

SPORT ADMININSTRATIVE BODIES AFFECTED THE GROWTH OF
HANDBALL: THE CASE OF ARBAMINCH TOWN

BY

SILESHI MATEWOS

ATHESIS SUBMITTED TO SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES ADDIS ABAB
UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN SPORT SCIENCE

August 2014

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Department of sport science

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Acronyms

AD	After Death
BC	Before Christ
GB	Great Britain
IAAF	International Amateur Athletics Federation
IHF	International Handball Federation
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
PAYS	Public Authority for Youth and Sport
PE	Physical Education
SNNPR	South Nations Nationalities and People Republic
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America

Abstract

Sport is one of the most important aspect in the world for the survival of human beings on earth. It has a lot of contributions for society; of those the main are: promoting health, economy, mental aspect, and it create socialization with others. It has two types: team and individual sport. Handball is a type of team sport and its growth influenced by so many factors in the town of Arba Minch. The purpose of the study was to investigate the sport administrative bodies affected the growth of handball in Arba Minch town. To this end, the descriptive survey method was employed. The data were gathered from 36 sample population were selected from the town, 20(55.5%) physical education teachers, 6(16.7%) from Gamo Gofa zone sport office, 6(16.7%) were from Arba Minch town sport office and 4(11.1%) were amateurs. The respondents sampling were carried out through random and purposive selection techniques. The data gathered through questionnaire, interview and observation. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to analyze the data. Finally, the results indicated that the sport administrators were not contributed necessary materials; facilities and equipments, there were no involvement of NGOs, society, and government to support this sport. Therefore, depending on the results, it is recommended that sport administrators, government, private organizations, society and NGOs should afford materials, facilities, money and infrastructures for the growth of handball in the town. And finally, the awareness, attitude and understanding of the concerned bodies should be changed positive by using different mechanisms.

KEY WORDS: Administration, Contribution, Government, Handball, Leader, Management, Sport

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Back ground of the Study

In our world there are lot of interesting and enjoyable ball games are there .From those ball games, one is hand ball. As we know handball is one of the world team sports and invented in the year of 1904, in the continent of Europe and the specific area was German.

According to Beck Mann Druck (1997), the history of handball stated that: the game of handball that we know today is originated in Germany at the end of the nineteenth century, when it was introduced to the world by a gymnastics Master, Konard Koch. However, the development of the game since its introduction has not been smooth at first; it was not recognized as a separate Sport. It did not have its own governing body and it came under the jurisdiction of the international Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF). According to Mebratu Belay (1986), from 1904, handball developed steadily under the watchful eye of the IAAF. To keep pace with the progress of handball and other developing sports, the IAAF appointed a special committee, presenting the countries where it was played to look in to the possibility of producing a standardized set of rules for the game. The game of hand ball has a potential to make a cohesive spirit among nations (society) with each other like foot ball, Volley ball basket ball and like. And also it builds up the fitness and the overall health conditions of a society and individuals. This is the main benefit for government, because without healthy and wellbeing people not possible to think about development, to protect one nation's Sovereignty and defend the externals' forces attack. So, wellbeing and healthy people is the base for one nation and government to be wealthy and productive. So, there should be an integral part in both Sport and Administration or Government, this integration is that support of administrators to promote sport in different aspects. The government and sport administrators supporting sports in many ways.

In fact, in many developing countries like Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia and like and other developed countries are not equally afford materials and facilities and not play the role to contribute that are needed to promote and grow sports in different areas.

According to IOC Sport Manual (2010) states that ; the support given by the public authorities and the technical and financial resources provided for sport development can vary widely depending on the political choices, level of development and priorities in different countries. Whereas sport contributes for government are obvious; creating socialization among societies, promote health and wellbeing individuals in a country through physically, mentally, socially and spiritually.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

As the topic says “Sport administrative bodies affected the growth of hand ball :the case of Arba Minch town”. This research was conducted to identify the problem and the factors which hindered the growth of handball in the town and to suggest the appropriate solutions to solve the problem. There are number of research studies have shown that government and administrative bodies do have contributions to promote sport in different areas and time. Therefore, to promote the growth of Sport (handball) in the town and nation the government and administrative bodies are the one and the primary bodies to take an action.

In Gamo Gofa Zone, Especially in Arba Minch town the growth of handball sport favored by so many problems, of those one is sport administrators affected the growth of handball in the town. Hence, this research is the issued that the researcher needs to deal on selected town of Arba Minch.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to:

- Find out the sport administrative bodies affected the growth of hand ball in the case of Arba Minch Town.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study are to:

- Identify the overall affect of government and sport administrative bodies on the growth of hand ball.
- Investigate the efforts and role of sport administrative bodies for the growth of handball in the town.
- Analyze the sport administrative bodies less or no contribution may hinder the growth of hand ball and sufficient contribution may improve its growth.
- Suggest possible solutions to the potential problems that hindered handball growth in the town.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the statement of the problem, the research is expected to answer the following basic questions.

1. What are the main contributions of sport administrative bodies on growth of handball?
2. What are the challenges or problems which hinders the growth of hand ball in the town?
3. What are the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders for the growth of handball in the town?
4. How often the sport administrative bodies and stakeholders support hand ball sport by supplying necessary materials and facilities?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher believes that, this study will give crucial suggestions and comments for sport administrative and to concern bodies afford so many contributions to change the feature of hand ball in current .To this end the findings of this research may have the following significances.

- It may help sport administrators, Amateurs, Professionals, even governments and all concerned bodies are need design strategy to support and contribute with full potential of every necessary materials, finance, equipment, attitude and infrastructure to promote and grow hand ball.
- It will provide information for all concerned bodies, especially sport administrators to enhance their participation in hand ball sport and to improve their view towards hand ball sport.

- It will also help as a spring boards for discussion and serve as preliminary information to carry out other in depth studies in the area.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

This study was confined in its scope to sport administrative bodies in Arba Minch town. The study was also delaminated only to investigate the sport administrative bodies affected the growth of hand ball .The participants or population of the study were sport administrators, experts from that office, purposely selected physical education teachers and amateurs.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

Research by itself not easy work, re-finding of some thing again, so often the research has a full of changes and obstacles; Therefore the researcher does not believe that the study was totally free from any type of limitations. As a result factors like the respondents' involuntary to fill the questionnaires, time and financial constraints were affected the researchers schedule to conduct the research effectively.

1.8 Definitions of Terms

Administration: is the act of managing duties, responsibilities or rules.

Cohesive: is the act or state of cohering, uniting, or sticking together.

Contribution: is something that has support for concerned body in financial, material and like towards some body or organizations.

Growth: is development from a lower or simple to a higher or more complex form.

Hand ball: - is a dynamic, popular and exciting sport that requires athleticism strength and stamina, great fitness and most of all, team work.

Leader: -the person who leads or commands a group, organization or country.

Physical Education: - is an integral part of the total educational curriculum it is the only area of the school curriculum that teachers motor skills and an understanding the human movement and provides opportunities to facilitate their development.

Sports: - is an organized competitive form of play.

1.9 Organization of the Study

The study consists of five chapters. Chapter one deals with introduction, statement of the problem, significance of the study, delimitation of the study, limitations and definition of key terms. Chapter two deals with the review of related literature. The methods are dealt within chapter three. Chapter four consists of the discussion and analysis of data. Chapter five deals with Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations of the study. Lastly, List of reference materials, questionnaires, checklist and appendix that are used in the study were attached at the end of the paper.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this part of research paper, the researcher endeavored to discuss and analyze other similar studies ,who studied and where it was conducted, what results were found, helps analyze the problem using theoretical insight and concepts, as well as studies in different regions and towns which shows how the problem manifested itself so that, thorough reviews of conceptual frame works of hand ball sport growth affected by the sport administrative bodies and related literatures to the topic were discussed.

2.1 Historical Background of Handball

According to Mebratu Belay (1986), History of handball stated as follows;

“the game of handball that we know today originated in Germany at the end of the nineteenth century, when it was introduced to the world by a gymnastics master, Konard Koch. However, the development of the game since its introduction has not been some first it was not have its own governing body it came under the jurisdiction of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF). There are records of handball style games going back to antiquity. The game of “Urania” played by the ancient greek (and described by homer in the odyssey) and “Harpaston” played by the Romans (and described by the Roman doctor Claudius Galenus in (3AD to 200 A.D) as well as in the “fangballspiez” (or catch ball game) featured in the songs of the German Mrical poet walther von der vogelweide (1170-1230) all contained features that can be described as ancient forms of handball. From 1904, handball developed steadily under the watchful eye of the IAAF. To keep pace with the progress of handball and other developing sports, the IAAF appointed a special committee, presenting the countries where is played, the Look in to the possibility producing a standardized set of rules for the game”.

According to Holger Nielson (1955), stated that; “Modern handball was first played towards to the end of 19th century. The real impulses emanated from Denmark, Germany and Sweden. The founding fathers of field handball were probably German physical education experts who gained recognition for field handball as a separate sport at the turn of the century, based on the game of introduced his country to a certain sport named “handball” in 1910.”

According to <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/team-handball/> shows 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 30 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.

<http://members.ozemail.com.au/~mblaser/history/hbalhist.html> The origins of Handball are a subject of great debate. One view is that it was invented in Germany, back in the late 19th century, as an outdoor sport to keep soccer players fit during the summer months. Outdoor Handball involved 11 players on each side and was played on a virtually full-size turf soccer ground with soccer goals. It was mainly played with soccer rules, except it was played with the hands and kicking the ball was illegal rather than the other way round. However, there are records of handball-style games going back to antiquity. The sport was depicted on a tombstone carving in Athens dated 600BC. The first match of the modern era was officially recorded on 29 October 1917 in Berlin, Germany. Outdoor Handball had its only Olympic Games appearance in the 11th Olympiad (1936 Berlin Games). The first international match recorded was played on 3 September 1925 with Germany defeating Austria. The sport's international governing body was first formed in 1928 as the Federation International Handball Amateur, and took its current name in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1946 as the International Handball Federation (IHF). The IHF's first president was Avery Brundage - an American who went on to become president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

The beginning of history of handball stated as in different manner in different Countries; “Handball began in Czechoslovakia by giving the name checky-handball 7:7 players the court as competitive sport. The credit for starting real handball with same rules in Germany the exact origin of court handball was played by Greeks and Romans in the school. It was certainly played in Ireland about played by Greeks and Romans in the school. It was certainly played in Ireland about thousand years ago. Irish emigrates took their four wall game to America in the nineteenth century” Mebratu Belay (1986).

<http://members.ozemail.com.au/~mblaser/history/hbalhist.html> Indoor Handball was invented in the 1940s in Denmark. This is a 7-a-side game, played on a court slightly larger than a basketball court with smaller goals than its outdoor counterpart. Again, this sport flourished in the Germanic nations where it was hoped that it would appeal to a wider audience. With rules from other sports like basketball being introduced, this made the game simpler to play and more exciting to watch. The fact that it became a winter sport added to the spectator appeal being away from the cold, seated in comfort, with more action and excitement and higher scores than soccer. The sport is now played all over the world and was reintroduced as an Olympic event for the 20th Olympiad (1972 Munich Games). Handball has always been a sport dominated by the European nations. In its formative years as an outdoor game, Germany, Austria and Denmark dominated in the international sphere, even though not many other nations outside Europe were playing the game. After World War II, and the introduction of the indoor game, the Eastern Europeans quickly become competitive and were soon dominating the sport. Nations like the Soviet Union, Romania, Yugoslavia, East Germany and Hungary were regularly in the top three in most of the male and female international competitions. Only Sweden showed any significant resistance to the Eastern Bloc.

With the conclusion of the cold war and the collapse of the Eastern Bloc alliance, many of these nations suffered a temporary economic downturn which affected some of the national teams to lose the winning edge and a number of prominent players and coaches migrating to the west. Countries like France, Spain and Germany began to dominate. Some African (Algeria and Egypt) and Asian (South Korea and China) nations started to make an impact on the international competitions (especially the Olympics) in the late 1980s - early 1990s (Ibid).

The indoor game is now the more popular of the two types of handball. The outdoor variety is rarely played these days - mainly for special occasions or by purists. In recent years, a new outdoor version has emerged called Beach Handball, played - naturally - on the sands of a beach. This variety is now recognized by the IHF and now has formal rules. Handball is now played on every habitable continent on this planet. It is estimated that about 7 million players are registered with a club. Many of the European clubs are professional and some have players who are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars (Ibid).

Professional clubs in Asia (in South Korea, China and Japan) are becoming established and are considered as very competitive on the international stage. Africa, Americas and Oceania (our region) mainly comprise of amateur clubs but are very enthusiastic.

<http://members.ozemail.com.au/~mblaser/history/hbalhist.html>

2.2 Role and Importance of Sport in Our Society

As we know sport has great importance and value contributed for human beings to survive in this physical world. The important aspects are; health, economic growth, productivity and like. To sustain sports in our world, managers and administrators are needed. In fact, there are so many problems may affect the way of managing sports.

According to **David C. Watt (1998:26)**, discussed so many things as follows:

One of the major difficulties facing sports administrators and participants in the UK is the apparent lack of importance given to sporting participation at most levels. Recently the government, and other political parties, has started to talk about how much money is going into sport through the National Lottery. This begs the question: If sport, facilities, excellence, development, and even a British Academy of Sport, are so important, why is such provision left to the whim of the lottery ticket purchaser? If politicians really value sport surely some genuine commitment from the public purse should be made. There must also be some justification for supporting sport on other grounds: economic impact, the health of the nation, international prestige, and the national 'feel good' factor, to name but a few. The biggest problem today is that the Olympic Games have become so important that political people want to take control of them. Our only salvation is to keep free from politics.

Certainly for many of those who reach Olympic-medal level then fame and fortune can follow—though this tends to apply only to sports such as swimming and athletics and not to sports such as fencing, or even perhaps rowing. For most people participation in sport is only done for their own benefit in terms of health and enjoyment. Even the potential health benefits are often underplayed by the government and certain health agencies. The importance of sport and the need for funding of sport are now beginning to be recognized by national government, and many now

realize that the facilities available in the UK do not compare well with other countries, especially those in Europe and North America (Ibid).

The support of John Major, then Prime Minister, for Manchester's failed bid for the 2000 Olympics was a significant move in the recognition of the importance of sport in the UK, and reflected the benefits that sport can bring in economic return for an area looking to re-discover its soul as well as increasing the participation rate of the local inhabitants, with the improved facilities that such an event would bring (Watt1998:26).

The funding of sport in the UK has always been low when set against many other items of government expenditure. It has never enjoyed the widespread political support of the arts, for example. The Sports Council have produced figures which indicate that a seat in Scottish Opera was subsidized by £30 every time someone sat on it while each individual of Scotland was given 75p of government funding towards the provision of sport in total. These figures were calculated around the time of the late 1980s, but in essence the balance remains much the same. The high status and position given to sports participants and coaches, in the USA for example, has never been reflected in our society and this may be seen as a significant weakness when activities seek publicity and resources. It is a considerable disincentive to participate if your achievements are not widely recognized. A former colleague a Commonwealth athletics champion—reported how her status changed completely when she went to study at university in the USA. Her success was widely acclaimed in local and national media, and, wherever she went to compete in the very competitive varsity matches, she became a media personality much sought after for interviews. Many sports media people in her native country would have struggled to know what event she took part in and the level at which she competed; but university-level success brought her fame in the USA. The issue of high regard applies equally to the coach. In the USA a major college or league coach will be much sought after and very well rewarded; whereas in the UK, only a very few can command payment outside professional sport, and generally the status is low, despite efforts by all the GB Sports Councils and the National Coaching Foundation to change thinking on the latter issue. It has long been assumed in the UK that only past performers could possibly be sports coaches with any expertise, and no amount of training would substitute for this personal experience and playing ability. The notion that this past player would automatically become a coach or team manager and would not require any further substantial training has

proved spectacularly unsuccessful in some of the major games in the UK. Coaching has never been seen as a profession that can be entered by serious professional people in order to improve the quality of sport. Watt (1998:26)

It has been seen as one aspect of voluntary support for many sports, therefore requiring substantial training, or resources. Fortunately, this situation is beginning to change slowly as governing bodies, at all levels, increase their understanding of the requirement for coach education, and the National Coaching Foundation increases its work in educating coaches with generic coaching theory. This lack of esteem and importance given to participation and coaching has also spread to the area of administration, where the vast majority of sports administration, promotion and development has been left to volunteers on the assumption that they can, in their spare time, fit all the necessary work in and do the job required. David C.Watt (1998).

Even the training of volunteers has only relatively recently started to be seriously considered by the Sports Councils, and, while training of coaches may have been limited, the coaching of administrators has been effectively non-existent until the 1990s. The future will almost certainly see a growth in this area—indeed it is hoped that this book may help towards that—but realistically sport can only progress if everyone involved in it has been trained and has sufficient funding and support from many sources, to service and support the performance on the pitch or the games-hall floor (Ibid).

2.3 Sport and Society

According to David C.Watt (1998:36), sport and society stated that:

There have been prolonged debates, moralistic and practical, about the benefits of sport in modern society. Two diametrically opposed views exist—one is that sport can encourage competitive and aggressive behavior in the individual and therefore should be discouraged. The second is that the social mixing and team work encouraged within sport are beneficial to the individual for their life, their whole life, not just on the sports field. Football hooliganism is probably one of the main manifestations of this violence popularly associated with sport, though clearly this is not associated with participants but rather spectators. Sports like rugby also allegedly encourage violent behavior and discourage people from participating through violent

conduct that, to some, seems to be acceptable even within the broad laws of the game. The rugby unions would argue that this is not the case and that their game is strictly governed and in fact encourages fair play, obedience to the referee and controlled physical contact David. C Watt (1998).

A number of other sports do rely on a degree of self-confidence and physical presence, but avoid any aggression at least within the rules and the officials are charged to keep any aggression to a minimum. Aggression on the soccer pitch has become a major issue since the police and local authorities have begun to take an interest, even on occasion prosecuting individuals for assault and other such misdemeanors even though they occur in a football context. Such behavior, it is argued, is illegal and unacceptable regardless of the fact it happens under the guise of sport.

While some would argue that the soccer authorities have been lukewarm about the action taken, this is not the case in most governing bodies, who have been quite strict about adhering to disciplinary standards and support their officials in doing so. Most sporting bodies give total support to officials and ban or suspend competitors who act in an aggressive or violent manner.

Even an overtly violent sport like boxing has very strict rules about behavior which are rigorously enforced by the referees and overseen by the medical profession. Indeed one of the strong arguments in favor of boxing is that the physical discipline in terms of training and the control of aggression—the rules which it brings actually benefit the participants in terms of controlled aggression rather than supporting or encouraging any outright illegal Aggression David C. Watt (1998).

2.4 The Benefits of Sport

As we know in our world the benefit of sport is clear for everybody in this physical world. According to Watt (1998:28), the benefit stated as: Chris Gratton and Peter Taylor, in particular, have written at length on the economic impact of sport and recreation, and their work is well worth reading for anyone who is advocating a case for sport. In addition, sport can offer major psychological and physiological benefits through participation. There is some evidence to indicate that physical health and well being can be improved through regular sports participation, although this participation does not need to be of a highly competitive, aggressive, or ‘sweaty’

nature. A vigorous walk or a relaxed swim can benefit general health a great deal and the notion that only lung-busting aerobics can produce the type of health benefits required is misguided. People participate in sport for a whole variety of reasons and the choice is theirs. It may be for competition, it may be for relaxation, it may be for enjoyment, it may be to get away from everything else, it may be for social reasons—the list is almost endless. The key for the administrator is to be realistic about why participants appear and to cater for them accordingly. David C. Watt(1998)

Certainly anyone involved in sport should be given a significant understanding of the benefits available and what they need to do to advance them or promote them to non-participants. There is also a need for all administrators involved in sport to work hard to promote the benefits and equally be ready to counter any perceived disadvantages, many of which are quite mistaken. For example, it has become quite widely accepted that drug taking is a major problem in British sport. This is not the case and the few instances where it has been noted have revolved around a very small number of sports and, despite a very major testing program very few of those tested have been found to take any performance-enhancing substances David C. Watt(1998).

The problem we face in our society with social drugs is far and away greater than the minimal problem that sport may have with drug taking to enhance performance. Equally, the anti-competition lobby should, perhaps, be opposed in that there is a constant argument that competition is damaging and that sport promotes unhealthy competition when in fact a strong argument could justifiably be put to suggest that sport, in fact, promotes the more positive aspects of competition rather than the potentially damaging ones which can appear in other aspects of our society. It is the role of those involved in sport to be quite clear about the benefits and strengths of sport and to advocate the case for participation. Another justifiable good of sport is the rather negative one—if people are actively participating in sport at least they are not doing anything less sociable, e.g. being involved in vandalism or other forms of crime. This may appear negative, but in actual fact, is a valid argument with a factual base. It was stated earlier that the economic benefits are better left to experts like Gratton and Taylor to expound and examine, but one major factor has been the advent of the National Lottery and, while a great deal of criticism has been passed over the size of individual prizes, and the destination of certain funds, e.g. the Churchill Papers, or the perceived tendency to centralize funding in London, there

is no doubt that the money being diverted into sport, through the Lottery, will have a major economic impact—for the sport and also for the construction and other industries—and will help with economic regeneration in a number of areas. It is somehow perceived that money from the Lottery is taken from people's pockets and then is won by a few who immediately save it. This may be true of a certain amount of the prize money but it is not true of the rest of the money which partly goes to the Treasury, but will also be a significant spends in sport and other areas.

This will have a significant economic impact David C. Watt (1998:28).

Additionally, when the government does ultimately decide that development programmers' and revenue budgets can be supplemented by the Lottery rather than capital projects and individual excellence, then occupational opportunities and development schemes in sport stand to benefit enormously. The impact this could have on employment within the sports area could be quite considerable if the Lottery ticket sales continue at the same high level as at present. The economic impact would be greatly enhanced and will certainly be another potential study for Messrs Gratton and Taylor (Ibid).

2.5 Sport and Health

In fact, both sport and health are not separate, but goes simultaneously together. Sport has a power to create good thinking ability and attractive posture and make person free from disease.

According to David C.Watt(1998:39), In *Leisure Studies (Journal)* (Volume 8, Number 1 January 1989) in an article on Sports Participation and Health, Chris Gratton and Alan Tice came to the conclusion that 'the evidence seems consistent—sport participants seem to be healthier, lead healthier lifestyles and have a more active attitude to other leisure pursuits than non-participants'. The general conclusion of Gratton and Tice's study was that 'participation in sport not only makes the participant healthier, but also provides an enriched quality of life by stimulating participation in a whole range of non-sport leisure activities'. They felt that for government and other agencies the policy implication of this research was clear—'greater emphasis should be placed on encouragement to take part in exercise as an important component of preventative healthcare'. Health should not be underestimated. Their motivations will often be these rather than any desperate desire to win. Whilst most people look for some sort of challenge

in sport and/or satisfaction through a quality performance, at their own standard, it should be believed that everybody is in there to be what might be more widely perceived as a winner. The definition of winning is often personal, rather than public perception it is the feeling one gets if one has achieved the level of one's own best performance, that is often much more important and satisfactory than any concern over beating others.

2.6 Sport and its Practicing Place

Sport is important to promote health and overall conditions of individuals. So to promote sport in our nation it should be held in every work place.

According to David C. Watt (1998: 43), One of the most challenging and interesting aspects of sports management and administration is the vast range of situations in which this takes place. As mentioned elsewhere, it is important to note that we have a situation of sports management and organization within the private, public and voluntary sector. Each of these has its own special problems and constraints from an ethos, as well as organizational operation, point of view, but there is the added dimension to much of sport of the facility base, and the subsequent constraints placed upon managers by the sports facilities available to the participants. Many of the implications of management and administration are similar regardless of the facility.

Equally a sizeable number of procedures and other factors will alter depending upon the exact nature of the facility provision, and the demands that this puts upon the skills of managers and other staff, as well as budgets (Ibid).

2.7 Sports Facilities

In order to achieve something that we design may need some requirements. The same is true; to hold sport in specific area it needs its equipments and facilities.

According to David C. Watt (1998: 43), Stated about facilities as follows: the enormous range of sports facilities makes them almost too many to mention sport of some nature can take place in almost any indoor or outdoor facility. Many sports demand highly sophisticated facilities but others can take place, especially at the participation level, in the most rudimentary area with nothing but the bare essential equipment, or even adapted or invented equipment which

approximates to the ideal. Football for example can be played in the Olympic Stadium in Munich but can also take place in the back garden—it can be played by one person with one improvised ball of paper or by 22 highly paid professionals using top quality materials for the ball. Both of these situations are sport and while one of them may require very little management and the other a great deal, there are levels between these, many of which require significant managerial, organizational and administrative input. The implications of the facilities must be recognized, however, and the desire of many sports people is to produce more sophisticated facilities as they look towards the next century. They hope for a level of participation and performance which will improve given suitable facilities. This is why so many sports groups are spending much of their time and resources and seeking lottery funding and other possible support, in order to try to take their sports facilities to an appropriate level to enhance numbers and excellence. Complex sports facilities can be very expensive in terms of capital construction cost and usually very expensive in terms of running costs as well. This causes problems for the organizations or agencies responsible for funding during the design and build stage, and on through to the service provision stage—on an on-going basis. The range of facilities as mentioned is quite considerable and includes:

Playing fields:-covering outdoor areas where sport and activity take place, such as school playing fields, private club playing fields and public playing areas.

Recreation areas: these cover areas such as National Parks, outdoor education facilities, country parks, waterways and lake lands used by many different groups for a variety of activities from hill walking to canoeing, from rock climbing to orienteering and sailing.

Artificial surfaces:-this growing area includes surfaces provided for activities such as tennis, hockey and football on artificial turf; indeed this facility is now used for an increasing number of sports, for example cricket— and considering British weather it is likely that such use will continue to grow.

Ski slopes: in a large part of the UK these are artificial areas managed by the voluntary and public sectors. There are a few ski slopes in the north of Scotland which are run commercially but have suffered greatly due to the vagaries of the weather and the lack of consistent snow over recent years.

Athletics tracks:- these are nowadays largely of a rubberized surface— running on an ash or grass track is no longer acceptable for anything beyond the most basic athletics.

Golf courses:- there has been a substantial growth over the last 20 years in the number of golf courses provided throughout the UK. This continues, perhaps most noticeably in the last few years in the private sector looking to capitalize on the popularity of this sport, and farmers trying to maximize land use and profit. However, as for many sports in the UK, we are not willing to pay a high price and have a traditional view that golf is a game for everyone, played at a reasonable price, especially on local community courses. The number of people able to pay the high prices demanded by some of the exclusive clubs and the new private developments is limited and this has led to a number of proposals for high cost memberships and various shareholding schemes being unsuccessful.

Stadia: in this area there is a significant range of provision by private, public and voluntary sector, particularly for soccer and rugby, but there are a number for athletics and some other less well known sports, like shinty in the north of Scotland or hockey at one or two specialist facilities. There can be little doubt that the UK has been very poorly provided for in terms of big sports stadia and still has nothing which would match the large range provided in a number of countries in Europe or further afield.

Specialist facilities: a growing trend in a whole variety of sports is to require specialist facilities for top-level competition or training. Cyclists for example must have a velodrome, and such a requirement pushed the government into providing appropriate facilities for Manchester to back up its Olympic bid. To reach world-class-level gymnastics needs a high level of facility provision (pitted landing areas) for training. Tennis, as a sport in the UK, will only be successful if it has a continued significant growth in the number of indoor courts available.

Multi-purpose sports halls: a vast range of these halls exists in the UK, but investigations by the Sports Council have shown that we are still significantly short of such facilities. Also because of their multi-purpose use they tend to be dominated by mass participation sports such as indoor football or badminton. Again, the specialist requirements for sports like basketball or volleyball need to be recognized in the construction and management of such facilities.

Swimming pools: undoubtedly the most popular specialist sport is swimming, and there is a wide community provision of pools. They tend to be leisure pools or too small for high-level events though, and at that level Britain is poorly provided for. Swimming is far and away the UK's most popular (active) recreational 'sport' and obviously, with our inclement temperatures, it requires to be done indoors. The growth of swimming pools in recent years has tended away from the traditional rectangular pools which cater for competitive or fitness swimming, towards the leisure pool with flumes and water slides and chutes to attract all the family. It is increasingly recognized at this time that provision of both types of facilities will interest a wider range of the population, keep an active customer base longer and provide better for the health and fitness of the community. Now many leisure pool constructions attempt to include a 25-metre learning or fitness pool alongside or even integrated into the overall design.

Footpaths: walking has many participants, but most do it more for exercise and fresh air than any specialist form of sports participation.

Ice rinks:- these facilities are very popular with a variety of client groups, being used by three main groups: curlers, ice skaters and ice hockey players.

2.8 General Management Approaches

Watt (1998:113), It has been recognized in a number of settings that there are five general Approaches to management:

- 1 The **classical** approach deals with the content, suggesting that there is core knowledge that each manager should possess, this includes the functions of planning, organizing and controlling.
- 2 The **behavioral** approach, which considers the role of the individual within the management process and identifies that each individual has needs, wants and desires. It considers that individuals are different and need to be appropriately treated.
- 3 **Management science** sets out to use mathematical approaches to management to get better efficiency; it relates to operational problems and methods of solving these.

4 The **systems** approach is based on designing a precise system of management made up of a variety of parts which must be brought together to function as a whole to meet the organization's objectives.

5 The **contingency** approach works from the assumption that there is no single best way to manage. The manager must be able to manage in a different situation and recognize that organizations can vary in the best way. There are always a variety of theories and ideas when managing in any given situation, and they should be applied at the appropriate time and in the appropriate manner.

2.9 Management Processes

David C. Watt (1998:135), many people within sports organizations see themselves as administrators rather than managers. This assumption fails to recognize the major changes facing sports organizations which require management and this has to be provided by the top people in the organization, whether paid or voluntary. People with ability must be found—the ability to make the most effective use of the available resources, to search for new resources, to innovate and take risks in stretching the organization in pursuit of new horizons. Such change requires a much greater external awareness of everyone involved in the organization beyond the very basic chalk-face operator. Effective officers must be orientated to working with people and drawing on their strengths, and be aware of the resources available outside their specific organization or limited role. Only by maximizing what is available internally and externally can progress be made in a time of seemingly constantly reducing resources. The best preparation for good work tomorrow is to do good work today Elbert (Green) Hubbard.

Officers in any management role must be concerned with administering an on-going effective service as well as being alert to the potential of collaborative problem solving, which will ease funding through external sources. Such challenges demand two distinct areas of ability—a systematic approach to tasks and a creativity in developing opportunities. Successful management depends and practices to the demands of the agency's environment—both external and internal. It is important for sports organizations and their managers to be very aware of where the organization is functioning and to be active in the area in pursuing support for that activity.

2.10 The Role of the Sports Manager

David C. Watt (1998:112), the sports manager's role can vary enormously depending upon the setting but the specific talent of the manager will be to take general management functions and perform them in a sports setting. As ever, all management functions can apply in different situations at different times; the really skilful manager will know when each applies and will use that process appropriately. It is essential for sports managers to realize that they are managing in a sports situation and they should be applying the correct business principles and practices as appropriate and relevant to the sports situation in which they are played, as colleagues will be doing in other industrial situations. There has been some delay in service industries generally recognizing that they have to apply management as do product-based industries. There has been a further gap in sport realizing that they are actually a service industry, but now hopefully these thought processes and practices will begin to apply.

2.11 Skills of a Sports Manager

(Ibid: 112), Sports managers as indicated will require a background knowledge in the process of management, but they will more particularly require a knowledge of sport and the people involved in it. To be genuinely effective they will have to have a feeling for the business as well as management skills. In essence, sports management is all about managing:

- The workplace;
- The people;
- Day-to-day operations;
- The facility;
- The activity.

Sports management must always be seen as a limited and short-term career. While at present realistic careers and salaries are few and far between in the UK, if we were to look to the North American example it is quite possible to see sports management as a significant career. If, as in other areas, this pattern is followed in the UK then there is no doubt that sports management will become a genuine opportunity in European situations very soon.

2.12 Administration

David C.Watt (1998:149), Bad administration, to be sure, can destroy good policy; but good administration can never save bad policy. *Adlai (Ewing) Stevenson*

In the latter part of the last century and the beginning of this, Frenchman Henri Fayol looked at administration and came up with a strategic view of the organization. He argued that the administrative functions of any organization could be divided into:

- Forecasting;
- Planning;
- Commanding;
- Co-cordinating;
- Controlling.

He stressed the need for clear objectives, authorities, decisions and tasks, and the need for a unity of command from top to bottom. All personnel should be linked into a clear hierarchy and chain of command. The span of control of managers should be limited so that they supervise a limited number of subordinates to get things done.

The process of Administration

According to Edward F. Voltmer (1979). Stated that: “Administration is the process by which an organization attempts to achieve its goals.”

The process listed by Gulick and Urwick are; planning, organizing, staffing, Directing, coordinating, reporting and building.

Planning: is deciding in advance what is to be done. It is a method or technique of looking ahead to advise basics for a course of future action.

Organizing: The process or state of being in which two or more people coordinate their effort and pool their resources to achieve given purposes.

Staffing: is employing appropriate personal to accomplish the various tasks which have been identified as necessary for the sources of the organization.

Directing: it occurs when the executive gives the signals to act orders or employer to act indicator what is the action is to be and when it is to start and stop.

Coordinating: the problems of coordination multiply as the size and complexity of the organization increases. The close and constant contact of individual in a small department simplifies the organizational setup, promotes communication among staff members, and facilities super vision and control.

Reporting: Administrators in physical education are middle management leaders. Administrator therefore must report in two directions: downwards and upwards.

Budgeting: the budgeting process includes planning a budget to meet program requirement, updating and minting budget records, and monitoring the accounting system.

2.13 Leadership Qualities in the Sports Situation

David C.Watt (1998: 75), you don't need to be intellectually bright to be a competent leader (Sir Edmund Hillary)

There is a great deal of debate between practicing executives and academics as to what exactly constitutes good leadership. There is, however, some agreement that some technical expertise or ability in the area in which leadership is being practiced will help gain respect and get people to follow the example given. This does not mean that they need to know it all but they must show some understanding for the work that has to be undertaken and some knowledge of what is required to work in sport. If, after all, the leader knew everything then perhaps even he or she would do everything themselves. Certainly the importance of recognizing and empathizing with the commitment required for effective operation in sports administration (so often mentioned in this book) is a crucial leadership skill. In addition, there are many different qualities sought after in a leader by different people. There is, however, some agreement that good leaders tend to be extrovert, enthusiastic and have an 'attractive' personality and character which is appealing to

others. In sports management and administration, the leadership qualities required are a bit like beauty—in the eye of the beholder. But here is a list of the qualities the author consider

Important:-

- Technical knowledge (or at least credibility);
- Integrity;
- Honesty;
- Inspiration;
- Commitment;
- Enthusiasm;
- ‘thick skin’;
- Willingness to work hard;
- Love of sport;
- Administrative ability;
- People skills;
- Sense of humor.

A leader in any situation must be aware of individual needs, task needs and group-maintenance needs if the dynamics of the individuals and groups are going to be combined successfully to get the necessary tasks completed. This is a step beyond the basic concept of the hierarchy of individual needs espoused by A H Maslow, which included:

- Physiological—the need to eat, drink and rest;
- Safety—to be safe from danger and feel secure;
- Social—has a feeling of ease with other people in friendship and Belonging;
- Esteem—self respect and recognition by others;
- Self actualization—a feeling of achievement and personal development.

These are all valid, but need to be set in the group and task setting to see real achievement. Leadership must not be seen as dictatorial on virtually any occasion; it is more often a necessity to draw everyone together to get them pulling in the same direction rather than having them working in a disjointed way or towards the wrong objective. The leader’s job is to bring cohesion

and involve everyone from the beginning in the big decisions to be made. To be leader does not mean making all the decisions—group decision making is preferable and promotes group responsibility and involvement. There may be some occasions when the leader has to take the final decision or make a decision on their own, but particularly in the sporting sphere the involvement of others will be vital to gain their support—as it is most likely that strong personalities will be involved. It is vital to remember that while leaders are often thought to have some innate qualities, they will also require developing and adding to these qualities.

John Adair has identified a number of skills which are relevant to the sports situation:

- Defining the task;
- Having the ability to identify exactly what is required to be done;
- Planning—making the necessary plans for the task to be carried out;
- Briefing—telling everyone what their involvement is (in a shared Discussion):
- Controlling—monitoring through the work to ensure that everything is proceeding according to plan;
- Evaluating—having a realistic assessment of what is happening in the process and how close the successful completion of the task is;
- Motivating—keeping everyone involved, enthusiastic and committed to fulfilling the task;
- Organizing—ensuring that everyone is working in a planned co-ordinate way towards the end goal;
- setting an example—showing a commitment and enthusiasm which will encourage others to follow and so ease the functioning of the operation towards the end goal (Ibid).

2.14 The Relationship between Government and Sport

From the very beginning as we know sport and government do have good correlation among them; and both have been support each other in different aspects.

According to IOC SPORT MANNUAL (2010) stated that: In most countries, sport is an important area for governments and is often linked to youth. Indeed, it may be a means of encouraging young people to become involved in healthy social activities; promoting health; fostering the educational progress and ages; focusing cultural and social values; achieving

prestige nationally and internationally; highlighting the concepts of excellence and faire play; and stimulating international exchanges. And government is important to sport because it can:

- Financing support and provide facilities and services
- Train sport leaders, coaches and teaches
- Help ensure adequate training systems and services for athletes
- Help organize competitions, course and fund raising;
- Help promote spectators involvement;
- Help promote sport and healthy life style through the media;
- Provide sport, both administrative and financial, for sport medicine science and safety;
- Develop school sport programs and
- Provide access to its infrastructure and thus make available opportunities for sport development through government agencies or departments, such as the military, health and welfare, tourism, sport, Education and youth.

(Ibid), stated that; the support given by the public authorities and the technical and financial resources provided for sport development can vary widely depending on the political choices, level of development and priorities in different countries. However, since governments often play a key role in the development of sport, their requires good cooperation between public authorities and sport organizations. This is why the Olympic movement hopes for and encourages harmonious collaboration between sport organizations and public authorizes. A healthy relationship between government and sport organizations include:

- Frequent communication between officials;
- Mutual respect,
- Cooperation
- Clarification of the roles and responsibilities of each in the development of sport
- Financial support for government
- Sport organizations financially and technically responsible and accountable;
- Needs of both government and sport organizations mutually respected and met (Ibid)

2.15 The Role of Government in Sport

Government has a role to support and to enhance the running of sport widely in a certain area coordinating with other stakeholders. According to:

http://www.un.org/wcm/webdav/site/sport/shared/sport/SDP%20IWG/Chapter2_SportandHealth

the role of government in sport stated as follows:- The Government of Canada, through Sport Canada, works to help Canadians participate and excel in sport. As part of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Sport Canada strengthens the unique contribution that sport makes to Canadian identity, culture and society.

Sport Canada works with many partners, including the provincial/territorial governments, National Sport Organizations (NSOs), Multisport Service Organizations (MSOs), and Canadian Sport Centers (CSCs).

Together, we strive to increase the number of Canadians participating in sport and help those with talent and dedication to achieve excellence in international sport competitions. We also work together to strengthen our sport development system so that it continues to be coordinated, participant-focused and ethical.

Sport Canada's funding programs enhance our sport development system, advance the goals of the Canadian Sport Policy, and help Canadian organizations or organizing committees to host international sport events and the Canada Games. Sport Canada also has a number of special initiatives, such as policies for women and girls in sport, aboriginal people's participation in sport and sport for persons with a disability to advance the goals of the Canadian Sport Policy.

Mission

The mission of Sport Canada is to *enhance opportunities for all Canadians to participate and excel in sport*. This is achieved by enhancing the capacity and coordination of the Canadian sport system, encouraging participation in sport and enabling Canadians with talent and dedication to achieve excellence in international sport.

The Government of Canada, in collaboration with its provincial/territorial government partners, has confirmed the broad directions of the Canadian Sport Policy. The following are the goal statements in support of the policy's four pillars:

Enhanced Excellence: the pool of talented athletes has expanded and Canadian athletes and teams are systematically achieving world-class results at the highest levels of international competition through fair and ethical means.

Enhanced Participation: a significantly higher proportion of Canadians from all segments of society is involved in quality sport activities at all levels and in all forms of participation.

Enhanced Capacity: the essential components of an ethically based, athlete/participant-centered development system are in place and are continually modernized and strengthened as required.

Enhanced Interaction: the components of the sport system are more connected and coordinated as a result of the committed collaboration and communication amongst the stakeholders.

To fulfill our mission and contribute to the achievement of the Canadian Sport Policy goals, our Government develops policies, provides financial support through funding programs and undertakes numerous special initiatives.

Funding Programs Overview:-

Our Government is striving to establish Canada as a leading sport nation at home and abroad, where all Canadians and their communities enjoy, value and celebrate the benefits of active participation and excellence in sport.

Funding programs are important elements of this work. These programs enhance our high performance sport system, advance the Canadian Sport Policy, and help Canadian sport organizations or organizing committees to host international sport events and the Canada Games.

To achieve these goals, the federal government provides financial support through the following three programs:

The **Athlete Assistance Program (AAP)** contributes to the pursuit of excellence through its contribution to improved Canadian athlete performances at major international sporting events, enabling athletes to combine their sport and academic or working careers while training intensively in pursuit of world-class performances.

The **Sport Support Program (SSP)** funding is aimed at developing athletes and coaches at the highest international levels; providing sound technically-based sport programming for all athletes; increasing the number of Canadians from all segments of society involved in sport, and advancing Canadian interests and values in Canada and abroad.

The **Hosting Program** is a key instrument in the Government of Canada's overall approach to sport development in Canada and aims to enhance the development of sport excellence and the international profile of sport organizations by assisting sport organizations to host the Canada Games and international sport events in Canada, such as the upcoming Olympic and Para Olympic Games and the 2015 Pan American and Para pan American Games.

2.16 Community Involvement in sport

According to: http://www.un.org/wcm/webdav/site/sport/shared/sport/SDP%20IWG/Chapter2_SportandHealth
Community involvement stated as follows:

The processes of monitoring and evaluation can also play a central role in the Achievement of certain strategic aims of sports development programs through the involvement of the community in planning and decision-making. There are a number of positive outcomes associated with involving stakeholders (funders, collaborating organizations, managers, workers, members of the community and actual and potential participants) Such as:

- Local ownership and cooperation
- Personal development
- Agreement about outcomes
- Agreement about indicators and targets

Local Ownership and Cooperation

The involvement of local communities in the identification of relevant opportunities can ensure appropriate provision, a sense of ownership, and cooperation – all of which can contribute to the success and sustainability of program or sport.

Personal Development

The developments of social and organizational skills are important desired outcomes of both rationales for sports development. Involvement in the definition of aims, Objectives, targets and approaches to monitoring can provide valuable opportunities for learning and development. More formally, many sports development programs operate within the ‘intermediate labor market’, providing work experience and development opportunities for unemployed people.

Agreement about Outcomes

In many projects the broad aims and desired outcomes are often rather vague. Therefore it is essential to ensure that the aims and objectives which are to be monitored are understood and agreed and that they include all aspects of the outputs, processes and outcomes of importance to stakeholder.

Agreement about Indicators and Targets

It is also important that measurable indicators, related to desired outcomes, are agreed. These should also be accompanied by realistic targets and timescales for their achievement.

2.17 The Correlation of Sport and Community

Sports development program in areas of social and economic deprivation usually have two broad, interdependent, aims:

- The development of sport in communities.
- The development of communities through sport.

❖ **The Development of Sport in Communities**

The main aim of such program is sporting inclusion. The desired sporting outcomes of such projects can include:

- Removal of barriers to sports participation in the community among the general Population or target groups.
- Provision of opportunities to progress and to develop sporting skills and expertise.
- Provision of opportunities to move from recreational participation to competition or excellence.
- Training and support of leaders and coaches.
- Establishment of links between school, sports clubs and the wider community.

❖ **The Development of Communities through Sport**

The main aim of such program is social inclusion. Although they aim to reduce Barriers and increase participation, they are also concerned to use sport as a means to an end. Whereas the traditional sports development approach might be regarded as product led and sports centered, such projects will be more ‘needs based’, using sport to address broader aspects of social inclusion and as a means to promote aspects of personal, social and community development. These projects aim to use sport to achieve social outcomes such as:

Improving the fitness and health of specific social groups.

Addressing issues of community safety and reducing levels of vandalism and crime.

Contributing to improved school attendance/educational performance.

Developing social and technical skills and increasing employability.

Contributing to community development and regeneration.

The challenges faced by this approach are summed up in a report to the Sports

Council for Wales:

While sport can have a positive role to play in addressing social cohesion, this is unlikely to happen if it is organized or promoted along conventional lines. Engaging the most disaffected...

Can best be achieved through the deployment of a combination of community development and Sports development resources.

2.18 The Importance of Goal Setting and Feedback in Sport

It is believed that, goal setting is the major point to address something that individuals and organizations need to achieve their final desires.

According to <http://www.Mindtools.com> states that: Goal setting is a powerful process for thinking about your ideal future, and for motivating yourself to turn your vision of this future in to reality. The process of setting goals helps you choose where you want to go in life. By knowing precisely what you want to achieve, you will also quickly spot the directions that can, so easily, lead you astray. As the above idea, goal setting is a powerful process which has a potential to promote one's working ability and performance on certain tasks.

According to, Banar (1991:184), States that, goals influence performance, but their effects are moderated by their specificity, difficulty, and acceptance, the type and amount of feedback provided, and, whether a person knows that goal attainment will be evaluated.

According to Bandar, goal setting may improve the performance of individuals. Human beings are naturally they need feedback for their final work or success, because feedback has a potential to motivate people to do more and more.

The above idea supported by, Robbins(2000:158) asserts that, people will do better when they get feedback on how they are progressing towards their goals, because feedback helps to identify discrepancies between what they have done and what they want to do.

According to Robbins, government should support and give feedback for the Administrators on their work by appreciating their strong sides and showing their weak sides.

To set goals, the Administrators and government should use the way of how goals will be set; there are a systematic and programmatic goal setting methods.

According to Chanadan (1995:8), is MBO which involves a systematic and programmatic goal setting throughout an Organization. It is the process by which managers and subordinates work

together in identifying goals and setting objectives and make plans together in order to achieve these objectives and goals, which are normally consistent to that of the organization.

2.19 The Value of Job Satisfaction and Attitude in Sport

Most of the time, People may or may not be interested in their jobs, and at the same time they may not have positive attitude towards their jobs. Because, if they were not interested in their work or profession in the very beginning. But others those who are interested in their job may develop positive attitude towards their job.

According to Organ (1982:287), states that; “essentially, job satisfaction is a person’s attitude towards the job. Like any other attitudes, then it represents a complex assemblage of cognitions (belief or knowledge), emotions (feelings, sentiments, or evaluations), and behavioral tendencies.”

The people who are highly interested in their job may achieve high performance and do have positive attitude towards their job than the persons those who are not satisfied in their job.

According to Robbins (1998:122), asserts that; “ job satisfaction is the individual’s general attitude towards his job. A person with high level of job satisfaction holds positive attitude towards the job, while a person who is dissatisfied with his job holds negative attitude about his job.”

Job satisfaction may come from an individual hard work performance achievement in his job and work experience.

According to Goel (1999:153), Stats that “Job satisfaction is the employees judgment of how well his job, on the whole, is satisfying his various needs. Job satisfaction depends up on the performance of work and emotional aspects of individual’s experiences towards the job.”

2.20 Public Authority for Youth and Sport (PASP)

People do have a right and responsibility to follow and support their nation’s youth and sport in different aspects.

According to Hashem (1997), describes “the role and powers of the PAYS” (P.169). The purpose of this department is as follows:

1. To implement public policies in the fields of youth and sport, and to direct or supervise plans and projects which intent to developing a national sport culture in these fields that reflect the aspirations of the people of Kuwait.
2. To infuse the national culture in to all aspects of youth and sport development and to promote the pays locally and internationally.
3. To develop the youth according to the religious and behavioral values of the community.
4. To prepare and train the youth to share in different public services that benefit their nation as well as develop their youthful capacities and talents.
5. To develop sports programs and activities, and provide the necessary infrastructures appropriate to individual capacities, and according to public policy.
6. To provide adequate opportunities to develop good citizen ship necessary to inculcate good character development, patriotism and loyalty to the country to be manifested in domestic and international competitions in the fields of youth and sport;
7. 7.To organize festivals, sport demonstrations and championship to enforce competitive spirit among the youth while providing rewards to motivate and encourage good moral values in the fields of youth and sport and
8. To encourage and promote research and studies that would promote and develop the youth and sport at all levels as well as international relation in these fields.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This part presenting the techniques and methods used in collecting the data, how the data were processed and analyzed which lead to the findings. In order to have a clear picture about the problems which hindered the growth of handball in the town, the survey method was used. The method was appropriate to describe, understand and define the problems of handball around the study area. The objective is to know the study problems of handball growth by analyzing the relationship of sport administrators and other stakeholders' to handball sport. Using the descriptive survey method, the researcher undertook the investigation on sport administrative bodies' affected the growth of handball.

3.1 Study Area

The study was conducted in Arba Minch town. Arba Minch is the town and separate woreda in southern Ethiopia; the first common name for this town called Ganta Garo . Located in the Gamo Gofa Zone of the southern nations, nationalities, and people region about 505 kilometers south of Addis Ababa, at an elevation of 1285 meters above sea level. It is the largest town in Gamo Gofa zone and the second town in SNNPR next to Awassa. It is surrounded by Arba Minch Zuria woreda. Arba Minch received its name from the abundant local springs which produce a ground water forest. Besides the forty springs crossing the town is a river kulofo. Arba Minch consists of the uptown administrative center of Shecha and residential areas of Sikela. On the eastern side of Sikela is the gate to Nechisar National park, which covers the isthmus between Lake Abaya to the north and Lake Chamo to the south. Buses and taxis connect the uptown and down town parts, both parts have schools. Arab Minch is known as a source for fruit, including mango, banana, orange, apple, and is also known for its fish farms. Therefore, the researcher selected this area because of familiar and well awareness about the town.

The Gamo Gofa Zone has fifteen Woredas, and two town administrations; of those two towns, one is Arba Minch. Arba Minch town contains 7 high schools and 2 preparatory schools, and other offices including two sport offices; the Gamo Gofa zone and Arba Minch town sport

offices. As a result the researcher was selected Arbaminch town purposely based on the accessibility of transportation and availability of time and materials to collect the data.

The data sources for the time study were:

- ❖ Preparatory school physical education teachers.
- ❖ Secondary school physical education teachers
- ❖ Amateurs
- ❖ Sport office expertise
- ❖ Sport office heads(commissioners)

<https://www.google.com.et/search?q=MAP+OF+ARBAMINCH&biw=1093&bih=458&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ei=3UwhVKSIC8K5O97OgcAL&ved=0CGAQsAQ>



Map 1: Map of Arbaminch Town

3.2 Research Design

In this study, basically qualitative approach was employed and quantitative as a tool used to complement the qualitative one for unique purpose i.e. it is mixed type. Thus, to procure trust worthily a result, descriptive survey design or method was employed as a relevant methodology. Dominantly the information collected from respondents through interview and observations were interpreted qualitatively.

3.2.1 Study Population

Information were gained from the key respondents at sport administrative office, Amateurs, Physical education teachers and experts .These category of people were assumed to have the potential to answer the questions. This study was covered two sport administrative bodies in the town; Gamo Gofa zone Sport office and Arba Minch town sport Administrative office. Eight physical education teachers were selected from Chamo preparatory and Arba Minch preparatory schools, twelve physical education teachers were from three secondary schools of Abaya, Chamo and Arba Minch, Six from Zone and Six from Arba Minch town sport offices and also four Amateurs were selected from the town of Arba Minh. The total sample populations were selected for the research questions were thirty six (36).

3.3 Sampling Method

In the process of conducting research, sampling is necessary because in a study, it is neither desirable nor possible to cover all the entire population .The sampling size hence took in to desire ability and feasibility consideration; issues of time, man power, transportation and financial resources, material and likes. In the process of sample taking, we do have probability and non probability method; even though sometimes we may need non-probability sampling procedures will be used through purposive techniques in order to capture information from a knowledgeable group of respondents. The purposive sampling allowed people assumed to be aware of the situation to be interviewed.

In this study, Arba Minch town was selected by purposive method out of fifteen woredas and two town administrations; because two sport offices, and 7 secondary and two preparatory

schools of physical education teachers were there. From those secondary schools, the Abaya, Arbaminch and Chamo schools of physical education teachers were purposely selected and Amateurs were selected from Arba Minch town. The total population of the study were 36; 4(11.1%) were Amateurs, 12(33.3%) from three secondary schools, 8(22.2%) were from two preparatory schools, 6(16.7%) from the town sport office and 6(16.7%) were from Gamo Gofa Zone sport office.

3.4 Data Gathering Instruments

The study was used both qualitative and quantitative approaches of data collection and these included personal interviews using an interview guide, questionnaire and finally observations. The data were obtained from these triangulated to ascertain the validity of data findings.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire were employed as a major instrument to collect data; it was a popular means of collecting all kinds of data in research, and it was appropriate instrument to obtain information. It needs to prepare both close and open ended questions to collect relevant data from respondents. It was consisted of two sections; the general back ground and opinion scale questions. As the major data collecting instruments closed ended and open ended questionnaire were employed for all expertise, Amateurs, physical Education teachers and sport office heads. Close ended questionnaires consists of questions that offer respondents a set of answer to choose the one that reflects their views. Open ended questionnaire consists of questions which invite the respondents to write their ideas, views and beliefs. Both types of questionnaires were developed to be used in providing clear understanding to the knowledge of sampled respondents related to the problems. The content of each questionnaire was composed of statements related with the problem of handball availability, contributions of Administrators and lack of facilities and materials.

3.4.2 Interview

It is the method to collect primary information from the concerned individuals about the issue; and it is in order to validate the information gathered through the questionnaire, the researcher were employed interview for two purposely selected sport Administrators from Gamo Gofa Zone and Arba Minch town sport offices.

Face to face interview was conducted with two sport officers (heads). To this end, a set of unstructured open-ended interview questions were prepared in Amharic and distributed finally, it was translated in to English. The interview items were mainly focused on the condition of handball growth, contributions and role of sport Administrators and other stakeholders for handball sport and the perception of Administrators towards handball sport. The data obtained from the two interviewed sport offices heads responses consists of their knowledge, experience, perception, opinions and intervention concerning the growth and promotion of handball.

3.4.3 Observation

In addition to the above instruments observation was employed to study the existing conditions using appropriately designed checklists. The researcher was observed sport offices stores and fields twice. In this study observation method was not as such needed to collect data even though it is the one to collect data in research work. The purpose of observation was to obtain and acquire information by observing the stores for the availability of materials and facilities on court and to observe its game on field of play. The data collected from the observation consists of detailed descriptions on availability of materials in offices stores, no contribution of other stakeholders, and administrators for handball sport and about the presence of handball in the town. Narrative method of writing was used for the observation of materials in the offices and filed observation for the facilities and competitions.

3.5 Methods of Data Analysis

In this study, both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to analyze the information collected using different instruments from different sources. The quantitative data obtained from questionnaire analysis was analyzed using percentage and frequency and the qualitative data were first organized in to meaningful information and then data were described both as expressed by interviewees and observation by the researcher.

3.5.1 Qualitative Analysis

In this research, data collected from both open and closed ended types of the questionnaire, observation, and interview were analyzed through qualitative using words.

3.5.2 Quantitative Analysis

In this case the responses obtained from the survey questionnaire were analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis like percentages and frequencies

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This part of the study deals with the analysis of the data gathered through the questionnaires, interviews and observation from different respondents followed by discussion of the findings.

Furthermore, the main findings of the study are presented with the help of tables followed by descriptive statements for analysis to give answers to basic questions set in the study.

The total number of population of this study as indicated below the table is 36 and of these 12 are from three secondary schools of Arba Minch town (Arba Minch Secondary, Chamo Secondary and Abaya Secondary Schools). From each school four Physical Education teachers were selected. And 8 of them are from two preparatory schools of the town, those are Arba Minch Preparatory and Chamo Preparatory Schools; 6 respondents were from Arba Minch sport administration office and another 6 were from Gamo Gofa Zone sport office and, the last 4 were amateurs from the town of Arba Minch. All of the above respondents were selected according to their usability that is randomly and purposely.

The researcher distributed 36 questionnaires and all (100%) questionnaires were collected back. Finally interview was conducted with two selected sport officers, those who were from Gamo Gofa Zone sport office commissioner (head) and the other one was from the town of Arba Minch sport office head respectively.

4.1 Results

Applying percentage and frequency were employed in the analysis of the data gathered. The gathered data were organized in the form of table and then followed by description of the results.

4.1.1 Research Setting and Participants of the Study

Table 4.1 Research setting and participants of the study

Types of Participants in the Study	Research Instruments	Experts	Research setting and number of participants						Total Number
			Gamo Gofa Zone Sport Office	ArbaMinch town Sport Office	ArbaMinch Sec. and Prep. School	Chamo Sec. and Prep. School	Abaya Secondary school	Amateurs	
Gamo Gofa Sport Office Head	Questionnaires and Interviews		1						1
Gamo Gofa Zone Sport Experts	Questionnaires	5							5
Arba Minch Town Sport Office Head	Questionnaires and Interviews			1					1
Arba Minch Sport Office Experts	Questionnaires			5					5
Amateurs	Questionnaires							4	4
Arba Minch Prep. School PE Teachers	Questionnaires				4				4
Chamo Prep. School PE Teachers	Questionnaires					4			4
Arba Minch Sec. School PE Teachers	Questionnaires				4				4
Chamo Sec. School PE Teachers	Questionnaires					4			4
Abaya Sec. School PE Teachers	Questionnaires						4		4
Total		5	1	6	8	8	4	4	36

Table 4.1 indicates that, 36 respondents were involved in this study through questionnaire and of them 2 sport office heads were selected for interview. 20 respondents were PE teachers from 3 Sec. and 2 preparatory schools, 12 sport experts were from two sport offices and 4 amateurs were from the town.

4.1.2 Sport Office Administrators Information

The Gamo Gofa Zone and ArbaMinch Town sport Office administrators were selected as a sample in both questionnaire and interview.

Table 4.2 Information of Sport Office Administrators

Sex				Age										Educational back ground									
Male		Female		20-25		26-30		31-35		36-40		41-45		Certificate		Diploma		Degree		MSC		PhD	
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
2	100									2	100							2	100				

According to table 4.1.2, two sport office administrators from the town and Zone were involved in this study. Both are male and degree holders in sport science and 36-40 years old.

4.1.3 Experts Respondents

Table 4.3: Sport Office Experts Respondents information

Experts	Sex	Service year								Qualification							
		1-5		6-10		11-15		Diplo ma		Degree		PhD		Total			
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Gamo Gofa Zone Sport Office Experts	M	5	100			3	60	2	40			5	100			5	100
	F																
Arba Minch Town Sport Office Expert	M	4	80			4	80					4	80			4	80
	F	1	20			1	20					1	20			1	20

Table 4.3 indicated that 5(100%) of Gamo Gofa Zone sport office experts are male and all are degree holders in sport science, and three (60%) of them were served 6-10 years where as two (40%) were 11-15 years. 4 (80%) of experts in the town of Arba Minch are male, 5(100%) are degree holders and 5(100%) served 6-10 years. The above information indicates that most of the experts are male and all of them are degree holders in sport science and served as 6-10 years.

4.1.4 Physical Education Teachers and Amateurs

Table 4.4 Physical Education teachers and amateurs information

Respondents	Sex	Service Year								Qualification						Total		
		1-5		6-10		11-15		Diploma		Degree		PhD						
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Physical Education teachers	M	17	85			2	10	15	75								17	85
	F	3	15	1	5			2	10			3	15				3	15
Amateurs	M	4	100					4	100	2	50	2	50				4	100
	F																	

Table 4.4 Indicated that 17(85%) of the respondents of Physical teachers are male and 20(100%) are degree holder in sport science. 85% of them are served 11-15 years. From this information one can conclude that most of the respondents from teachers are male and most of them are first degree holders and 11-15 years served. 4(100%) of amateurs are male, 2(50%) of them are diploma and 2(50%) degree holders in different disciplines and all of them are served 11-15years.

4.1.5 Teachers, Experts and Amateurs Response towards Handball Club and factors that Hindered

Table 4.5: The Absence of Handball Club in the Town and the Reasons

No	Item	Responses	
		No	%
1	No handball club in the town of Arba Minch	36	100
2	The reasons that hinders the presence of handball.		
	2.1 No attention is given	34	94.4
	2.2 Unknown reason	2	5.6

According to table 4.5, 36(100%) of the respondents are said no handball club in the town; the reasons were mentioned as follows; 34(94.4%) of the respondents agreed no attention is given, whereas 2(5.6%) of the respondents said unknown reason. Most of the respondents are suggested that the reason was no attention is given; attention is the core to change the history of handball sport in different areas. So, every individual will expect to pay an attention for his/her work and participate in the activity to overcome the issues; and giving attention for something is vital because, it has a potential to change bad feature of all things.

4.1.6 The Respondents Response on Attention Giving and Materials and Facilities Afforded through Administrators

Table 4.6 How often attention and materials and facilities afforded?

No	Item	Always		Sometime		Rarely		Not at all		Four times		Two times		One time		Not at all	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	How often do sport administrative bodies given attention towards handball?			4	11.1	15	41.7	17	47.2								
2	How often do materials and facilities were afforded in a year?													5	13.9	31	86.1

According to table 4.6, 17(47.2%) of the respondents are suggested that sport administrative bodies did not give attention towards handball, 15(41.7%) are said rarely. From the above information the one who perceive and conclude that no attention is given for handball sport by administrators. But only 4(11.1%) are said sometimes attention is given for the game of handball. Majority of the respondents are suggested that there was no attention is given for handball sport. 31(86.1%) of the respondents were responded that not at all materials and facilities were afforded in a year; 5(13.9%) of the respondents said one time, this indicates that most of the respondents agreed on the idea of not at all.

4.1.7 The Respondents' Response on the Availability of Handball Courts and Factors which Hinder It

The respondents response on the availability of courts and factors which affected it are as follows; 17(47.2%) of them were said only one court is there, 10(27.8%) suggested that not at all and 9(25%) of the respondents said there was two courts in the town.

The respondents were suggested that there was court in the town, but the number is small and not enough, accessible and available for the whole people of the town.

There were factors which affected the availability and accessibility of courts are; no attention is given, no budget allocated to construct additional courts and transportation is one and another factor which hindered its accessibility for the society.

4.1.8 Respondents Perception about the Understanding and Awareness of Society towards Handball

Table 4.7 The level of awareness and understanding had the society towards handball.

No	Item	Responses						Total	
		Very much		Little		Not at all			
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	How much awareness and understanding had the society about the game of handball?	1	2.8	26	72.2	9	25	36	100

According to Table 4.7, 26(72.2%) of the respondents indicated that the society do have little awareness and understanding about the sport of handball, the remaining 9(25%) of the respondents are not at all and the last individual 1(2.8%) agreed on society do have very much awareness and understanding about the game. The response of the respondents were implies that, people or society do have no understanding and awareness about handball.

4.1.9 Respondents Response about the Competition of Handball in the town of Arba Minch and the Factors that Hinders the Competition

Table 4.8: The Presence of Competition and the Factors that Suggested by the Respondents

No	Item	Responses				Total	
		Yes		No		No	%
		No	%	No	%		
1	Is there any handball game competition that took place in the town of Arba Minch?	5	13.9	31	86.1	36	100

According to the table 4.8, 31(86.1%) of the research respondents indicated that, no handball game competition in the town of Arba Minch; 5(13.9%) of the respondents are said, there is handball game competition in the town. The causes that were suggested by the respondents are; no attention is given by administrators, no affordability of materials and facilities, football is dominantly captured their attention, the game is ignored, the society and other non governmental bodies did not got the way or chance to support handball sport, these and others were suggested as the main factors to hinder handball competition in Arba Minch town.

4.1.10 The Respondents' Response on the Role and Contribution of Sport Administrative Bodies to Establish Handball Competition

Table 4.9: The contribution and role of sport administrative bodies to establish handball Competition

No	Item	Responses							
		Very Strong		Strong		Very less		Not at all	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	The role and contribution of sport administrative bodies to establish the competition in the town?			1	2.8	20	55.6	15	41.7

Table 4.9 indicates that, from the sample population 20(55.6%) respondents were indicated that there were very less role and contributions that took part to establish the game in the town; 15(41.7%) of the respondents responded that there was no role and contribution of administrative bodies to establish the game and competition in the town of Arba Minch.

The above information enhanced the researcher to identify and sort out the problem which is made the blockage on the growth of the game in the town. Therefore, the administrative bodies' role and contribution is vital to establish the competition in some selected area. At the same time it is the core point to revive and reestablish the game in that area.

4.1.11 The Respondents' Response in the Presence, Number and Challenges of Handball Projects in the Town

Table 4.10: Handball project in the town of Arba Minch

No	Item	Respondents response				Total	
		Yes		No		Yes	No
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Is there any handball project in the town of Arba Minch?	16	44.4	19	52.8	35	97.2

The response regarding the presence and absent of handball project (see table 4.10) indicates that 16(44.4%) of respondents said that, there is handball project in the town and 19(52.8%) Said there is no handball project; and only one respondent suggested about it, it is qualified in number and percent is 1(2.8%). Even though, some respondents responded there were projects, Most of the respondents agreed on the idea of no handball projects were there, because if there were projects, there also so many clubs to be formed, but not any club.

According to the table 4.10 16(44.4%) of respondents were said only one project was there, 20(55.6%) of people suggested there was no any hand ball project at all. The availability of projects are very important to emerge the game and clubs in certain areas; projects are the initial and sources to produce any sport clubs.

There were so many causes which suggested with the respondents which inhibit the happening of handball project in the town. Of the respondents only 20(55.6%) were listed the causes, the sport office administrators do have no interest or positive attitude towards handball, do have poor management skill, unplanned(lack of plan),the government, society, and other non governmental bodies do not give equal emphasis to handball with that of other games, administrators, societies and other bodies give attention toward foot ball, dominance of football in the town administrators do not allocate budget to full fill necessary materials and facilities, the administrators do not support and motivate players and coaches to be participated in the game, no society force towards administrators to establish clubs and projects, even our national government do have a little attention towards handball comparing with football and others. The above listed elements mainly played their own rules to hinder the appearance or occurrence of handball, and the elements do have collective effort to block the chance of project occurrence in the town. From these point of view the researcher perceived that all individuals, organizations and government's attention, contribution and participation is vital for the establishing of projects and clubs in the town of Arba Minch.

4.1.12 Respondents' Perception and Believe in the Equality of Handball with other Sporting Events

Table 4.11: The believe of respondents in the equality of handball with other sports

No.	Item	Response				Total	
		Yes		No			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Do you believe in the equality of handball with other sporting events?	10	27.8	26	72.2	36	100

According to Table 4.11, 26(72.2%) of the respondents were assured that not believed in the equality of handball with that of other sporting events; whereas 10(27.8%) of the participants suggested their opinion in the opposite way of the earlier, which implied that they believed in the equality of handball with others. The above responses of the respondents told to us there was a gap in between those who were educated and qualified persons in Physical Education. The gap by itself tell individuals do have how far knowledge variation among them. These different types of responses showed that, they do have little emphasis for the game; which contributed certain amount of challenges to constrict the chance of spreading and growth of the game in the town. So, narrowing the gap of knowledge and understanding among individuals is the fundamental one.

According to Table 4.11, 26(72.2%) of the respondents said handball is not equal with other sporting events; in terms of income it is not recommendable like football, no attention is given by the government, administrators and societies. And also the administrators do not have knowledge, interest, responsibility and accountability to establish the game in the town, no standardized courts, equipments and facilities, no exposure to participate in the game, no schedule to hold the game, poor management skill of the administrators and other factors which inhibited the mind of the respondents to accept the equality of games.

4.1.13 The Respondents' Response towards the Availability of Materials in Sport Administrative Office

Table 4.12: Are there necessary materials of handball in the sport offices?

No	Item	Response				Total	
		Yes		No			
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Are there necessary materials of handball in the sport Administrative offices?	8	22.2	22	61.1	30	83.3

Table 4.12 Indicates, 22(61.1%) of the respondents said there were no any necessary materials of handball, where as other respondents 8(22.2%) were agreed on, there were materials and facilities of handball and the remaining 6(16.7%) of the participants suggested that not sure about the issue. Even though there were three groups to respond the question; most of the respondents were agreed on no materials and facilities in the offices. The availability of materials and facilities are the basic issue to establish and emerge the game in certain area.

There were the responses mentioned with respondents that hindered the availability of materials in the offices. From the sample population 22(61.1%) were mentioned their opinion in such a way; the administrators do have no vision to spread the game, no interest and knowledge, they do not have plan, they seem do not know what, how, where and when to do their tasks, they do have knowledge gap; which made their perception to be degraded for the handball game. So, they were not allocating budget, no involvement of NGOs, societies and Governmental bodies for support to establish the game in the town and totally there was no positive attitude towards the game of handball.

4.1.14 The Respondents Suggestion about the Number of Handball Coaches in the Town

The above question is prepared and expected to be responded by 36 selected sample population; the question was responded by respondents in the two ways; 20(55.6%) of the sample population said no hand ball coaches are there, where as the remaining group 16(44.4%) of the respondents

suggested their opinion, there were coaches in the town. This group of respondents did not mentioned the exact number of coaches in the town; of the respondents 7 of them were said two coaches, 2 of them said only one coaches were there. This shows that there was confusion about the number of coaches. The researcher needed their responses to suggest about the presence and absence of coaches. The above analysis directs most of the respondents said no coaches are there, and the insignificant number of respondents was suggested that there was coach.

The researcher was interested to sum up the two group respondents responses. The above confused information of 16(44.4%) respondents plus the 20(55.5%) people’s responses were indicated that no coaches in the town.

4.1.15 Media Coverage and the Factors that Suggested by the Respondents which Hindered It

Table 4.13: If there is competition how often does it get media coverage?

No.	Item	Response								Total	
		Always		Some times		Rarely		Not at all			
		No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No	%	No.	%
1	If there is handball competition, how often does it get media coverage?			4	11.1	10	27.8	22	61.1	36	100

According to table 4.14, 22(61.1%) of the respondents were said not at all, 10(27.8%) were agreed on rarely media coverage will be given, and 4(11.1%) of the respondents were suggested some times, from the sample population 61.1% or the majority of the respondents were said no media coverage at all, and the rests were 14(38.9%) of the respondents suggested that rarely and some times. The above suggested information of the respondents were enhanced that the

researcher to identify, understand and state the problems of the media coverage on the growth of handball sport in the town of Arba Minch.

The availability, accessibility and coverage of the media have a potential to spread, revive and establish the games in different areas.

The justification of the respondents those who are said rarely and not at all for the question of media coverage for the game of handball in the town of Arba Minch are; the government, administrators, societies, experts and non governmental bodies do not have positive attitude, no financial support, no contribution is afforded to held the competition and for media coverage(accessibility and availability), no attention is given by the stakeholders, the journalists or commentators were not interested to display the match on air for the society, no weight is given by different bodies for the growth of the game, and likes are considered as the factors which hindered the accessibility of media coverage in handball game or competition.

The above unfitted and un compatible mentioned elements have been contributed their effect on the coverage of media in hand ball sport.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Interview

Interview is a tool which needed to collect relevant information from the selected primary sources about the problem.

The questions are;

- ❖ Is there handball sport in the town of Arba Minch and Gamo Gofa Zone? If yes, explain its level and if not, what do you think the reasons, please!! Explain?
- ❖ What is the attitude of Gamo Gofa Zone and Arba Minch town for handball sport when comparing with other sports?
- ❖ What actions and strategies are designed in Gamo Gofa Zone and Arba Minch town to change the awareness of the society towards handball sport?
- ❖ Are you invited governmental, non governmental and private organizations to support handball sport in the town and Zone? If yes, what and how they supported? Explain it.

- ❖ What are the contributions of Gamo Gofa Zone and Arba Mich town for the growth of handball?
- ❖ Is there any experience sharing with other Zones, special woredas, and towns with handball sport?

Two sport administrators were interviewed the above six questions, and their responses are as follows ; Of course, to tell the truth before certain years there was handball sport in our zone and town, but later it disappear gradually. After 2002 E.C there is little revive in the town and zone by establishing project. Even though, it is not satisfactory.

Concerning about the attitude, in principle they were accepted to give emphasis equally for all sport events, but no positive attitude and interest when comparing with other ball games; this is derived from unhealthy thinking, and from society and government do not perceived all games equally; the town and zone widely known with football, this may created this attitude towards hand ball.

The interviewers suggested that relay they were not interested to play scarification to aware the society hand ball about sport. However, now certain strategies are designed to address the awareness to society by establishing of handball, project in different areas.

The two interviewed administrators suggested that, there were not invited of governmental, nongovernmental, and private organizations to support and involved in handball sport. So, there was no financial and material support afforded from the above bodies. Contributions from Zone and town were too minimal, and there was no experience sharing took place with other zones, special woredas and towns in handball sport, except the whole Debube Shampiona (melaw debube Shampiona).

4.2.2 Observation

Observation is the system of collecting data by bearing in mind or inspects the real situation with eyes of the researcher in the physical presence on the right place at the right time. It is the most confident method than other data collection ways. So the researcher was conducted the observation two times the sport offices stores and playing fields.

Table 4.14: Observation questions

NB. 1= High 2= Medium 3= Low 4= Not at all

No	Activities	1	2	3	4
1	Availabilities of materials and facilities in the sport office store				✓
2	Handball game competition in the town of Arba Minch				✓
3	Participation of society, NGOs and all concerned bodies for handball sport growth.				✓
4	Properly designed annual plan for handball in the sport offices				✓
5	Availability of projects and clubs in the town				✓
6	Availability of coaches in the town				✓

The above table 4.15 consists six observation questions. The researcher could summarize as follows. As he observed that there were no relevant facilities and materials of handball in sport office stores. In addition to this, no handball competitions were took place in the town, no participation of NGOs, society and other stakeholders were support this sport with materials and facilities, no carefully designed annual plan in the office for handball sport, no clubs and only one handball project was there and finally, the researcher observed and assured that not well trained coaches were there.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with the highlights of each Chapter of the study.

1.5 Summary

This study was to assess the study on the contribution of sport administrative bodies on the growth of handball in the Arba Minch town and to suggest possible solutions. To this end, the study tries to answer the following questions.

- What are the main contributions of sport administrative bodies on the growth of handball?
- What are the challenges or problems faced which hindered the growth of handball in the town?
- What are the beliefs of non administrative bodies to support handball in the town?
- How often the materials and equipments will be afforded for handball sport annually, monthly or in a semester?

The study employed a descriptive survey method and it was conducted in Arba Minch town. The samples were selected with purposively and randomly. The subject of the study were 4 amateurs, 12 physical teachers from secondary schools, 6 from Gamo Gofa Zone sport and 6 from Arba Minch sport offices. The information was obtained from sample respondents through questionnaires, interview and observation. The data were analyzed using percentage and frequency. In addition, the information obtained through interview and observations were presented in complementing the data by means of questionnaire. Based on the data analysis the following major findings were obtained.

1. The absence of handball club in the town and the reasons, the findings in the study indicated that all of the respondents were responded that no handball club in the town and they suggested the reasons no attention is given for the game of handball through administrators.

2. How often attention, materials and facilities were afforded, majority of the respondents were responded that no attention is given through sport administrators and almost all of them were said no materials and facilities.
3. The availability of handball courts and factors which hindered it, the majority of the respondents were responded that there was no enough handball courts in the town, and not accessible for the society well. The factors were no attention is given, budget allocation to construct courts and not accessible for transportation and like.
4. Level of understanding and awareness had the society towards handball, respondents suggested that society do have little awareness and understanding about handball.
5. The presence of competition and factors that hindered it in the town, the respondents suggested that there was no handball competition took place in the town and the suggested factors were no attention is given by the administrators , no opened doors for nongovernmental and for others to support the game and like.
6. The role and contribution of sport administrative bodies to establish competition, from the sample population most of them were said not as such contribution and role of administrators to establish the competition in the town.
7. The presence, number and challenges of handball project in the town, the majority of the respondents suggested their opinion, in such away; no handball projects in the town; and causes were administrators do have no interest and positive attitude towards the game, do have poor management skill, unplanned, government, society and others did not give equal emphasis with other games, not budget allocation, no motivation of players and coaches to be participated in the game, no society forced the administrators to establish the game and like.
8. Perception and believe in the equality of handball with other sporting events; most of the respondents suggested that, they did not believed in the equality of handball with other games, because it is not recommendable since it is not popular, no attention is given through different stakeholders.
9. The availability of materials in sport offices. The response of the respondents indicated that, most of them were said no necessary materials and equipments were there, and they suggested about the causes, the administrators do not have vision to spread the game, no

interest and knowledge, they do not know what, how, where and when to do their tasks, no involvement of NGOs and societies to support the game.

10. The number of handball coaches in the town. From the involved respondents most of them were suggested that no handball coaches were there.
11. Media coverage and factors that affected it. Of the respondents' majority were said that no media coverage took place at all.
12. Experience sharing with other zones, woredas and towns. The respondents of the two interviewed sport office heads suggested that no experience sharing took place with others in the town.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the above summary of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

- ❖ In the town there were no handball clubs, Administrators did not given attention and afford materials for the game, there was no enough and available handball courts and society do not had awareness and understanding about the game.
 - ✓ The problems were raised from; sport Administrators hadn't interested in handball sport, they were not allocate enough budget, do have no vision to promote the game, and they were not ready to create awareness in a society.
- ❖ Competitions were not took place in the town, Administrators were not played any role and contribution to establish competitions, no handball projects in the town, society do not believed in the equality of the games and no available materials in the sport offices.
 - ✓ The reasons are; the Administrators could not open the doors for other stakeholders for support, no attention is given, they do have no vision for the growth of the game.
- ❖ There were no handball coaches in the town, and the Administrators were not ready and voluntary for experience sharing with others.
 - ✓ This is because, government and Administrators were not given attention for the game, and Administrators do not have awareness about the benefit of experience sharing.

5.3 Recommendation

In the view of the researcher on the above findings, the following possible recommendations were forwarded.

- ✚ In order to establish handball club in Arba Minch town; the following points should be taken in to consideration.
 - The sport administrative bodies' attitude should be changed towards handball.
 - Sport administrators, government, society and all other stakeholders should support in materials, finances, and facilities and participate in different aspects. And all governmental and nongovernmental organizations should work together to bring change in handball. These may help to establish the club in the town.
- ✚ To create good attention in sport administrators towards handball sport;
 - The government should give emphasis, certain capacity building training should be given for sport administrators in handball, materials and incentives should be increased.
- ✚ To increase the number and accessibility of handball courts in the town;
 - The government and administrators should allocate budget to build courts, and administrators should call the society to be involved.
- ✚ In order to increase and create awareness and understanding of the society towards handball;
 - The government should give emphasis for handball to be held in different areas; such as schools, other sector offices.
- ✚ In order to increase the contribution and role of sport administrators to establish handball competition;
 - The government should establish the handball premier league in the nation.
 - The government should follow the administrators and support them to contribute more.

- ✚ To increase handball projects in the town;
 - The administrators, government, and NGOs should afford materials, facilities, money and incentives for coaches and players.
- ✚ In order to make balance perception and believe do have society towards different games.
 - The government and administrators should create equal accessibility and availability of games for the society.
 - The government should support and give equal attention for all sporting events.
- ✚ To increase the number of handball coaches in the town;
 - The government and sport administrators should work together to train coaches.
 - The administrators and government should call and employ coaches from another place.
- ✚ In order to maximize and create media coverage in handball sport in the town;
 - Government should give equal media coverage for all sport types, but not only football and athletics.
- ✚ In order to invite NGOs, private organizations and others to support handball ;
 - The administrators should consider those bodies as stakeholders and discuss on issue with them, and then invite them..
- ✚ To create experience sharing among other zones, woredas and town in handball;
 - The administrators should know about the importance of experience sharing.
 - They should observe other zones or woredas performance those who were taken experience sharing with others.

Finally, the government should support sport through ; material support, financial support, give media coverage, facilitating infrastructures, inviting Amateurs and like for the growth of handball.

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Appendix 1

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

Questionnaire to be filled by sport administrative bodies, expertise, and some selected physical education teachers.

The purpose of this Questionnaire is to collect relevant information from the above selected bodies to the study entitled “The contribution of sport administrative bodies on the growth of hand ball in case of Arba Minch town”. Therefore your responses are vital for the success of the study.

Dear respondents:-

Please! Remember first the following points before you start to fill the questionnaires

1. You do not need to write your name on the questionnaire
2. No need to consult others to fill the questionnaire
3. Encircle your answer from the given alternatives and write your answer for the open ended questions in the provided space.
4. Please! Do not leave the questions without answering.

Thanks a lot for your good willingness to fill (respond) questionnaires.

**** Personal data of the respondents.**

- ❖ Sex Male Female
❖ Age 20-25 26-30 31-35
 36-40 41-45 Above 46

**** Educational Back Ground: Certificate College diploma**

BSC/BA. Degree Msc Phd

****Work Experience 1-5 5-10 11-15 abouve 15**

**Q9. If your answer is “NO” for question No 8, please justify your opinion that you think
About it_____**

**Q10.The role and contribution of sport administrative bodies to establish (held) the
competitions in the town.**

A. Very strong B. Strong C. Very less D. Not at all

Q11. Is there any hand ball project in the town of Arba Minch?

A. Yes B. No

Q12. If your answer is “yes” for question No 11, how many hand ball projects are there?

List them_____ , _____ , _____
_____ , _____ , _____

**Q13. If your answer is “No” for question No 11 what do you think about the case, please!
Mention your consideration._____**

**Q14. Do you believe in the equality of hand ball sport with that of foot ball, volley
ball, basket ball and other sporting events?**

A. Yes B. No

Q15. If your answer is “No” for question No 14, justify your idea in the space provided

Q16. Is there any necessary material of hand ball in the sport administrative office?

A. Yes B. No

Q17. If your answer is “No” for question No 16, please write or explain your opinion

Q18. How many hand ball Coaches are there in the town of Arba Minch? please write down them _____

Q19. If there is hand ball competition, how often does it get media coverage?

- A. Always B. Some times C. Rarely D. Not at all**

Q20. If your answer is “C” or “D” for question No 19, what do you think the reason behind _____

***** Thank you in advance for your Co-operation !!!**

Appendix 2

***ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE***

Arba Minch town an interview guide line prepared for the Gamo Gofa Zone Sport Office head (commissioner) and Arba Minch town sport office head(administrator).

The purpose of this Interview is to obtain the primary and relevant information from you for the study entitled “The contribution of sport administrative bodies on the growth of hand ball in case of Arba Minch town”. Therefore your responses are vital for the success of the study.

Thanks a lot for your good willingness and cooperation!!!

The questions are;

- ❖ Is there handball sport in the town of Arba Minch and Gamo Gofa Zone? If yes, explain its level and if not, what do you think the reasons, please!! Explain ?
- ❖ What is the attitude of Gamo Gofa Zone and Arba Minch town sport administrative bodies for handball sport when comparing with other sports?
- ❖ What actions and strategies are designed in Gamo Gofa Zone and Arba Minch town to change the awareness of the society towards handball sport?
- ❖ Are you invited governmental, non governmental and private organizations to support handball sport in the town and Zone? If yes, what and how they supported? Explain it.
- ❖ What are the contributions of Gamo Gofa Zone and Arba Mnich town sport administrations for the growth of handball?
- ❖ Is there any experience sharing with other Zones, special woredas, and towns with handball sport?

Observation Check List

N.B 1= High 2=Medium
3=Low 4=Not at all

Name of the office _____

Town _____ kebele _____

No. of Observed offices _____

No	Activities	1	2	3	4
1	Availabilities of materials and facilities in the sport office store				
2	Handball game competition in the town of Arbaminch				
3	Participation of society, NGOs and all concerned bodies for handball sport growth.				
4	Properly designed annual plan for handball in the sport offices				
5	Availability of projects and clubs in the town				
6	Availability of coaches in the town				

Declaration

I the undersigned, declare that this is my original and innocent work, and has not been presented in any university or collages. All relevant sources of materials used for the thesis are accordingly acknowledged.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date of submission: _____

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

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date of submission: _____