected the growth of handball sport in the city and to indicate possible solutions. There for the researcher investigate to answer the following basic research question.

1.3 Research Question

The study would answer the following basic research questions.

- What are the factors that affect the development of handball sport in the city?
- Are Addis Ababa Handball Federation works jointly with Amateurs, coaches, instructors and clubs for the growth of the sport?
- Why the number of handball projects, teams and clubs are decrease from time to time in the city?
- Are Addis Ababa Handball Federation organized well in terms of resources?

1.4 Objective of the study

1.4.1 General Objectives

The General objective of the study is to investigate some factors that hinder the development of handball sport with specific reference on Addis Ababa handball federation.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives are

- To point out the main factor that affect the development of handball sport in the city.
- To see the contribution of amateurs, coaches, instructors and clubs for the development of the sport.
- To see the training conditions, the source of the finance, amateur coaches of handball sport in the school, in project area... for the development of the sport.
- To see the structural and organizational function of Addis Ababa Handball federation in terms of resource.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study would be designed in the direction to investigate the factors that affect the development of handball sport in Addis Ababa city. The researcher of this study hopes that:

- There can be possibility of identifying the obstacles in order to develop handball sport in Addis Ababa.
- The outcome of the study may stimulate the handball Federation, sport Institutions, officials, coaches and other concerned agencies to pay attention concerning how to develop handball sport in Addis Ababa.
- It will give an opportunity for other researcher who may wish to carryout in depth investigate in the sport handball.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

In order to make the study more specific and manageable, this study mainly

Focuses on Addis Ababa handball federation to identifying and investigate the factor that affect the development of handball sport in the city.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

Through in taking this study there was shortage of reference materials that deal on the factor that affect the development of handball sport in Addis Ababa. That's why; the researcher believes that this problem contributed to the inadequacy of the study that is, scarcity of sources like researched materials in a local context. In fact, attempts were made to overcome this inadequacy by making use of some unpublished but relevant materials and documents. And also the distributed (dispatched) questionnaires to the coach and to the handball club player are not fully returned. This things played its own role by deterring the expected out come and still by making the researcher's psychological position (set or make, up) to be deteriorated.

1.8 Organization of the Study

This research paper is organized in to five chapters. The first Chapter deals with introduction, statement of the problems, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, delimitation of the study, limitations of the study, definition of terms and organization of the study. The second Chapter deals with review of related literature. Chapter three deals with research design (method) and methodology. Chapter four deals with analysis and interpretations of data collected. And finally the last chapter involves summary, conclusions and recommendations provided by the researcher.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Historical Background of Handball

The fact that the human being also differs from the animals in its ability to use its hands in an extremely skilled way leads to an amazing phenomenon probably the most beautiful one when it comes to sports is Handball. Sports historians claim that the game including the hand and a ball looks back on an unbelievably long tradition. Handball is a game that involves continuous play, high scoring body contact and graceful, skilled movements by the players. The game handball began in Europe. Except this; however, the exact place where started and the person who invented the game is not well known.

According to Tefera and Sahlemichael (2002), in Europe, where handball began, the game is referred to only as “handball”. But for most of Americans the name “handball” brings to mind a game using a ball played with in a small enclosed, four-walled room. Thus in America, they use the name team handball to distinguish a game involved fourteen players including two goal keepers, who, on a court attempt to score by shooting a ball into a goal.

Germany, Czechoslovakia and Denmark claim responsibility for the development of the games that closely resemble handball. The game was originally played during the early 1900s, on a large outdoor field during this time the game involved as many as twenty two players (eleven players in each team) at one time. Gradually handball evolved into its present day accepted form on seven players in each side.

In 1972, handball for men was included in Munich Olympic Game. Four years later in 1976, the Montreal Olympic Games was the first to introduce women’s handball.

Even if the rules and the way of playing were hardly in line with today's handball, the "urania game" played by the Greek which had already been mentioned in Homer's "Odyssey" or "Harpaston" played by the Romans-described by the Roman doctor Claudius Galenus (AD130 to 200 A.D) among others, may definitely be characterized as prototype of today's handball .Such precursors also existed in today's central Europe. Minnesinger Walther and Vonder Vogelweide (1170A.D-1230A.D) sang about "a catch ball game" where as in the 16th century, the Frank Rabelais described a kind of game in which the hands were used for playing the ball. Another game similar to handball was played by Greenland's Inuit's at the end of the 18th century.

Fritz and Peter Hatting (1979) stated that the actual beginnings of the game of handball didn't develop until the end of the 19th century. A corresponding game was held in Nyborg (Denmark) in 1897.From that point on; fixed rules for ball games played between teams emerged. Games such as" Treibball" played against or over a border ("Grenzball"or "Raffball", "Konisbergerball") were well known. Moreover, there were games towards basket or against nets (German netball, "Turmball"), and later on games towards goals without ball control. Players were not allowed to run with the ball and hold it longer than three second. Further development includes games towards goals with ball control. In this case, players were allowed to run three steps with the ball or to hold it for three seconds .A kind of game from the Czech Republic was called "Hazena", a form of field handball which already included the division of the playing field into three parts characterizing field handball. However, countries such as Denmark, Germany and Sweden are considered as the real handball pioneers of modern times .Field handball was pushed by German gymnastics teacher so that ,alongside handball, it became popular as an alternative to football, especially for women.In1917,Max Heiser formulated the first official handball rules for women. Two years later, Karl Schelenz added the rules for the men. In the 20s, handball become a national sport.

Handball is a team sport in which two teams of seven players each (six field players and a goalkeeper) pass a ball to throw in to the goal of the other team. The team with the most goals after two periods of 3 minutes wins. Modern handball is usually played indoors but outdoors variants in the form of field handball (which was more common in the past) and beach handball. The game is quite fast and included body contact as the defenders try to stop the attackers from approaching the goals. Contact is only allowed when the defensive player is completely in front of the offensive player i.e. between the offensive player and the goal. This referred to as a player sandwich. Any contact from the side or especially from behind is considered dangerous and is usually met with penalties. When a defender successfully stops an attacking player, the play is stopped and restarted by the attacking team from the spot of the infraction or on the nine meter line. Unlike in basketball where players are allowed to commit only 5 fouls in a game handball players are considered good defense and disruptive to the attacking teams rhythm.

2.2 The Development of Handball in the World

According to Janusz and Frantisek (1997) the turn of the 19th century handball was popularized at the Oldrup Gymnastics School. In 1898, the teacher Holger Niesen introduced a running game with two goals in which 14 persons, divided into two teams, took part. The game in which a ball was passed with the players' hands was called handball. The first game rules were issued in 1906 at the Oldrup School published by "Wejdlending Handball". The Germans also claim to have developed the game. Klaudina, the author of a book "Das Handball Spiel", published in 1941 in Leipzig, claims that handball derives from a game called "Konigsbergerball", which was then renamed "Torball"- which means goal ball. Records on handball development in Germany are dated from the period after 1915. In 1917 Max Heiner, a teacher from Berlin began developing handball as a sport for women. Another important year is

1919. Famed propagator of handball, Karl Schelenz, a teacher of physical education at the German Academy of physical Education, was also popularizing the game. Some changes in rules had been introduced. The dimensions of the playing field were increased to 80x40m, the goal line moved to 8m, and the goal dimensions were changed to 5m in width and 2m in height. Those rules embraced playing with a ball and the body, which greatly influenced the technical development of handball. In 1920 handball was introduced into school program. Handball, however, didn't have separate federation in Germany. It was not until 1934 that Fachmat fur Handball spread all over Germany.

Czechoslovakia is the third country which claims to have created handball. In a book entitled "Metodej Zejec- Dejiny Hazeny", published in 1948, the author says that Czechoslovakia is the homeland of handball, which originated from hazena ("hazet" means to throw). A founder of hazena, which was introduced in that country in 1906, was a teacher of physical education in prague, named A. Kristed. He wanted boys to turn their interest from soccer, which he recognized to be a dangerous game, to hazena for which he developed rules. International handball began in 1928. (Ibid)

International the IAHF (international amateur handball federation) congress held its meeting. The following countries organized the Federation: Germany, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium, Austria, USA, France, Ireland, Denmark and Canada. After the 2nd World War in 1946 the representative of the 15 countries created a new Federation, called IHF. The dynamic progress of handball in the world had begun. Nowadays it is played in more than 130 countries. In 1961 the European Handball Federation (EHF) was founded with its base in Vienna. (Ibid)

2.3 Modern Handball

According to Mebratu B. (2002), the credit for started real handball with the same rules and regulations in Germany, before Germany the exact organ of court handball played by Greek and Roman in the school. An international handball match for the first time was played in Germany. It was highly popular among country, but after some years the participant countries developed and used the modern handball and regulation and a head than Germany in the Olympic Games.

The team handball game of today was codified at the end of the 19th century in northern Europe primarily in Denmark, Germany, Norway and Sweden. The first written set of team handball rules was published in 1906 by the Danish gym teacher, lieutenant and Olympic medalist Holger Nielsen from Ordrup grammar school north of Copenhagen. The modern set of rules was published on 29 October 1917 by Max Heiser, Karl Schelenz, and Erich Konigh from Germany. After 1919 these rules were improved by Karl Schelenz. The first international games were played under these rules, between Germany and Belgium for men in 1925 and between Germany and Austria for women in 1930. Handball is a team sport in which two teams of seven players each (six outfield players and a goalkeeper on each team) pass a ball to throw it into the goal of the other team. A standard match consists of two periods of 30 minutes, and the team that scores more goals wins. Modern handball is played on a court 40 by 20 meters with a goal in the centre of each end. The goals are surrounded by a 6-metre zone where only the defending goalkeeper is allowed; the goals must be scored by throwing the ball from outside the zone or while "diving" into it. The sport is usually played indoors, but outdoor variants exist in the forms of field handball. The game is quite fast and includes body contact, as the defenders try to stop the attackers from approaching the goal. Goals are scored quite frequently; usually both teams score at least 20 goals

each, and it is not uncommon for both teams to score more than 30 goals. The game was codified at the end of the 19th century in northern Europe, chiefly in Scandinavia and Germany. The modern set of rules was published in 1917 in Germany, and had several revisions since. The first international games were played under these rules for men in 1925 and for women in 1930. Men's field handball was first played at the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin, and the next time at the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich, and has been an Olympics sport since. Women's team handball was added at the 1976 Summer Olympics. IHF (2013)

Modern handball is a fast game, characterized by incredible athletic performances by athletes. In fact, modern handball players are able to perform many different moves like jumping, running, change of directions and technical movements in very short time and with an order determined by the tactical situation. Players run with and without the ball, in line and with different paths, jumping, throwing, passing and receiving in motion or during flight represent the technical characteristics of a modern top handball player. Then, to excel at the highest levels, it is important that training methodologies are developed on simple basis specificity.

2.4 IHF

Didactics of handball, (2002) stated that an International handball match for the first time was played in Germany. It was highly popular among others country, but after some years the participant countries develop and used the modern handball and regulation and a head than Germany in the Olympic Games. The International Handball Federation (IHF) is the administrative and controlling body for international handball. In 1926, the Congress of the International Association Athletics Federation nominated a committee to draw up international rules for field handball. The International Amateur Handball

Federation was formed in 1928, and the International Handball Federation was formed in 1946.

The International Handball Federation organized the men's world championship in 1938 and every 4 (sometimes 3) years from World War II to 1995. It is the highest governing body. The International Handball Federation was formed in 1946, and as of 2013 has 174 member federations. The sport is most popular in continental Europe, whose countries have won every single medal in men's world championships since 1938, and all women's titles until 2013, when Brazil broke the series. The game also enjoys popularity in Far East, North Africa and Brazil. Since the 1995 world championship in Iceland, the competition has been every two years. The women's world championship has been played since 1957. The IHF also organizes women's and men's junior world championships. By July 2009, the IHF listed 166 member federations - approximately 795,000 teams and 19 million players.

2.5 World Handball Championship

According to Team Handball Journal (2013), the first Indoor Handball World Championship was played in the Deutschlandhalle in Berlin. This first Tournament was held with only four participating teams. The first field handball World Championship was held in July of the same year in Berlin and other German cities, which was also won by Germany who were then Olympic champions (in 1936) and dual world champions. Both World Championship tournaments were administered by the IAHF (International Association Handball Federation), the forerunner organization of 1946 founded IHF, which was founded in 1928, and meant to be celebration events for the 10th "birthday" of the Organization. The first World Championship took place in Germany in 1938, involving four teams from Europe. Throughout their history, the World Championships has been dominated by European teams any medals have yet to be won by non-Europeans.

The federation organizes world championships, held in uneven years, with separate competitions for men and women. The IHF World Men's Handball Championship 2009 and 2011 title holders were France; the 2013 title holders are Spain. The IHF World Women's Handball Championship 2009 title holders were Russia; the IHF 2011 Women's World Championship title holders are Norway. The IHF 2013 Women's World Championship will be hosted in Serbia, December 6–22. The IHF is composed of five continental federations which organize continental championships held every other second year. In addition to these competitions between national teams, the federations arrange International tournaments between club teams.

2.6 Handball in Olympic sport

Mekbeb A. (2003) stated that after 1936, field handball was no longer played at the games; Indoor handball was presented for the first time at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich. The introduction of women's handball to the Games took place in 1976 in Montreal. The Soviet Union won this first women's Olympic competition, taking home two gold medals after the 11-team men's competition and the six-team women's one. Due to its popularity in the region, the Eastern European countries that refined the event became the dominant force in the sport when it was re-introduced.

Handball involved from a variety of team sports in which an object is manipulated, such as Basketball, volleyball and soccer. It originated in European around 1904. The Amateur handball federation was formed with 11 countries in 1928, and an Olympic committee was formed in 1936. Handball as an international sport was organized by the international Olympic committee in 1965, and it was included as a new Olympic event for men in 1972 at Munich and for women in 1976 at Montreal. Handball is now permanent Olympics event for both men and women (Tefera and Sahlemichel (2004).

2.7 Handball is popular in the world

As of February 2007, the IHF lists 159 members federating representing approximately 1,130,000 teams and a total of 31 millions player, trainers, officials and referees. These numbers have to be taken into context, however, as some of these nations have negligible handball programs and what exactly constitutes a team in the 1,130,000 referenced team is not defined. In particular, the officials quoted statement that handball is the second most popular sport in the world if of very questionable accuracy in light of basketball's increasing popularity. In general terms the cradle of the sport's popularity is in Europe, with Scandinavia, the Balkan countries Russia, Germany, France, and Spain being the countries where the sport has the greatest popularity. In several of those countries handball is the 2nd most popular team sport after soccer. IHF (2013)

2.8 Handball sport in Africa

Africa is organized much like Europe, but there is a significant split in the level of organization between the North Africa Arabic nations and the Sub-Saharan nations. For men's handball, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria have national programs and club competitions that are comparable to Europe. Egypt, Algeria and Tunisia handball teams rivals in the Africa continent and also have a strong national league .most of the national team play in known handball league in Europe. With the exception of Angola; handball is less develops in sub-Saharan Africa. As such men's competition is principally dominated by the North Africa countries. For women's handball the north Africa nations are not as structured and the dominant nation recently has been Angola. The CAHB is responsible for organizing the African Handball tournament and are responsible for organized regional competition. CAHB (2014)

2.9 Handball in Ethiopia

According to Addis Ababa Sport Commission website in 2014, the games of handball were introduced to our country during the 1960E.C via university instructors after few years, participants consisting of member do form the police, military forces and various sections (organs) have been provided with the relevant courses on the subject sport, the arrangement of which firstly laid the ground for frequenting the handball sport among the country's citizens. The Ethiopian Handball Federation was established in 1962E.C. One year later, 10 clubs were established in Addis Ababa for the first time, which was followed by the establishment of Addis Ababa Handball Federation in 1986E.C under the Addis Ababa Sports Commission. Then, Ethiopian championship competitions were organized and conducted, in the case of which Ethiopia has been accredited as one of the International Handball Federation members in 1962E.C. Women's clubs were 10 in number from 1975-1982E.C, during which tournaments under such sport had enjoyable been organized and conducted.

During the reorganization/restricting of Ethiopian Sports in 1982E.C, a single sportsman was allowed to participate in a single sport, the rule of which resulted in the dissolution/disbandment of women's clubs. Ever since 1983E.C, handball sporting was frequently practiced across schools. The sport was frequented by five clubs only from 1996E.C_2006E.C, in which case such sporting, which had once been a hotshot, was treated with high frigidity and its popularity was receded into the period until 2006E.C and the total number of clubs lowered from 17 to 3.(Ibid)

2.10 Handball sport growth and development in Ethiopia

Handball has good historical background in Ethiopia. Being one of the sports which has brought honors in the country. Ato Tekwame made handball to have one of the finest programs in the country. Apart from being played in the army,

handball was also played in school in the country. Even if handball is being played in schools and army places, still the handball sport have its own problem, that is not sufficient clubs and have enough young projects and women handball teams in the country, especially in the city.

According to Mekbib A. (2003) after the establishment of Handball federation, in spite of its financial problem, annual competitions were held continuously. As the result of the considerable effort made by the committee members of the national handball federation, in 1964 EC Ethiopia has become a member of international handball federation and defeats were sent to take part in the conference in Nuremberg and Ethiopia had taken part in the Olympic prepared in Munich city and this could be considered as the first phase of the development of handball in Ethiopia. In 1968 EC handball has became much popular in the society than before. And the Ethiopian in the 21st Olympic game held in Montreal city of Canada. As the result the team has got a good result. In 1970 EC consecutive courses under handball were given for handball coaches and many Ethiopian has benefited from this course and also, many courses were given for coaches and teachers of physical education beginning that time onwards. Afterwards a handball game was prepared and included in the annually sport competition that was held among the different section of the police force.

2.11 The decline of Handball Sport in Ethiopia

In recent study indicated that the teams and clubs of handball sport will decline and decrease from time to time after 1982E.C the reformation of the sport police. The competence capacity of the national handball team also decline hand in hand with the decline of the team or club of handball in Ethiopia. The causes of the decline according to the scholars are:

- The problem of the organization of the institution of the Handball Federation of Addis Ababa.
- The qualification of the coach and the training method was decline from time to time.
- Qualified sport administration and amateur management committee are deterred.
- The federation also gets lack of enough budget and finance.

2.12 Addis Ababa Sport Commission

Addis Ababa Sport commission was established in 1982. The sport commission goes for a head on the basis for the implementation of the direction of the sport policy. The commission uses its authority and responsibility to do the effective of 26 sport federation in the city. Each federation structural organizes by sport committee and professionals.

One of the federations from the 26 sport federation in the city is that Addis Ababa Handball Federation. Under the federation there are management committees who had president, vice president, finance administration and members of the committee.

Addis Ababa Sport Commission administrates 4 centers which are:

- Arat Kilo Sport Education and Training Center .
 - Jan-Meda Sport Education Training Center.
 - Ras Halu Sport Education Training Center.
 - Abebe Bekele Stadium.
- Addis Sport (2006)

2.13 Hand Ball Courts in the city

Addis Ababa Sport Commission ball game courts found in different area like, in school, in military camp, in higher institution, in sub-city (woreda), in hotel, industry and sport training center are the following;

Kinds of courts	Number of courts
High stadium	2
Medium Stadium	2
Lower stadium	9
Basket ball courts	114
Volleyball courts	257
Handball courts	44

Based on this factors the number of handball game courts in Addis Ababa are very low when compare to the other ball games. Addis Sport (2006)

2.14 Addis Ababa Handball Federations

According to Addis Ababa sport commission website in 2014, Addis Ababa Handball Federation has its own memorandum and articles of Association, consisting of 26 articles. The recent study indicated that, Addis Ababa handball federation had five clubs only in which case such sporting, which had once been a hotshot, was treated with high frigidity and its popularity was receded into the period until 2003E.C.

2.15 Sport for all Program

The sport for all programs promotes healthy living and increased participation in sports in residential areas, schools and work places with a strong focus on rural communities. The program aims to improve community health, increase physical fitness, and realize the social benefits created when sport bring set together; forming social network and sharing the problem of government of Ethiopia promote sport for all in school through a daily program of school-wide morning exercises. Schools are encouraged to organize competitions in a variety of sports. Ethiopia sport federations each specialize in different disciplines. These sport federations work closely with schools, allowing students to participate in different sport according to their interest. Sport for all (2010)

2.16 Mini-Handball

Mini-handball is a ball game for children both boys and girls playing handball sport at primary school. They can do exercise together, improve their basic motor skills, co-ordination and social skills which are just as important as the development of scientific game concepts such as team sport or fair play.

Milan Petronijevic (2010) stated that Mini-handball at school project with the primary goal of launching handball teams on a wide range scale in elementary schools across Serbia. The aim of this project is to promote and popularize handball among elementary school children all over the country. There was a great opportunity to involve many school children in handball and to increase its popularity. The project was conceptualized to include children from the 1 to 4 grade school children in 6-10 age groups, for both boys and girls. based on the number of children enrolled, it has been concluded that mini handball projects at school is a dynamic and interesting game that may become the

most adopted sport for children of the school age. Serbian Handball Federation has great tasks for:-

- Promoting youth sport
- Popularizing the min handball philosophy
- Increasing sport education among youngsters
- Introducing fair play commitment
- Introducing the local handball clubs and motivating children to join their youth selections
- Establishing the mini handball school league and tournament
- Educating the pupils how to support the national team and other handball teams.

2.17 Affecting factors

2.17.1 Community participation in sport

The government has been successful in increasing participation in sport in three contexts: schools, the work place and residential areas. Involve all people in sport through a series of sport for alternatives aimed at harnessing the power of sport to achieve social goals. According to sport for all program in Ethiopia, the government aims to realize the principles of the policy by working in six main sectors of Ethiopian society.

1. Residential areas (mobilizing communities)
2. Educational institutions
3. Governmental organization
4. Labor unions
5. Defense and police forces & Health and sport medicine institution

2.17.2 The benefit of youth sport participation

So many youth participating in sports, either in school or agency-sponsored programs, it is important to examine the possible benefits of this involvement. The benefit and determinants of youth sport participation have been a topic of debate within the research and scholars. However, numerous benefits have been identified.

Seefeldt, Ewing and Walk (1992) proposed that; the following possible benefit associated with sport participation:

- Learning physical skills: young athletes learn both fundamental motor skills (e.g. how to throw a ball or jump short) that allow them to stay active
- Appreciation of fitness: two of the motives for participation identified by children are to get exercise and stay in play
- Sense of belonging: another strong motive of participation is social interaction. Sports can provide peer interaction through both team-mates and healthy competition
- Acquiring sport skills for leisure: learning the fundamental motor skills through sport (e.g. co-ordination) leisure activities promote increase participation

2.17.3 Handball in school

Many children participating in sport for a variety of reason for involvement, some of the reasons are for fun, for playing with the friends and to win the game, to play as part of a team and also to learn new skills.

Milan Petronijevic (2010) also stated that physical education teachers should introduce handball to the pupils. Pupils should have the opportunity to play handball and learn basic handball skills, and be evaluated based on their

improvement and knowledge. Handball is part of the official school list and pupils should have the opportunity to play handball in their school once a week. Unfortunately, handball sport is not present as it should be. There are a few schools including handball in the curriculum. There are various reasons for this situation. Some of them are;

- Size of the school is too small for the court
- The rules of handball is not simple
- The tactic and techniques handball is game not known by the teachers
- The sport itself is body contact
- PE teachers are not well trained for implementation

Handball teachers involved in the programs serve as positive role models for students to emulate. They are active, fit and enthusiastic, and they practice what they preach and share their experiences with their students. They are excited about teaching, are genuinely concerned about their students as well as their achievements and put forth that extra effort that so often makes a difference they are committed to excellence. *Deborah Wuest (1994:16)*

Problems are numerous in all areas of teaching handball as one major part of the physical education program shares the advantages, disadvantages and the problems in all respects equally. (Ibid)

Secondary school physical education programs have been criticized by the public and professionals. Criticism has focused on the worth of the subject matter, the outcomes realized, the manner in which the program is conducted, and its contribution to the education of students. Unfortunately, this criticism obscures the fact that there are many outstanding programs of secondary school physical education being conducted throughout the nation. Dedicated teachers work hard toward achieving the desired outcomes for their programs, using a variety of approaches that adhere to the basic tenets of curriculum and

instruction and are sensitive to the context in which they teach. The following are the main problems of handball teaching. *Deborah Wuest (1994:14)*

1. The arrangement of activities
2. Lack of proper facilities and equipment
3. Large class size
4. Time allotment
5. The teaching method
6. Conducting handball lessons
7. Student problem
8. Student interests
9. Interest of the teacher
10. Problem of teaching materials

2.17.4 Talent Identification

The immediate purpose of identifying talent is to predict with a high degree of probability whether or not a young player will be able to successfully to complete the junior training program.

Didactics of handball (2002) stated that the selection of young talented begins with compulsory sport at school and during outside sport activities such as by screening, with the frame of physical and mental ability and also during competition.

Talent therefore appears to depend on genetics, environment, opportunity, encouragement and the effect of these variables on physical and psychological traits.

The scientific methods of Talent Identification:-

1. It substantially reduces the time required to reach high performance by selecting, individuals.

2. It eliminates a high volume of work, energy, and talent on the part of the Coach. The coach's' training effectiveness is' enhanced by training primarily those athletes with superior abilities.
3. It increases competitiveness and the number, of athletes aiming at and reaching high -performance Levels'. As a result, there is a stronger and more homogenous national team capable of better international performance.
4. It increases an athlete's self confidence, because his or her performance 'dynamics are known to be more 'dramatic than 'other athletes of the same age who did not go through the selection processes.
5. It indirectly facilitates applying scientific training, because sport scientists who assisting talent identification can be motivated to 'continue to monitor athletes, training Bompa,T.O (1999).

2.17.5 Youth Sport Project

Didactics of handball (2002) stated about the importance for every sport development we must focus on schools by preparing different project programs and evaluate its achievement and progress. When coaching or introducing any skill of movements, a teacher or coach must consider a number of points procedurally or systematically from simple to complex.

Andres Nissen CEO of Pandox (2011) explain that we believe that sports with its team spirit and role models can be used to get in contact with children and young people in need of help and support. Hand ball has been a natural choice, considering we already have knowledge and network within the sport.

Mountain Sport in Kenya trains 400 children and adolescents aged 4-18 years in the town of Nyeri, north-east of Nairobi. The operations which consists primary of handball games and play are well organized, but risk shutting down due to the lack of financial resources. Randox sees an opportunities to contribute by ensuring the clubs existence financially and through its network

in the world of handball, create conditions for further development. This will be achieved by education the trainers, securing club facilities and providing necessary equipment. The overall objectives is that this collaboration will provide young people with meaningful recreation, educational support, information and advice i.e. on health issues, as well as opportunities to implement other social projects in the town of Nyeri.(Ibid)

The pandox youth handball movement will initially run for a three years period. The goal is that the project will be able to stand on its own beyond this period. The project will be operated in cooperation with partille cup, the world largest youth handball tournament.

2.17.6 Sport Training

Sport training principles systematically improved for increasing of players' performance by additional general and specific theoretical discussion, medically, physiologically, psychological measurement as part of an optimum training program with specific defender and attacker phases of analyzing based on technical and tactical application. Many teachers and coaches find that they are forced to introduce the game of handball with in a limited period of time, and as a result they are faced with the problem of achieving optimum development as efficiently as possible. The problem comes up in academic instructions at all level when only a limited number of class periods activities. Each teacher has to decide whether to spend the class, time practicing basic skills or the game itself.

Didactics of handball,(2002) explained, some countries have a better concentrated on handball to the comparative exclusion of other games, but in our country we have neglected the co-ordination of handball in favor those used in other sports. In the usual school situation, the sport teacher attempting to teach handball, often, they faced difficulties with the facilities available and the number of students in the class to much on teaching time, so

the teacher or coach is forced to organize a program that takes all the limited factors. The age group and level of skill or the players are other factors that's the teacher has to consider in the developing of his program. A major weakness in handball players is often a lack of fitness, but the means to this end are sometimes unrealistic and counterproductive (Ibid)

2.17.7 Sport Administration

Sport administration are involved in managing and promoting sport clubs, fitness centers and sport facilities working with young people for opportunities for sport activities.

Sahlemichael Bizuneh, (2013) stated that Administration begins when more than one person is involved in accomplishing tasks. As the task becomes more complex and the number of individuals involved increases, the responsibilities, duties, and problems also multiply. Whether you aspire to be an administrator, are already in an administration position, or desire to understand administrative process and activities to improve communications and relationships.

Sport administrators exist to support the athlete and coaches to develop the sport. Administration now is totally different from what it was years ago. It has been developed and became a representative of a complete collection of scientific development. So, the administration body of sport teams needs a continuous administration development in order to face the obstacles that stand against performing the requested competencies (*World Journal of Sport science (2010)*).

2.17.8 Sport Federation

The federation is directed by a multi-dimensional board of directors and is managed by a competent, service-oriented, professional staff... etc. Handball

teams are usually organized as clubs on a national level, the clubs are associated the federation. Every country in the world, they play handball like others game. Because every year the federation develop and renewed the rule and regulation by focusing technical and tactical movement with the relation of defense, attacker, officials and goal keepers. Didactics of handball, (2002)

Handball Federation crisis in Nigeria

The Nigerian handball federation has once more been plagued by a serious crisis affecting the smooth functioning of the federation. This happens after a serious of misunderstanding erupted between some top officials of the federation as to who does what when and how the federation. A few years ago, handball was dead in Nigeria, but in the past two years, efforts have been make to solve the sport from extinction, efforts to revive the sport are geared towards to the crisis we are told has taken a different twist. This has leads to some activities to be carried out being grounded for how since no major competition can be organized under such conditions. To react or solve the problem the ministry of sports in the country has set up reconciliation commission to bring the two dividing parties together to look forward in a common ground for a better future. As compared to the past this crisis took a serious note with everyone noticing it and leaving no stone unturned. Yusuf Dauda (2010)

Problem of Handball Federation in Rwanda

Hanns Peter hum (2013) a coach with the German Olympic committee has hailed the talent development strategies being initiated by the Rwanda Handball Federation to develop Handball sport.

Bonnie Mugabe (2013) stated that: We have worked with the handball federation for the past two years in training of coaches for three weeks short term projects. We have also helped these coaches on how to identify potential talents from the grass root level. The federation of Rwanda is handicapped.

They should be equipped with permanent staff in order to be able to carry out the various activities in the development of handball sport. At least 600 teachers and coaches are needed such that this development can be realized within the shortest possible time.

2.17.9 Challenges in Sports

Ethiopia faces a significant challenge due to its lack of sports professionals in the areas of coaching, training and sport science. In addition, current materials on training and health are scarce, compounding the knowledge gap in the country. Building and maintaining sport infrastructures is an ongoing challenge. Despite these difficulties, the government of Ethiopia places a high value on sport as a development tool. The government has pledged to increase access to sport by investing in infrastructure. According to Good Practice in Ethiopia (2011), the government expects to have about 50,000 playing fields and play ground as across the country, ideally one in every community. The government is establishing community based committees to organize the play grounds of their area. Mobilizing communities has been relatively easy because sport is popular and people believe that it contributes to social status.

2.11.10 Infrastructure for Sport Development

Yusuf Dauda, (2010) proposed that; Africa should work with handball federations in their respective countries in training of coaches and helping them on how to identify potential talents from the grassroots level. This also means handball federations should reach coaches in different areas and/or parts of the continent give them basic education. The development of the game should also go hand in hand with the availability of infrastructure to achieve continuous development. Training conditions will have a big influence in the development of the players. Therefore, African governments should embark on an infrastructure development exercise and at the same time have regular competed. Sadly most handball federations in different Africa are handicapped

by a lack of financial and state support. To alleviate this problem, handball federations should be equipped with permanent staff in order to be better able to carry out the various activities in the development of this sport. Qualified administrators, coaches and referees are needed such that this development can be realized within the shortest possible time. Africa also improve the standard of handball like any other sporting code in the continent, lack of sponsorship is killing handball. Without proper funding, the game of handball cannot develop to its full potential.

Stem and Federhoft (1982) stated that; the development of the game should go hand in hand with the availability of infrastructure to achieve continuous development training conditions will have a big influence in the developing the players. Some of the major problems for the development of sport activities are the following:-

- Lack of finance and manpower
- Lack of proper facilities and equipment
- Shortage of well trained coaches both in number and quality
- Lack of academic research in sport development
- Lack of proper and scientific handball projects based on talent identification and age specification
- Lack of continuity between clubs, teams and projects

2.17.11 Problem of Sponsorship

Yusuf Dauda (2010), the president of the Handball Federation of Nigeria, blames the low standard of the sport in African on lack of sponsors for the federation's program and inadequate funding from governments. There is the need to make the sports attractive to corporate bodies by holding competitions and exposing the young players to international tourneys.

According to *Dauda*, efforts to revive the sport should be geared towards youth development program and to effectively empower them, teams should extend their scouting yardstick to rural areas because talent is not only in towns and cities. Furthermore, handball teams should nurture raw talent that is potentially abundant in areas where the game remains unknown. This means handball federations across African countries should fund initiatives that enhance talent identification and groom raw talent for national handball teams.

To bring sponsors, *Dauda* believe that it is important to build the game so that we will have a good brand to present to sponsors. African governments, through responsible line ministries, should give attention to this sporting code instead of only thinking of soccer.

2.17.12 Facilities and Equipment for the Development of Sport

David Levinson and Karent Christensen (2005) proposed about sport equipment and facilities, availability of sport facilities and equipments has a tremendous effect on the development and popularity of a given sport. If the facilities and equipments are available in sufficient manner it is too easy to produce a number of outstanding athletes who can show highest performance at national or international level. Administrators and club officials must provide facilities and equipments for their clubs or teams.

2.17.13 Media and Sport

Nicholson. M (2007) studied that the media are hence forth considerate as a tool to product, reproduce and amplify many of the discourses associated with sport in the modern world. And to talk in term of product, the coverage of sport has created a product to be consumed by audiences, sold by clubs and leagues, bought and sold by media organization and manipulated by advertisers. The link between sport and media is so strong and indelible. As illustrate Nicholson “sport and media are not two separate industries”. Rather

their evolution, particularly throughout the twentieth century, has resulted in them being inextricably bound together. This nexus drive by the technology, the commercialization, the convergence (the global media landscape is dominated by massive media organization that continue to acquire smaller organizations, means of distribution, cross-media ownership, technological changes (means of delivery) and globalization. This mutation managed by the media organizations, is very interesting because it is relevant that the involvement of them. Value of media in sport is that, Media campaigns and regular broadcast programs on radio and television reach across the country and have raised awareness of health issues and value of physical activities. Sport, which will not follow the media's wishes, will die gradually.

2.18 The Factors Affecting Participation in Sports

Lack of time, no club to play with, not many friends or scared to socialize, no energy, no motivation or real drive, just no desire to do a sport, family or friends do not want you to, fear of humiliation, no confidence or self belief, don't want to learn a new or current skill, other commitments, may have a condition affecting you or your mind set. Eileen Kennedy and Laura Hills, (2009)

CHAPTRE THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section of the thesis deals with the research design, data source, population size and sampling techniques. It also presents the instrument of data collection and methods of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The research used descriptive of study. Because the researchers have already figured out the problem, classify the population being measured and procedure for obtaining a representative sample, what the researcher going to include within it.

3.2 Research Method

In order to attain the objectives of the research valuable the researcher used both qualitative and quantitative data collection method. Information is gathered from different sources besides for various data gathering tools to obtain for relevant information; intensive review of related literatures is made to support the study.

3.3 Source of Data

In order to obtain the necessary data the research used primary and secondary source of data.

Primary source of data were gathered through questioner and interview from administrator ,instructor, officers ,coaches, club players and refers respectively while relevant information from literature review and observation checklists are analyzed to secure secondary source of data.

3.4 Population Size and Sampling Techniques

3.4.1 Population Size

In Addis Ababa handball federation; There are 8 administrators (management committee), 1 officer, 10 coaches, 3 clubs, 42 club player, 10 professionals, 8 Referees and 2 Instructors. All of them are included in the study because they are directly concerned with the issues under discussion.

3.4.2 Sampling Techniques

Inclusive sampling techniques were employed because they are directly concern with the issues. The research assumes that the subjects are fit to give enough information on the topic under the study.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

Data collection is a systematic ways of gathering information which is relevant to research purpose or question, accordingly by having this concept, in order to obtain necessary information for the study, the researcher has been used both primary and secondary source of data. Therefore, the researcher has preferred the following data collecting tools:

3.5.1 Questionnaires

Questionnaires has been operationalized those the main subjects of this study as well as those administrator (executive committee), coaches, professionals, instructors and for club players who are available at the appointed study area and the nature of questions consisted as the closed and open ended in accordance of its necessity, justification are expected for those certain replace with those open ended items that has been constructed for the administration, the professionals and the instructors would have been analyzed and interpreted in qualitative and quantitative. Questionnaires were develop in

English and one was translated into Amharic language so as to obtain information from coaches and players.

Out of the total questionnaires distributed to the respondents (population); 11% for administrator (executive committee), 13% for coaches, 9%for professionals, 4%for Instructors, for 58% club players and 2%for former officer.

3.5.2 Interview

An interview is a data collection method in which the researcher asks questions for the interview. That is, the interviewees and interviewer collects the data from the interviewees, which provide the necessary data for the study. Johnson (2003)

In this research the researcher has chosen semi-structured interview for the presumes that this method of interview would help the interviewee to address issues which is would be for reaching by the interviewer.

The interviewer has adjusted (made) a set of pre-planned core questions for guidance. Thus the interview administered only for those one professional, two executive committees, one instructor and one officer in the appointed study area. Every effort was made to create good atmosphere of trust and confidence the interview was followed by probing a set of pre-determined questions and issues abruptly raised by interviewee are recorded on the tape. In order not misses every single idea of the interviewees. Beside this, the interview was held in Amharic language to avoid communication gap, and clarity of ideas. Finally, the responses of the overall interview were summarized analyzed.

3.5.3 Observation Checklist

It is important to secure additional facts through observation checklist at Addis Ababa handball federation, comprising points regarding the hand ball projects training centers, and handball federation documents usual as sport facilities

and equipments. this was used for further strengthen the information collected by means of other data gathering instruments.

Table 1

Research setting and respondents of the study

Participants	Research instrument		
	Questionnaire	Interviews	Observation checklist
Club players	42	-	-
Professionals (HB teachers former instructor)	9	1	-
Club Coaches	10	-	-
Administrators (management committee)	7	1	-
Instructors	-	2	-
Officers	-	1	-
Total	68	5	-

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The inclusive sampling method is appropriate to carry out this study because it helps to obtain information on the existing respondents.

Data gathering instruments are first drafted on the basis of the review of the related literature and the problem from the handball federation, the questionnaires and the interview are pre-tested by experts (pilot study).

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

The analysis of the whole study would have been interpreted, based on the nature of data collection method and both qualitative and quantitative procedures would have been employed. Accordingly these data interviews and checklists have been treated in qualitative manner whereas, the data that obtained from questionnaire would have been interpreted and analyzed in a quantitative manner as a result the operationalized data would have been described in the form of tabulation and percentage has been used to analyze the item of the questionnaires.

Likewise in a foresaid manner the interviewed data from those of the interviewees has been administered and described qualitatively.

3.8 Pilot study

Before the actual studies are carried out, pilot studies are conduct for experts who are not part of the sample group. The purposes of the pilot study are relevance to the questionnaires designed to collect data for the study.

The objectives are also to check the clarity of the questionnaires items. The questions are distributed to experts on the bases of the feedback of the pilot study and comments some modification are made on the questionnaire. Based on the results obtained, some questions were modified by the experts and enhance the validity of the study before getting the questionnaires filled.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In this section, the results obtained from the questionnaire and interviews are analyzed and interpreted in such a way that Percentage is employed to analyze responses of close-ended items in the questionnaires; while descriptive statements are employed to interpret open-ended items in the questionnaires and interview. In addition to this observation checklist were used to triangulate the responses.

4.1 Background Characteristics of the Study

Based on the respondent obtained from Addis Ababa Handball Federation Administrator, Instructors, Officer, Coaches and Club players and also Professionals.

Table 2: participant tabulated based on sex, age, education and work experience in the following

N o	Variables	Characteristics	Club players	Professionals	Club Coaches	Administrators	Instructors	Officers
1	Sex	Male	42	8	10	6	2	1
		Female		2	-	2	-	-
2	Age	20-25	40	2	-	1	-	-
		25-30	2	3	3	3	-	-
		30-35	-	2	3	1	-	-
		Above 35	-	3	4	3	2	1
3	Educational background	12 completed	8	-	-	-	-	-
		Certificate	24	-	5	-	-	-
		Diploma	10	4	4	1	1	1
		Degree	-	5	1	5	-	-
		Master	-	1	-	2	1	-
		Above	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Work experience	1-5 years	36	1	-	-	-	-
		6-10 years	6	2	2	4	-	-
		Above 10 years	-	7	8	4	2	1

4.2 Interpretation of the Background of the Respondent

According to the aforementioned variables on the above table; the researcher tried to interpret the respondents' background as follows;

A breakdown of the study of population in terms of gender as indicated in table-2 out of 73 individual involved in the study, males consists a majority number.

Regarding the age group of respondents in the above table, 42 Addis Ababa city handball club players' lies between 20 to 25. The age of the coaches lies 25 to 35. Addis Ababa handball federation administrator age lies between 30 to 40.

In addition, with regard to educational back ground 82%of club player attend certificate 20%of club player are Diploma holders the rest 8% of them are 12 complete.

As of coaches and instructors of Addis Ababa hand ball federation in general 35%of them are Diploma holders 65%of them are certificate. Addis Ababa hand ball federation administrators in general 62% of them are Degree holders and 18% of them are Diploma. The educational back ground of the officer is Diploma holder but professionals are Degree holders.

As the year spent and experience through hand ball sport 85% of players have less than 5years experience and 15% of players found in between 6 to 10 years of experience.63% of the coaches and Instructors in general above 10years of experience through the sport. And 55% of the administration spent 6 and 10 years of experience. Most of professionals are above 10 years experience. The officers are also above 10 years of experience in hand ball sport.

4.3 Analysis and Interpret Data from the Questionnaires

Questionnaire to be filled by Sport Administrator, Officers and Professionals

The collected data all the way through the distributed questionnaire to the respondent and the attendant of the study has been tried to analyze. Based on each table what it shows, there is analysis and interpretation according to the motive of the presented questions. In fact the analysis and interpretation would have been tried to express in the manner of both quantitative and qualitative way.

Each table shows the quantitative result based on the collected data as well under them there is also qualitative result in a descriptive approach.

Table 3 of question number1; for how long have you served in handball federation?

The response showed that:

Number of respondents who said 1-2 years in %	40%
Number of respondents who said 3-5 years in %	16%
Number of respondents who said 6-8 years in %	32%
Number of respondents who said above 8 years in %	12%

Description:- as the tabulation that those of who served 1-2 years served 32% but 12% of the respondents served above 8 years.

The justification is that most of the Addis Ababa Handball Federation servants are new and less than 3 years service.

Table 4 of question number 2; comprised that; Have you any information about the establishment of Addis Ababa Handball Federation?

The response showed that;

Number of respondents who said Yes in percentage	28%
Number of respondents who said No in percentage	32%

Description:- As the table indicated that 28% of the respondents replied as they had information about the establishments of Addis Ababa Handball Federation. The rest 32% respondents of the study responded in a contrary manner.

That is, they did not had any information about the establishment of the Addis Ababa Handball Federation.

Table 5 of question 3 stated that; do you believe that Addis Ababa Handball federation organized and structured well?

The response showed that:

Number of respondents who said Yes in percentage	22%
Number of respondents who said No in percentage	78%

Description: - as the table indicated that 22% of the respondents replied as Addis Ababa Handball Federation organized and structured well in relation to this the rest 78% participants of the study responded in a contrary manner.

Their justification is that Addis Ababa Handball Federation is not well skilled organized and structured with skilled man power.

Table 6 of question number 4 comprised that, is there amateur (executive committee) in the federation?

The response showed that:-

Number of respondents who said Yes in percentage	67%
Number of respondents who said No in percentage	23%
Number of respondents who said either of the two (yes or no) is	10%

Description:- As what observed on the tabulation 67% of the respondents suggested that there is executive committee in the federation whereas 23% of the participant of the study do not agree with the response of the former who said yes, the remaining 10% declined to fill in one of the two.

Table 7, question number 5 of the questionnaire; that provided to the participants of the study that consists of, Do you believe that executive committee in the federation have know-how profession to play leadership role to the sport? The respondents explained that:

Number of respondents who said Yes in percentage	61%
Number of respondents who said No in percentage	32%
Number of respondents who said either of the two (yes or no) is	7%

Description: as the table indicated that 32% of the respondents said that management committee in the federation do not play leadership role to develop the sport whereas 61% of the participants considered as management committee play leadership role to develop the sport, besides this 7% of the respondents reserved him/her to say Yes or No.

Thus, this would indicate that lack of profession to the sport is one of the factors that affect the development of hand ball sport in the city.

Table 8 of question number 6 on the questionnaire stated that; what is that the current development of handball sport in the city?

The response showed that:

Number of respondents who said High in percentage	-
Number of respondents who said moderate in percentage	53%
Number of respondents who said low in percentage	41%
Number of respondents who said very low in percentage	13%

Description: As the table declared that there is no attendants of the study agreed who said High; whereas 53% of the respondent did agree moderate and also 41% of the participant showed low but 13% of the participant responded very low.

The justification is that the current development of handball sport in Addis Ababa is moderate.

Table 9 of question number 7 on the provided questionnaire to the participant of the study which stated as, does Addis Ababa Handball Federation work jointly with Ethiopian Handball Federation? Their response showed that:

Number of respondents who said Yes in percentage	65%	\
Number of respondents who said No in percentage	23%	
Number of respondents who said either of the two (yes or no) is	12%	

Description: As the table manifested that 65% of the participant of the study responded as Addis Ababa Handball Federation work jointly with Ethiopia hand ball federation, in a contrary way 23% of the participants of the study responded Addis Ababa Handball Federation never work jointly in Ethiopia Handball Federation, whereas the remaining 12% of the attendants reserved (abstain from the respond).

Thus; Addis Ababa Handball Federation work jointly with Ethiopia hand ball federation.

Table 10 of question number 8; of the questionnaire which stated as, do you think that handball sport has been given that much attention by the government just likes football or athletics?

Their response showed that:

Number of respondents who said Yes in percentage	8%
Number of respondents who said No in percentage	92%

Description: As the table declared that 8% of the attendant of the study agreed by the question, handball sport has given that much attention by the government. Just like football or athletics whereas 92% of the participant did not agree by the fore said item.

As of the responses gathered from open-ended questions asked about impact of the government that give attention to the sport, most of the respondents response hand ball sport had not given that much attention by the government just like football or athletics.

Table 11 of question number 9 of the questionnaire which stated as; what is your attitude towards to handball sport?

The response treated as follows

Those of who said high in %	4%
Those of who said moderate in %	35%
Those of who said low in %	61%

Description: As the table reflected 4% of the attendants perceived as the outlook of the society towards to handball sport is high. Whereas 61% of the attendants perceived and understood the attitude towards to handball sport is low. But 35% of the respondent agreed that the outlook of the society towards to handball sport is moderate.

Most of the respondents believed that the attitude towards to hand ball sports are decreasing from time to time.

Table 12 of question number 10 of the questionnaire that stated as, Do you think that handball sport is one of the sport in any training center like the Ethiopia youth sports academy (EYSA)?

Their response showed that:

Number of respondents who said Yes in percentage	38%
Number of respondents who said No in percentage	50%
Number of respondents who said either of the two (yes or no) is	12%

Description: As the table depicted that 38% of the respondents agreed by the concept of handball sport is one of the sport in any training center like Ethiopian youth and sport academy 50% of the participants never agree by the concepts of the question that handball sport is one of the sport in any training center like Ethiopian youth sport academy. And like wise 12% of the respondents reserved to appoint from the provided alternatives.

As the responses gathered from open-ended question about the impact of the training center for the development of handball sport, most of the respondent responded that absence of handball sport in the known training center like Ethiopia youth and sport academy is the big problem for the development of the sport.

Table 13 of question number 11; on the questionnaire that expressed, are Addis Ababa Handball Federation give regular skill development for officers, coaches, referees or for other concerned bodies?

The operation showed that

Number of respondents who said Yes in percentage	76%
Number of respondents who said No in percentage	24%

Description: As the table indicated that 76%[^] of the participant agreed that Addis Ababa Handball Federation give regular skill development for coaches, referees, officers and for other concerned bodies whereas 24% of the attendants refused the foresaid item concepts or they did not agreed.

Table 14 of question number 12; on the questionnaire which presented in a way that does Addis Ababa handball Federation work jointly with teachers, coaches, and Amateur to develop the sport in the city? Their response showed that:

Number of respondents who said Yes in percentage	48%
Number of respondents who said No in percentage	52%

Description: As the table reflected 48% of the attendants perceived as Addis Ababa Handball Federation work jointly with teachers, coaches, amateurs to develop the sport in the city whereas 52% of the attendants perceived and understood that Addis Ababa Handball federation never work jointly with teachers, coaches or amateurs to develop the sport in the city.

As the responses gathered from open-ended question about the impact of the development of handball in the city, the federation work jointly with teachers, coaches, and Armature.

Table 15 of question number 13; on the provided questionnaire which stated as; Is the Addis Ababa Handball Federation work collaboration with schools to produce young handball players?

The response has been treated in the following manner;

Number of respondents who said Yes in percentage	37%
Number of respondents who said No in percentage	54%
Number of respondents who said either of the two (yes or no) is	9%

Description: As the table declared that 37% of the participants have been agreed that Addis Ababa Handball federation work collaboration with school to produce young handball players, whereas 54% of the participants said No, they don't agree by the above questions and 9% of the participant showed reservation.

According to the responses gathered from open-ended question about the impact of the development of handball in the city, Addis Ababa Handball federation work collaboration with school to produce young handball players.

Table 16 of the question number 14; of the questionnaire that stated, who is responsible organ to develop handball sport in the society? The reaction of those participants is displayed by the following tabulation

Those who said Addis Ababa Handball Federation	51%
Those who said Ministry of Youth and Sport	19%
Those who said Clubs and Coaches	-
Those who said others sport organizations	29%

Description: As the above table screened out that 52% of the participants confirmed Addis Ababa Handball Federation whereas 19% of the participants confirmed Ministry of Youth and Sport and none of the participants confirmed

clubs and coaches the rest 29% of the participants confirmed the other sport organization and the society as a whole.

Thus, this indicates that Addis Ababa Handball Federation is the responsible organ to develop handball sport in the city.

Table 17 of the question number 15; on the questionnaire which stated as; who is responsible organ to support handball clubs in the city?

The relation of the participants displayed as follows in the table

Those who said Addis Ababa Handball Federation	25%
Those who said Ethiopian Handball Federation	7%
Those who said government organization	3%
Those who said others sport organizations	65%

Description: As the table reflects that 25% of the participants said Addis Ababa Handball Federation whereas 7% of the participants said Ethiopia Handball Federation and 3% of the participants confirmed government organization. The remaining 65% of the participant said other sport organization like Addis Ababa Sport commission or Federal sport commission.

Thus, this indicates that Addis Ababa sport commission, federal sport commission, Addis Ababa Handball Federation together responsible organ and contribute a lot for the development of handball sport.

Table 18 of question number 16; on the provided questionnaire which constructed as, which area (sector) handball sport become popular?

The reaction of the participants expressed as follows:

Those who said in school	34%
Those who said in military camp	50%
Those who said colleges and university	6%
Number of abstains in percentage	10%

Description: The table reflected 34% of the participants confirmed that handball sport become popular in the school whereas 50% of the participants confirmed that handball sport become popular in the military camp and 6% said in college and university and the rest of 10% of the participants prefer to be abstain or they did not know where handball sport become popular.

Thus; handball sports become popular in the military camp.

Questionnaires filled by Coaches, Referees and Club Players are Interpreted as follows:

Table 19 for question number 1 of the prepared questionnaires which stated as, do you believe that management committee in the federation has professional know how to play leadership role? The response showed that;

Number of respondents who said Yes in percentage	41%
Number of respondents who said No in percentage	48%
Number of reserved respondents in percentage	11%

Description: As the table reflected 41% of the attendants believe that management committee in the federation has no professional know how to play leadership role and 48% of the attendants believe that management committee in the federation has a professional know how. But the remaining 11% of the respondents reserved.

Table 20 for question number 2 of the prepared questionnaires which stated as; what is your opinion that the current level of handball sport in the city? The response showed that;

Those who said high in percentage	-
Those who said moderate in percentage	36%
Those who said low in percentage	60%
Number of abstains in percentage	4%

Description: According to the above table none of the respondents replied that current level of handball sport in the city is high. And 36% of the respondents said moderate but on the other hand 60% of the respondent replied low and 4% of the respondent are reserved either no or yes for the above question.

Thus, this response clearly implies that current level of handball sport in the city is low.

Table 21 for question number 3 said that, does Addis Ababa Handball Federation(AAHBF) work jointly with Ethiopian Handball Federation(EHBF)? The response showed that;

Those who said yes in percentage	61%
Those who said no in percentage	29%
Number of abstain in percentage	10%

Description: According to the response given by the coach and players in the above table, 61% of the respondents, yes Addis Ababa Handball federation work jointly with Ethiopia Handball Federation. Whereas 29% of them replied No. but 10% of them reported that abstain from the response.

Table 22 for question number 4; on the questionnaire which stated as; do you think that handball sport has been given much attention by the government just like foot ball or athletics?

The reaction of the participant displayed as follows in the table

Those who said yes in percentage	-
Those who said no in percentage	100%

Description: As the table reflects that none of the participants said yes handball sport has been given much attention by the government whereas 100% of the participants said that the government does not give much attention to the sport.

Thus, this response clearly implies that the government did not give attention to the sport.

Table 23 for question number 5; on the provided questionnaire said that, what is your attitude towards to handball sports?

The reaction of those participants is displayed by the following:-

Those who said high in percentage	10%
Those who said moderate in percentage	15%
Those who said low in percentage	75%

Description: Regarding the attitude towards of handball sports 10% of the respondents answered high and 15% of the respondents replied moderate but 75% of the respondents replied that the attitude towards to handball sport is low.

Thus, this response clearly implies that the attitude towards to handball sport is low.

Table 24 for question number 6; on the questionnaires which stated as: do you think that handball sport is one of the sports in any training center like

Ethiopia youth sport academy (EYSA)? The reaction of the participant displayed as follows: -

Those who said yes in percentage	29%
Those who said No in percentage	57%
Number of abstain in percentage	14%

Description: As the table displayed 29% of the participants confirmed as handball sport is one of the sport in any training center like Ethiopia youth sport academy, whereas 57% of the participants said that handball sport is not part of the training center like Ethiopia youth sport academy. But 14% of the participants prefer to be abstaining.

According to the responses gathered from open-ended question, asked about the same question; there is no handball training in the highest training center like Ethiopia youth sport academy.

Table 25 for question number 7 on the questionnaires which constructed as; are Addis Ababa Handball Federation give regular skill development for coaches, officers, refers, and for other concerned bodies?

So the respondent reaction as follows?

Those who said Yes in percentage	57%
Those who said No in percentage	43%

Description:- As the table shows 57% of the participants answered yes the federation give regular skill development for coaches, referees, officers and also for other concerned bodies; whereas 43% of the participants replied No the federation does not give regular skill development for such organ.

Most of the respondent acknowledge that Addis Ababa Handball Federation give regular skill development for coaches, officers, refers, and for other concerned bodies.

Table 26 question number 8 and 9; regarding collaboration and work jointly with school, teachers and amateurs

Item	Yes	No
Does handball federation work jointly with teachers, coach's amateurs for the development of the sport?	42%	58%
Is the federation work collaboration with schools to produce young handball players?	41%	59%

Description:- Regarding collaboration and work jointly with school, teachers and amateurs 58% of the respondents of the participant replied that the federation does not work jointly with school, teachers and amateurs to produce young hand ball players, while 42% of the respondents replied that the federation work jointly with school, teachers and amateurs.

Thus the majority of the respondents responded that Addis Ababa Handball Federation do not work jointly (collaboration) with schools, teachers and amateurs.

Table 27 for question number 10; on the provided questionnaires that constructed as: who is the responsible organ for the development of handball sport in the city?

And the analysis of the respondent answer as follows

Those who said Addis Ababa Handball Federation in percentage	60%
Those who said Ministry of Youth and Sport in percentage	20%
Those who said coaches and clubs in percentage	10%
Those who said all of them are responsible and concerned for the development of the sport	10%

Description: As the table displayed that 60% of the respondent responses Addis Ababa Handball Federation is the responsible organ for the development of the sport and 20% of the respondent response ministry of youth and Sport is the responsible organ whereas 10% of the respondent answered coaches and clubs have responsibility for the growth of the sport. But 10% of the respondents response all of them; sport commission, federation, coaches, players, society, etc... are responsible for the development of handball sport in the city.

4.4 Collected data from Interview and Observation Check list

In view of the fact that the method of data gathering techniques (procedures) are mixed type that up of holds both quantitative and qualitative data gathering and interpretation, the quantitative part of the analysis and interpretation has been done in the aforementioned manner. Whereas the qualitative part of the data that gathered from Interview and with observation check list has been tried to analyze and interpret as follows:

4.4.1 Analysis of Interview

Response gathering from the semi-structured interview made with current office, administrator (management committee) professionals and instructor of Addis Ababa handball federation. It assesses the problem of handball development in the city, some factors that hinder the growth of the sport and also to know the current situation of handball sport in the city.

Question number one on the interviewed items that presented in the form of, how long have you served in handball sport? Most of the interviewees' response that, they served in handball sport more than five years with coaching, administrator and professional of the sport.

Question number two on the interviewed items that presented in the form of, the researcher of this study observed that, after handball entered to our country, how its growth and development in the city? In this regard the interviewees said that, handball sport entered in our country about fifty years before by the foreigners. Then after handball sport become popular and most of the participants are from the police, military force and school compound. the establishment of Addis Ababa handball federation under federal sport commission which organized and conducted training and competition on the development of handball sport in the city what it said by those interviewees, the number of participation in handball increase from time to time until 1980's

Question number three on the interviewed items that presented in the form of, do you think that handball sport much attention by the society? For this question all interviewees are equally argued that yes, handball sport in the city become popular next to football because they said, during the game the number of the spectators are very interesting and astonishing. There for the intention of the society towards to the handball sport, according to the interviewees become good and the concerned body work to the youngster for

the growth of handball sport to the city but interviewed said additional things about the sport, even in the school consider that handball sport similar and the same that of volleyball. It indicates that some society doesn't have know how to the sport.

Question number four of the interviewed items that is presented in the form of, who is responsible organ to develop handball sport in the city? The interviewees respond directly by saying Addis Ababa handball federation and Addis Ababa sport commission together, where as the contrary the other interviewees agreed that, it is very difficult to say only Addis Ababa handball federation is the responsible organ to develop handball sport in the city , but the whole responsible government organ and the society as a whole is responsible. The stake holders, the media and the society itself also will take responsible for the development of handball sport in the city and federal sport commission also responsible for the development handball sport in the city.

Question number five of the interviewed items that presented in the form of, what are the major causes to hinder the development (cause of decline) handball sport in the city? In a corresponding approach the interviewees agreed with the researcher's observation and perception of the cause of hinder the development of handball sport in the city, and the interviewees said that, there are a lot of cause and factors that affect the development of handball sport in the city but some of the known are; handball sport infrastructures at a grass root level become very low and lack of efforts to revive handball sport towards youth project program in each sub cities and also lack of empowerment of amateurs and teachers towards to develop hand ball in the school.

The other reason that that interviewee that has been raised during the interview time is that the structure and organization of the federation are less corresponding to the actual situation. This happen that some official and

administrator in the federation doesn't do what expect from them or they change (transfer) to another place within the year. Lack of academic research for the growth of the sport, lack of finance, less sponsorship and no additional income are some of the factors.

The interviewees also said that, nowadays the federation has only small portion of money allocated yearly by a central government, no sponsors and no fee collected from selling tickets.

The interviewers also add some additional things towards to factor that affect the growth of handball in the city; the young talented handball players did not get a chance to join Ethiopia youth sport academy for farther training. Similarly, the clubs of handball sport in the city did not had their own second (B-team).it indicates that there is a gap between the young player and the club old player, no-continuity of the sport.

Question number six on the interviewed items that presented in the form of, what measures were taken to minimize the problem? The interviewees that have been raised during the interview time is that, Addis Ababa sport commission should give special emphasis for the structure and organization of Addis Ababa handball federation. One of it is that put the officers according to the educational back ground and according to know- how of the sport. The other measures will be taken is that the main source youth hand ball players are schools. The federation should work together with sport teachers and amateurs to the grass-root (woreda level). The interviewees also add for the sustainability of the development of handball sport in the city, Addis Ababa sport commission play a great roll, the young talented handball player must join to the sport academy (Ethiopia youth sport academy). The handball coaches must trained how to coach the modern system of handball game, because most of the time during handball game, the club players are not

disciplined and fight each other or misbehaved during the match. This indicates that the way of coaching system is traditional.

The other measures were taken to minimize the problem of handball sport in the city raised by the interviewees are Addis Ababa sport commission should work hard for the incensement of handball project in each sub-cities and should assist and follow them. Stake holders, sponsorships are also play a great role for the growth of handball sport by prepared handball sport festivals to create awareness to the society.

During the interview, the interviewees add also the government must motive to develop academic research for the sport.

Table 28;- Observation checklist which prepared to observe in physical features of the study

Observed phenomena	Remarks(Rating)		
	High	Medium	Low
Well trained teachers and amateurs in handball.			
Well trained coaches both in number and quality.			
Number of handball project in the city.			
Federation gives assist and follow-up the handball project in the city.			
Giving handball sport training in the school by the help of the federation.			
Number of handball materials, facilities and courts under the federation.			
Regular handball competition between clubs in the city.			
Inter-competition between projects, schools or sub city teams.			
Financial support by the government or stakeholders.			
Number of spectators during handball matches.			
Media coverage the sport during training or competition.			

4.4.2 Qualitative Interpretation of Observed Phenomena at the Study Area

Things in the study area have been observed according to the aforementioned observation checklists as what it requests and the observed phenomena are tried to interpret as follows;

Well trained teachers and amateurs in handball sport in the appointed federation as the researcher observed he has given poor Rating (Remarks) because there are no well trained teachers in handball sport at the school as well as at the federation who served as armatures in hand ball sport.

The observation of the researcher in relation to coaches, there is few number of coaches are well trained but most of the coaches especially handball project coaches are below the level of the standards. Accordingly the researcher Remark (Rating) for which he observed in this aspect is medium.

Number of handball project in the city ,as the researcher observed and informed by the concerned administrators (officer) of Addis Ababa handball federation .there is only 3 (three) handball projects in (Kolfе, Addis Ketema , Kirkos) from the total of 10(ten) sub-cities.the rest sub-cities do not have the handball project, therefore the Remark (Rating) of the researcher is low.

Regarding to the federation assist and follow-up the handball project, the researcher informed that even though there are 3(three) handball project in three sub-cities, there is no follow-up by the federation because of there is only one officer that run all things in the federation. The researcher Remark in this is low.

The researcher tried to assess that handball sport training in the school assisted by the federation is almost zero. Because there is no relation between

the federation and the school in order to give handball training to the school children.

Materials (Facilities) and courts under the federation are low, in other word there is less number of courts and less number of materials as compare the expecting training and competition, this makes that the number of participation in handball training become low.

Regarding to the competition, the program of annual competition between the clubs restricted only male club competition and there is no female clubs at all.

The plan of Addis Ababa handball federation annual matches between three clubs are; championship competition, to Tekwame memorial competition and standard test competition. Here matches between only three clubs <Federal police (<Omedla)>, <Maremia betoch> and <Meklakeya> .The researcher easily understand that the number of participating clubs during the matches are very low and almost all of the clubs are from military camp.

Regarding to the Inter-competition between projects, school or sub-cities facilitated by Addis Ababa handball federation, as the researcher observed and informed that even though the handball project in the city did not give much attention by the federation, there is annual matches between them according to the age level. That is U-15(under 15 age) and U-17(under17 age).but the researcher remarks is that there is no competition that held between schools or between sub-cities by the help of the federation. In this perspective the researcher Remark (Rating) is low. But in contrary as what the researcher observed; the number of spectators during handball matches are high. Unexpected numbers of spectators are found in the matches at Arat kilo gymnasium or at Mini stadium.

The researcher of this study observed and informed about the financial capacity of the federation are weak and the federation did not have sufficient

amount of budget for training and for competition. Now a days the concerned government annual budget for the federation is only 35,000 and no fee collected from selling tickets and also small amount of money from a few number sponsor. Accordingly the research Remarks (Rating) for which he observed in financial aspects are low.

The researcher observed clearly during the matches between the clubs, there is no media coverage. Even though Addis Ababa sport commission has its own communication media center, there is no media coverage during competition and during training .so the researcher simply observed that, it is one of the problem for the development of handball sport in the city.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In this chapter deals with an over view of the purpose and procedures of the study, major findings, conclusions and recommendations forwarded.

5.1 Summary

The inner most intention of this study was to investigate the factors that affect the development of handball sport with specific reference to Addis Ababa handball Federation.

The study was mainly designed to answer the following basic research questions:-

- What are the factors that affect the development of handball sport in the city?
- Are Addis Ababa Handball Federation works jointly with amateurs, Coaches, Instructors and Clubs for the growth of the sport?
- Why the number handball projects; teams and clubs are decrease from time to time in the city?
- Are Addis Ababa Handball Federation organized well in terms of resources?

In order to answer these questions, Inclusive method was employed. The data persistent to the study were gathered through two sets of questionnaires, interview and observation checklist from 42 club players, 10 club and project coaches 10 professionals, and administrative staff 2 instructors and one officer.

The data obtained were analyzed by using statically accepted tools (percentage) and descriptive statements.

At last, on the bases of review of related literatures and analyzed data, the following main findings were obtained from the study.

- The finding of the study indicated that 100% of club players are male there is no female club players in the city and also 100% of the club and project coaches are male. There are also no female club and project coaches in the city.
- From the study, it was revealed that 100% of the club players are form military camp and they are elder than the acceptable age.
- The study cleared that 62% of the management committee have first degree but 90% of the coaches and referees educational background are certificate.
- 63% of the coaches and the instructors in the federation are well experienced that is above 10 years experience.
- 78% of the respondent believes that Addis Ababa Handball Federation is not well organized and structured by human and financial resources. Only 35,000 birr are annually spent by the government for training and competition as well as for different miscellaneous purpose.
- The findings of the study revealed that 65% of the respondents believed that the current level of handball sport in the city are low and the attitude towards to handball sport lower as compare to the other sport.
- The finding also showed that 92% of the respondents agreed, handball sport had not given that much attention by the government just like football or athletics.
- It was found out that the teachers and amateurs did not work jointly with the federation. A significant number (52%) of the respondents expressed that Addis Ababa Handball Federation didn't work together with the school that produce young handball players.
- From the study, it was revealed that the federation gives regular skill development training for coaches and for referees every year.

- The study also indicated that 76% of the respondent agreed there is not handball training in the highest training, institute like Ethiopia youth and sport academy.
- Club coaches and instructors were stated in the questionnaire and by in the interview as the main reason for the lowered of the handball sport in the city, numbers of handball project are very low. Only three sub-cities hand the project, the rest seven sub-cities do not have handball project. Follow-up mechanism of the federation is also very low.
- The annual competition program of the federation restricted only by three clubs and the clubs are from military camp.
- Even though the government constructs handball courts in each sub-city, the number of courts and material facilities are less as compare to the expecting training and competition.
- In addition the study disclosed failure of the media coverage to the handball sport during competition as well as training.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the major findings of the study, the following conclusions have been drawn. The basic motive of the study is to show the factors that affect the development of handball sport in the city, or the growth of handball sport in the city based on Addis Ababa Handball Federation.

- The annual budget and the financial resource of the federation are very low. The income of the federation is very low. The income of the federation only from the budget of the government.

It leads to;

- Shortage of training and competition
- Shortage of develop project in the city
- Shortage of materials and facilities

- Lack of competition among sub-cities or among projects
- The concerned body (government) gives less attention for the sport. In this regard; the study pointed out that there was a shortage of media coverage, scarcity of spectators, decreases the popularity of the sport.
- The management committee or administration bodies in the federation have no dedication to develop or work together as a friendly way to promote handball sport in the city.
- The federation work only in the senior team like Omedla, Meremia or Mekelakeya. It is possible to conclude that:
 - There is not grass-root level for the development of the sport in the city
 - There is no school-base, and less participation of the students.
- No efforts were made by the federation for project player to have a chance to get involved in different handball clubs after completing their training.
- The young interested and talented handball players do not get a chance to join highest sport training institution; Like Ethiopia youth and sport academy. Therefore the national handball team organized only by three military handball clubs and it also leads to the number of male and female handball players in the city become decrease.
- Addis Ababa handball Federation face lack of sport professionals in the area of scientific coaching and training for talented young handball players
- New handball courts are constructed by the government in each sub-city of the city; but there is no control-mechanism. Most of the courts served for playing foot-Sal or for playing football by the youngster.

5.3 Recommendations

The researcher suggested the following recommendations in light of the summary and the conclusions made:

- Handball sport cannot develop with only by the government resource, the public sector or the private sector to come in and support the game of handball sport towards to the communities offer the sport a chance to children in lower (community) level.
- The sport government bodies (Addis Ababa Sport commission or federal sport commission) should work with media to make the sport popular among the society and the concerned body should force the sport clubs involved in handball sport just like the other sport.
- The federation gives special attention for management committee or administration committee that presently working in the federation for their interest and devotion for the development of the sport in the city.
- The federation not only develops the sport in the senior teams, but also the grass-root for the development of the sport.
- The concerned government body (Addis Ababa Sport Commission or Federal Sport Commission) must use additional budget for the growth and development of the sport (for training the talent project player, for competition the teams, for giving capacity building for coaches, referees, and instructors)
- The courts of handball which is found in each sub-city and for in each woreda should be made a control mechanism, it should be made a control mechanism; it should serve for only handball training and handball competition.
- To promote and popularize handball sport among elementary and secondary school children and for a great opportunity to involve many school children, the federation should prepare handball sport festival in

the school or in woreda by finding the sponsorship from different governmental or non-governmental organization.

- Lastly the research recommends those interested individuals to conduct a detail and further investigation on the issue under the study.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Anders Nissen CEO of Pandox(2011) Handball sport project, journal of sport science; Kenya, Nairobi

Bonnie Mugabe (2013). German Coach Hails Handball Development Strategies. Rwanda.

Bompa, T.O (1999). Periodization: theory and methodology of training. Champaign: Human Kinetics.

David Levinson and Karen Christensen (2005). Methods and Materials for Secondary School Physical Education. Saint Luis

Debobah Wuest (1994). Curriculum and Instruction the Secondary School Physical Education Experience (USA).

Didactics Of Handball (2002). Historical Background Rule and Education Peculiarities for Handball Tournament. Bahir Dar University, Department of Physical Education and Sport.

Eillen Kennedy and Laura Rills (2009), sport, media and society Ed, Berg

Fritz and Peter Hatting (1979). Handball, Published by the International Handball Federation.

Janusz and Frantisek (1997). Basic Handball Method/ Tactics/Technique. European Handball Federation Vienna Austria

Johanson and Christensen (2003) Research Methodology, London ;Sage publication Ltd.

- Mebratu B. (2002). Didactics of Handball Sport. Addis Ababa University Sport Department (Module).
- Mekibib A. (2003). Handball In Ethiopia, Unpublished . Research Term Paper. Kotebe College of Teacher Education
- Millan Petronjevic (2010). Handball at School Project in Serbia, Belgrade, Serbian Handball Federation.
- Nicholson, M (2007) sport and the media: managing the nexus sport management serious
- Sahlemichael Bizuneh (2013). Organization and administration of sport, Addis Ababa University, college of natural science Department of sport science (Module)
- Seefeldt V. Ewing, M. And Walk, S (1992) overview of youth sports programs in the United States, Washington DC: council of Adolescent development
- Stem and Feder Hoff (1982). Study Material of Handball, Leipzig, German College of Physical Culture
- Tefera and Sahlemichael (2001) Physical Education Students Text Grade 12th (3rd edition) Mega Publishing Enterprise Ad

VRL-DOCUMENTS

- Addis Ababa Sport Commission website launched. Addis Ababa Handball Federation Retrieved (2014).
- CAHB (2014). Confederation of African Handball Federation. Retrieved (2014)

Factors affecting participation in sport. Retrieved June/ 2014

Good practices Ethiopia- case study PDF Retrieved (2011).

Journals

Addis Sport (Jan. 2006) Addis Ababa Sport Commission, monthly journals volume 2, Ref 3.

Hanns Peter hum (2013) Talent development ,a journal written in Germany, Nursberg.

Hassan Moustafa (2010). Letter to all member of international handball federation.(IHF president).

IHF (2013). International Handball Federation. Sport Journal

Sport for All (2010). Sport for all program in Ethiopia. By federal Sport Commission.

Team Handball (2013). Handball Sport Journals World Press. Handball faq.

Yusuf Dauda (2010) Handball 4 Africa, journal of sport science; handball president in Nigeria.

APPENDIX

Addis Ababa University

College of Natural Science

Department of Sport Science

Questionnaire to be filled by COACHES, AND CLUB PLAYERS

The aim of this questionnaire is to conduct a research “Investigating the factors that affect the development of handball sport with specific reference in Addis Ababa hand ball Federation” and to recommend possible solution for the development of handball sport in the appointed study area.

So I kindly request you to fill this questionnaire and give your genuine response because it gives a great benefit for the success of the research.

Instruction

- No need of writing your name
- Where alternative answers are given, answer by circle the letter of your choice.
- For the open-ended questions, try to give precise answers.

Part one: general information put “✓” mark on the space provided

- 1 Sex; Male ☐ Female ☐
- 2 Ages; 20-25 ☐ 25-30 ☐ 30-35 ☐ Above 35 ☐
- 3 Educational Background; certificate ☐ Diploma ☐

Degree ☐ Master ☐ if any
4 Work Experience; 1-5 year ☐ 6-10 year ☐ above 10 years ☐
5 Profession/occupation; _____

Part Two; questions associated with research.

Instruction- put tick mark “✓” according to your choice and write your answer on the space provided.

1. Do you believe that the management committee in the federation has professional know-how to play leadership role? A) Yes B) No ☐ C) If you answer **No**, what is its impact on the development of hand ball sport in the city?

2. What is your opinion that the current level of handball sport in the city?
A. high ☐ B) Medium ☐ C) Low ☐ D. Very low ☐

3. Does Addis Ababa Handball Federation work jointly with Ethiopia Hand ball Federation? A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐ C. If you answer **No**, what is its impact on the development of Hand ball sport in the city? -----

4. Do you think that Hand ball sport has been given that much attention by the government just likes Foot ball or Athletics? A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐

C. If you answer **No**, what is its impact for the development of hand ball sport in the city?

5. What do you think that; outlook of the society to wards to hand ball sport?
A. high ☐ B. Moderate ☐ C. poor ☐ D. If you answer **poor**, what is the reason?

6. Do you think that Hand ball sport is one of the sports in any training center like **Ethiopia sport Academy; sport for all programs...**etc A)Yes ☐
B)No ☐ C) If you answer **No**, what its impact for the development of hand ball sport in the city?

7. Are Addis Ababa hand ball Federations give regular skill development for officers refers or for other concerned bodies?

A. yes ☐ B) No ☐ C) if you answer **No**, what is its impact for the development of hand ball sport? -----

8. Does hand ball federation work jointly with teachers, coaches, amateurs for the development of the sport? A) Yes ☐ B) No ☐ C) If you answer **No**, what is its impact for the development of handball sport in the city? -----

9. Is the Federation work collaboration with schools to produce young Handball players? A) Yes ☐ B) No ☐ C) If you answer **No**, what is its impact for the development hand ball sport in the city?

10. Who is responsible organ to develop Handball sport in the city? A) Addis Ababa Handball Federation ☐ B) Ministry of Sport ☐ C) Clubs and coaches ☐ D) if any other,

11. Who is the responsible organ to support Handball clubs in the city?

A) Addis Ababa Handball federation ☐ B) Ethiopia Handball federation ☐
C) Government organization ☐ D) If any other

12. From your opinion, what are the major factors that affect the development of handball sport in the city?

13. What measures were taken so far to minimize the problems?

14. finally, if you have anything to suggest

Addis Ababa University

College of natural science

Department of sport science

Questionnaire to be filled by sport Administrator, officers and professionals

The aim of this questionnaire is to conduct a research “Investigating the factors that affect the development of handball sport with specific reference in Addis Ababa hand ball Federation” and to recommend possible solution for the development of handball sport in the appointed study area.

So I kindly request you to fill this questionnaire and give your genuine response because it gives a great benefit for the success of the research.

Instruction

- No need of writing your name
- Where alternative answers are given, answer by circle the letter of your choice.
- For the open-ended questions, try to give precise answers.

-

Thank you

Part one: general information put “✓” mark on the space provided

- 1 Sex; Male ☐ Female ☐
- 2 Ages; 20-25 ☐ 25-30 ☐ 30-35 ☐ Above 35 ☐
- 3 Educational Background; certificate ☐ Diploma ☐
- Degree ☐ Master ☐ if any

4 Work Experience; 1-5 year ☐ 6-10 year ☐ above 10 years ☐

5 Profession/occupation; _____

Part Two ; Questions associated with research.

Instruction- put tick mark “✓” according to your choice and write your answer on the space provided.

1. For how long have you been served in Handball Federation or in sport commission? -----

2. Do you know that Addis Ababa Handball Federation establishes as a Federation? A) Yes ☐ B) No ☐ C) If you answer **yes**, when did establishes as federation? -----

3. Do you believe that Addis Ababa Handball federation organized and structured well in terms resource? A) Yes ☐ B) No ☐ C) If you answer **No**, what is the impact on the development of Handball in Addis Ababa?

4. Is there Amateur (management committee) in the Federation?

A) Yes ☐ B) No ☐ C) If you answer **No**, What is the impact on the development of Handball sport in Addis Ababa?

5. Do you believe that the management committee in the federation has professional know-how to play leadership role? A) Yes ☐ B) No ☐ C) If you answer **No**, what is its impact on the development of hand ball sport in the city?

6. What is your opinion that the current level of handball sport in the city?
A. high ☐ B) Medium ☐ C) Low ☐ D. Very low ☐

7. Does Addis Ababa Handball Federation work jointly with Ethiopia Hand ball Federation? A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐ C. If you answer **No**, what is its impact on the development of Hand ball sport in the city? -----

8. Do you think that Hand ball sport has been given that much attention by the government just likes Foot ball or Athletics? A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐

C. If you answer **No**, what is its impact on the development of hand ball sport in the city?

9. What do you think that; outlook of the society towards hand ball sport?

A. high ☐ B. Moderates ☐

C. poor ☐ D. If you answer **poor**, what is the reason?

10. Do you think that Hand ball sport is one of the sports in any training center like **Ethiopia sport Academy; sport for all programs...**etc
A) Yes ☐ B) No ☐ C) If you answer **No**, what is its impact for the development of hand ball sport in the city?

11. Are Addis Ababa hand ball Federations give regular skill development for officers refers or for other concerned bodies?

A. yes ☐ B) No ☐ C) if you answer **No**, what is its impact for the development of hand ball sport? -----

12. Does hand ball federation work jointly with teachers, coaches, amateurs to for the development of hand ball sport in the city? Develop the sport? A) Yes ☐ B) ☐ C) If you answer **No**, what is its impact for the development of handball sport in the city? -----

13. Is the Federation work collaboration with schools to produce young Handball players? A) Yes ☐ B) No ☐ C) If you answer **No**, what is its impact for the development hand ball sport in the city?
14. Who is responsible organ to develop Handball sport in the city? A) Addis Ababa Handball Federation ☐ B) Ministry of Sport ☐ C) Clubs and coaches ☐ D) if any other,
15. Who is the responsible organ to support Handball clubs in the city?
- A) Addis Ababa Handball federation ☐ B) Ethiopia Handball federation ☐
C) Government organization ☐ D) If any other
16. From your opinion, what are the major factors that affect the development of handball sport in the city?
17. What measures were taken so far to minimize the problems?
18. Finally, if you have anything to suggest

Addis Ababa University

College of Life Science

Department of Sport Science

Semi-structured Interview guide for Addis Ababa Handball Federation administrator, officers professionals and instructor

The purpose of this interview guide to gather addition information for the study of “Investigating the factors that affect the development of handball sport with specific reference on Addis Ababa handball federation.”

1. How long have you served in handball sport?
2. How its growth and developed in the city?
3. Do you think that handball sport much attention by the society?
4. Who is responsible organ to develop handball sport in the city?
5. What are the major causes to hinder the development (cause of decline) handball sport in the city?
6. What measures were taken to minimize the problem?

Thank you!

Observation checklist

Observed phenomena	Remarks(Rating)		
	High	Medium	Low
Well trained teachers and amateurs in handball.			
Well trained coaches both in number and quality.			
Number of handball project in the city.			
Federation gives assist and follow-up the handball project in the city.			
Giving handball sport training in the school by the help of the federation.			
Number of handball materials, facilities and courts under the federation.			
Regular handball competition between clubs in the city.			
Inter-competition between projects, schools or sub city teams.			

Financial support by the government or stakeholders.			
Number of spectators during handball matches.			
Media coverage the sport during training or competition.			

பொது அறிவு

பின்வரும் கேள்விகளுக்கு சரியான பதிலைத் தேர்வு செய்து கொடுக்கவும்.

1. இந்தியாவின் மிகப் பழைய நகரம் எது? -----
2. இந்தியாவின் மிகப் பழைய நகரம் எது? (அ) புதுச்சேரி (ஆ) மதுரை (இ) கல்கத்தா (ஈ) ஹவுரா? -----
3. இந்தியாவின் மிகப் பழைய நகரம் எது? (அ) புதுச்சேரி (ஆ) மதுரை (இ) கல்கத்தா (ஈ) ஹவுரா? -----
4. இந்தியாவின் மிகப் பழைய நகரம் எது? (அ) புதுச்சேரி (ஆ) மதுரை (இ) கல்கத்தா (ஈ) ஹவுரா? -----
5. இந்தியாவின் மிகப் பழைய நகரம் எது? (அ) புதுச்சேரி (ஆ) மதுரை (இ) கல்கத்தா (ஈ) ஹவுரா? -----
6. இந்தியாவின் மிகப் பழைய நகரம் எது? (அ) புதுச்சேரி (ஆ) மதுரை (இ) கல்கத்தா (ஈ) ஹவுரா? -----
7. இந்தியாவின் மிகப் பழைய நகரம் எது? (அ) புதுச்சேரி (ஆ) மதுரை (இ) கல்கத்தா (ஈ) ஹவுரா? -----
8. இந்தியாவின் மிகப் பழைய நகரம் எது? (அ) புதுச்சேரி (ஆ) மதுரை (இ) கல்கத்தா (ஈ) ஹவுரா? -----
9. இந்தியாவின் மிகப் பழைய நகரம் எது? (அ) புதுச்சேரி (ஆ) மதுரை (இ) கல்கத்தா (ஈ) ஹவுரா? -----
10. இந்தியாவின் மிகப் பழைய நகரம் எது? (அ) புதுச்சேரி (ஆ) மதுரை (இ) கல்கத்தா (ஈ) ஹவுரா? -----

□) □□ □) □□□□ □) □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□? -----

11. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□?

□) □□ □) □□□ □) □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□?-----

12. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□?

□) □□ □) □□□□ □) □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□? -----

13. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□/□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□?

□) □□ □) □□□ □) □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□? -----

14. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□?

□) □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □) □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □) □□□□ □□□□ □) □□ □□ -----

15. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□?

□) □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □) □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □) □□□□ □□□ □) □□ □□ -----

16. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ (□□□□ □□) □□□□□ □□□ □□□□? -----

□) □□/□□ □) □□□□□ □□□ □) □□□□ □□□□□ □) □□ □□ -----

17. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□

□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□?

18. □□ □ □ □ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □ □ □□ □□ □□□□

□□ □□□?

19. □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□

DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any another university and that all Sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name: - : - -----

Signature: -----

Date: - -----

This has been submitted for examination with my approval, as a university Advisor.

Name: - -----

Signature: - -----

Date: - -----