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ACCESSIBILITY OF SPORT FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT: IN THE CASE OF DESSIE CITY ADMINISTRATION

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SPORT ACADAMY
DEPARTEMENT OF SPORT MAMNAGEMENT
POSTGRAGUATED PROGRAM

ACCESSIBILITY OF SPORT FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT:
IN THE CASE OF
DESSIE CITY ADMINISTRATION

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February 2017

ACCESSIBILITY OF SPORT FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT: IN THE
CASE OF DESSIE CITY ADMINISTRATION

BY: - FATUMA AHMED

ADVISOR: Dr. TESFAYE DESSALEGN

A thesis submitted to the department of sport science for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of a degree of Masters of Sport Science in Sport Management

APPROVAL

BAHIRDAR UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

As thesis research advisor, I hereby certify that I have read and evaluated this thesis entitled

FACTORS LIMITING ACCESSIBILITY OF SPORT FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT: THE CASE OF DESSIE CITY ADMINISTRATION.

prepared under my guidance by Fatuma Ahmed and recommended that to be submitted as fulfilling the thesis requirement.

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As members of the board of examiners of the MSc thesis open defense examination, we certify that we have read and evaluated the thesis prepared by Fatuma Ahmed and examined the candidate. We recommended that the thesis to be accepted as fulfilling the thesis requirement for the degree of Master in Sport Management.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **FACTORS LIMITING ACCESSIBILITY OF SPORT FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT: THE CASE OF DESSIE CITY ADMINISTRATION**, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of M.Sc. degree in Sport Management in Bahir Dar University, through the department of Sport Science, done by **Fatuma Ahmed** is a hand scriptwork carried out by her under my guidance. We certified further, that to the best of our knowledge

Advisor,s Name:

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Date: _____

DECLARATION

The thesis entitled **FACTORS LIMITING ACCESSIBILITY OF SPORT FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT: THE CASE OF DESSIE CITY ADMINISTRATION** , is my original work and has not been presented for a degree and diploma in any other university and that all the sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Declared by: **FATUMA AHMED**

Signature: _____

Date: _____

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my husband and his family, brother and sister whose support and encourage to me throughout my life.

Fatuma Ahmed

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Acronym

NGB:-National governing body

MYSC: - Minister of youth, sport and culture of Ethiopia

UK:-United kingdom

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to identify the factors that affect the accessibility of sport facilities and equipment in the case of Dessie city administration. The data was collected through questionnaire; interview and observation method from the list of sampling frame, a total of 403 respondents participated as the source of data by using simple random sampling and purposive sampling methods. The design of the study was descriptive survey research. The data collected were organized, analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive statistics. The findings indicated that there is no budget allocated at sub cities level for the fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments, availability of sponsoring bodies is one factor in the fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments in study area, funds raised to finance the fulfillments of sport facilities and equipments are very low due to the lower effort and capability of sport officers and administrators, the availability of sponsoring bodies is one factor in the fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments in study area, the society interest and the local geographical landscape is moderate. The availability of sport material suppliers is not available for different sport material and The suitability of the market to fulfill the different sport equipments is not suitable in the study area and While prioritized the factors that affect limit accessibility of sport facility and equipments the unavailability of allocated budget, less efficiency of sport officers and administrators and sport facilities plan and map is a crucial determining factor respectively for the accessibility of sport facilities as well as sport equipments. Consequently, it was concluded that Budget, capability of sport administrators to mobilize the community, sport facilities ownership issues and surrounding opportunities are affected availability of sport facilities and equipments in Dessie city administration. Thus, it was recommended that an appropriate budget has to be allocated for the availability of sport facilities and equipments in accordance with the annual activity plan of the sub cities, the concerned bodies have to build the capacity of the sport administrators to work with surrounding community in generating income for the development of sport activities,, the concerned body has to give a direction for the protection of sport facilities and the community itself will protect the resources there.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Sport embraces much more than traditional team games and competitions. Sport means all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organized participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming social relationships or obtaining results in competition at all levels. (Dawson, A. Dejonghe, T. and Downward, 2011)

Sport development is, according to Higham, J. and Hinch, T. (2003), a process whereby effective opportunities, processes, systems and structures are set up to enable and encourage people in all or particular groups or areas to take part in sport or recreation or to improve their performance to whatever level they desire.

A sport facilities is a place where the whole necessary sport and social affairs and functions can take place there; in order to use fully of these equipments, the availability of these are essential for the whole parts of a community. (Cindy, K., Jeffrey, G. and Petersen, 2006).

Sports facilities and equipment are "laboratories" for Physical Education where games are performed or played and consequently facilities and equipment are important for achievement of goals of Physical Education and sports, (Nteere, J. S. and Rintaugu, E.G.; 2011).

The benefits of having a sports facility in a community are many from a shared sense of pride to increased job opportunities to enhanced real estate values but perhaps surprisingly, immediate profitability is not among them. The availability of a wide range of good quality and reasonably priced sporting equipment is an important factor in the development of sport. In this regard working in collaboration with the National Sporting Organizations and Sport Dealers Association, Government will try to keep sport equipment at an affordable cost in order to facilitate Total Participation in Sport and High Performance Sport, (Trinidad and Tobago 2002).

A number of researchers focused on in the development of sport related with sport facilities and equipment. As the literature shows Sports facilities and equipment are fundamental to sports development and achievements globally. The availability of a wide range of good quality and

reasonably priced sporting equipment is an important factor in the development of sport, (Trinidad and Tobago 2002).

In the developed world, sports facilities and equipment of the appropriate standard are available to promote the athletes performance, (Ojeme, E.O. 2000). If the vision of once country to be achieved the people of that country must be able to use a full range accessible sports facilities of an appropriate standard at affordable price, (Delva and Tammerman 2007) established sports clubs or other groups using the sports facilities at present to establish their views and potential to help deliver the draft objectives determined in the initial appraisal, (Scottish Sports Council, 2000).

According to the Diejoma, E.o. , Akarah ,E. and Tayire ,O.F.(2015) research result show that, Low level of provision of sports facilities and equipment could mean that sports in that area standing on a weak foundation in the absence of meaningful grassroots sports development.

Sport facilities, sport wear and equipment, as well as the lack of trained personnel in the field must have made the problem more complex. As incorporated in the sport policy document (2004), the policy outlines clearly selected goal, strategies and means how the problems could be addressed. It further defines to what point sport should be directed, what, how, where, who, why to train, who to be a trainer at different levels, decisions as to organization, facilities and administrative arrangements as well as coordination among its several elements. In spite of all these frameworks, there seems to be an immense gap between what is written in black and white and actually practiced on the ground, ever since the policy has been in to action, i.e., the quest of handson job. Apparently, sport in all countries is changing with time, but not uniformly at all, as the gap in resource between wealthy and poor countries is growing. It is also indicated at these outsetsthat; the availability of quality sport facility is necessary for proper training. Where this doesn,t exist, it is difficult to achieve the intended objectives set a head of (Judith G.L.1998).

Sports facilities often provide considerable employment and training opportunities in both their construction and operation. The availability of good quality and affordable sports and outdoor activity facilities can contribute to visitors, enjoyment of the borough as a destination. In particular, water sports are a significant attraction for the borough (Borough, P. and Weymouth, 2014).

Having a good installation of sports equipment near your home is always a big plus. Seniors may find in sport a way to control your weight and a way to maintain a healthy life, for children and teens sport can be a way to socialization and integration. Therefore it is especially important to have sports equipment in your city, in your neighborhood, in your town, immediately, near your home, (M Riera 2016).

As the researcher observation, Dessie city administration, there were sport facilities and equipments problem on city administration. Therefore the researcher was initiated to assess the limited accessibility of sport facilities and equipments in the case of Dessie city administration

1.2 Statement of the problem

All form of sport activities either competition or training need sport facilities and equipments. These facilities and equipment are used for training as well as for staging regional local or other competitions (Ogundario, D.O. 2012). Access to enough facilities and equipments is important if we are to ensure that people have the opportunity to participate in sport and physical activity, (Ojeme E.C 2000)

Sports facilities and equipment are fundamental to sports development and achievements globally. Omoruan, J.C. (1996) posited that sport facilities and equipment are the greatest among all factors that affect the growth of a sport. Good facilities are fundamental to develop sporting opportunities for everyone, from the youngest beginner to the international class athlete, (Sport England, 2010). Using the proper equipment and facilities for sport competition and training it provides safety benefits and maximizes the effectiveness of the workout, (Ogundario, D.O. 2012).

Moreover, there is a national sport policy that enhance participation of community in traditional sport and sport for all by establish preserve sport and recreation facilities constructed by government a long side with the community in residential and educational areas as well as working place and also by facilitate the local production of sport wear and equipment (MYSC 2004).

The development of sport in Dessie city administration has a number of challenges because of the limited accessibility of sport facilities and equipments. Due to this challenge there is no produce elite athletes, each sub cities is not participate in competition and the participants have not

enough training because subities have not enough accessible sport facilities and equipments additionally each sub cities are not ~~ugb~~ its Owen project or club. One sub city has a club or project it needs enough accessible sport facility and equipment in order ~~to~~ ~~the~~ athletes by training and competition.

Hence, these studies were ~~investigating~~ the factors that affect the accessibility of sport facilities and equipment in Dessie city ~~administration~~. Due to these reason, the researcher would like to conduct a research on ~~to~~ ~~asses~~ the factors that affect the accessibility of sport facilities and equipment in the case of Dessie city administration.

1.3 Research questions

The research undertaken ~~to~~ answer the following research questions

- What are the ~~major~~ factors that affect the accessibility of sport facilities and equipment in the case of Dessie city administration?
- Which factor most determines the accessible sport facilities and equipments ~~in the~~ Dessie city administration?

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 General objective

The main objective of this study is ~~to~~ ~~asses~~ the factors that affect the accessibility of sport facilities and equipment in the case of Dessie city administration.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- To identify the major factors for the accessibility of sport facilities and equipments
- To prioritized determinants of sport facilities and equipments accessibility

1.5. Significant of the study

Sport facilitates and equipment help ~~to~~ development of life skills that are needed to translate knowledge, attitudes and behavioral intentions into actual behavior. With this regard, the current study finding will be significant in the following ways. The findings of the study help to ~~initiat~~ other interested individuals or groups to conduct further research on similar or related topics. Furthermore, the study will make useful suggestion that would help sport experts and

administrator to have knowledge of sport facilities and equipments. Result of the study will also help to get awareness for sport organizations about the factors of accessibility of sport facilities and equipment. The study will also support sport administrators and experts on apply strategies to improve the accessibility of sport facilities and equipments to the community. Official give attention for the factors that limit accessibility of sport facilities and equipments during planning and consider the finding as a base line for new operational strategies. Although it is not the last, it will also have an importance on the knowledge addition on the regard.

1.6. Delimitation of the study

There are different factors that affect the development of sport in one country in general or town in particular, lack of Sport finance, adequacy sport expert administrator, Community & Family Support, and unqualified and untrained coaches (Eksomson, 1992)

However, the current studies were delimited only on the factors that affect the accessibility of sport facilities and equipments in the given town which has its own contribution for the development of sport. Due to financial problem and time constrain and also the researcher delimited to sport facilities plan and map, budget, the role of sport officers and administrator, the existence of opportunity and the accessibility of market access and suppliers.

Furthermore, the geographical scope of the current study is delimited only in Dessie city administration which is found in Amhara region, Ethiopia.

1.7. Limitation of the study

Conducting the research requires enough resource such as budget, materials and reference. However, these is not always available due to number of factors, therefore the researcher faced the following limitation during conducting this study.

- There was time constrains to touch up every source of data and information a research area.
- Unwilling in formats to give their response
- Through in taking this study there was shortage of reference materials that deal on the study.

öü In order to collect data through questionnaire and interview, there were great challenges to get them together

1.8. Operational Definitions

Accessibility feasibility availability of sport facilities and equipment for sport activities

Factors: one of the several things that influence the others.

Map: -visual representation of sport field and include diagrams and location.

Plan: -true scale and technical detail of a building sport field

Sport: - physical activities did for exercise and pleasure, usually in special area and according to fixed rule.

Sport equipments -refers to material that used to a specific purpose and can be stated for short time. (Balls, sport clothes, shoes, and others materials)

Sport facilities: -related to the infrastructure of sport in put that used to something that built for a specific purpose or any facility established for sport exercise, training, competition and recreation or sporting events (stadium, general playfield and other sport infrastructure)

Sport manager: - managing and organizing for sport and physical activity).

Sport officers: - those who are working the development of sports in the sport offices.

1.9. Organization of the thesis

The thesis has six chapters. The first chapter include introductory chapter that consists of statement of the problem, objectives and research questions, significant and delimitation of the study, and operational definition in the study. The second chapter presents literature review. This chapter presents concepts, theoretical framework followed by a brief review of previous literatures and studies.

Chapter three includes research methodology. The fourth chapter presents result and discussion part of the study. The fifth chapter deals with the summarizing, conclusion and recommendation of the study. Finally presents list of references that are used in this research work.

CHAPTER TWO

RELATED LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Meaning of sport

Sport is important to people in many ways. It provides an ideal forum for expressing one's physicality; it improves fitness, and builds social networks, particularly when played in a club setting. In the area of Sport & Development, „sport, is generally understood to include physical activities that go beyond competitive sports, (Bob Stewart, 2006)

• Incorporated into the definition of „sport, are all forms of physical activity that contribute to physical fitness, mental well-being and social interaction. These include: play; recreation; organized, casual or competitive sport; and indigenous sports (United inter agency task force 2002).

The main benefits of sports according to (Tarek Charaf, March 24, 2016)

Is divided into play, game, physical activity, medical treatment, rehabilitation & competition

- targets everyone & everybody, regardless of gender, age, religion, race, social status
- teaches ethics, discipline, fair play, pride, dignity & honor
- Is a source of fun, enjoyment, recreation & relaxation?
- Is a tool for democracy, freedom & equality
- encompasses the entire population of a nation
- Is like religion, the opium of the people
- In duces a sense of patriotism & unity.
- Is directly related to good health & well being
- helps to control child obesity & diabetes
- Is a prime factor in decreasing chances of heart disease, Alzheimer & Parkinson's
- Reduces mental instability.

2.2 Meaning of sport development

Sports development is a process whereby effective opportunities, process, systems and structures are set up to enable and encourage people in all or particular groups and areas to take part in sport and recreation or to improve their performance to whatever level they desire (Thompson, 1992).

Sports development helps reduce crime rates, because sports provide an outlet for troubled youth who otherwise are more likely to commit crimes or get into trouble. Boxing programs are an example of sport development that has benefited people in low income areas by providing both an outlet for aggression and a financial opportunity for those that turn professional. Sports development also promotes discipline and good habits that benefit the participants in other areas of their daily lives. Sports require discipline, teamwork, physical fitness and strategy. These skills benefit participants in educational pursuits as well as in future careers. Increased physical activity in a group setting also promotes greater mental health by reducing depression. All of this benefits society as a whole where the sports development occurs by lowering the overall health care costs for the population while teaching skills and attitudes that make the workforce more effective and efficient.

2.3 The importance of sports development

Sports development helps reduce crime rates, because sports provide an outlet for troubled youth who otherwise are more likely to commit crimes or get into trouble. Boxing programs are an example of sport development that has benefited people in low income areas by providing both an outlet for aggression and a financial opportunity for those that turn professional. Sports development also promotes discipline and good habits that benefit the participants in other areas of their daily lives. Sports require discipline, teamwork, physical fitness and strategy. These skills benefit participants in educational pursuits as well as in future careers. Increased physical activity in a group setting also promotes greater mental health by reducing depression. All of this benefits society as a whole where the sports development occurs by lowering the overall health care costs for the population while teaching skills and attitudes that make the workforce more effective and efficient, (ChappelR.2004).

2.4. Factors Affecting the Development of Sports

According to Ademola (2014) most individuals take part in sports and physical activities as a profession, form of preventing health complications or as treatment as recommended by an exercise physiologist or a medical doctor, while most children and some individuals children just love sports naturally and participate totally for fun. However, there are various factors affecting the development of sports.

These are

1. Corruption
2. Inadequate funding
3. Poor state of sporting facilities
4. Inadequate sponsorship and advertisement
5. Emphasis on education only by parents and schools view sports as waste of time
6. Inadequate wages for professional athletes
7. Government policies
8. Use of unqualified and untrained sports administrators head of sports federations
9. Spread of untrained coaches round the country in grass root sports
10. Attention on one sports only (football) while abandoning others
11. Attention on male athletes alone with little given to female athletes

Sport facility and equipment also another challenges for sport development. For instance, few sport facilities and little equipment one of the barriers to participation in developing countries, 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.

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 ongoing basis.

The accessibility of sports facilities (an environmental factor) has a positive influence on the choice of physical activity, (Sang Ah Lee, et al, 2016). Sport facilities and equipments are essential for the whole parts of a community, (Cindy, K., Jeffrey and Petersen, 2006). Sports facilities are commonly believed to have a positive influence on attendance levels of participants, (Hill & Green, 2000; Dale et al., 2005).

2.5. Meaning of Sport facilities and equipments

Sport facilities

Sports facilities consist of not only the place where sports equipment is available, but also the exercise environment (Sang Ah Lee et al. (2016)

Sport facilities are the areas where are suitable for sport activities, specific training fields for sport branches, preparing trainings, national and international events which can meet the necessities of sportsmen and audience before and after the sport activities (field, bleacher, shower, changing room etc.) One of the most important tools which provides sport services are sport facilities with no doubt. Interest towards sport caused increase of sport facilities. Facilities such as Olympiad facilities, football ground, tennis courts, golf courses, swimming pools, ski tracks attract interest of people and contribute sport industry. Costs, architectures and management types of sport facilities demonstrate different characteristics in sport industry (Ery, 1998).

Sports facilities refer to sport arena such as fields, courts, running tracks, boxing rings, Swimming pools, these facilities play a vital role in the management of sports in any developed and developing community. Sports facilities represent the most significant material resource of sports system, whose structure, planned purpose and functional status largely determine planning and programming orientation when designing sports programs on all regional level. Sports facilities may contain one or more courts training grounds, main and

secondary courts; accompanying facilities such as changing rooms, bursarship, storage room, ambulance, personnel premises, administration, gymnasiums, solariums, massage rooms; audience space & grandstands with accompanying premises; relaxation, recreation and studying premises; adequate space communication: hallways, access points, passages, elevators, parking spaces: signalization (for general instructions, scoring panels); sound system; lavatories, etc. Modern sports facilities, such as football stadiums, multifunctional arenas, etc. Increasingly contain commercial or business premises which are usually leased to other persons and represent a significant source of income in the function of rational management and business operations (covering maintenance, insurance and sports facility exploitation expense). (Krsteska A. & Dugalić S. 2003).

.Sport facilities are an "area of sport activity" is a broad term intended to cover a diverse number of indoor and outdoor sports fields and areas. This includes, but is not limited to: basketball courts, baseball fields, running tracks, soccer fields, and rinks. The "area of sport activity" is "that portion of a room or space where the play or practice of a sport occurs." For example, football fields are defined by boundary lines. In addition, a safety border is provided around the field. Players may temporarily be in the space between the boundary lines and the safety border when they are pushed out of bounds or momentum carries them forward when receiving a pass. So in football, that space is used as part of the game and is included in the sport activity, (Pacific American with disabilities act 2002).

A sport facilities is a place where the whole necessary sport and social affairs and functions can take place there; in order to use high potentially of these equipments, the availability of these are essential for the whole parts of a community. Sport facilities include areas that are constructed or maintained to allow people to participate in sport and recreation activities, such as a pool, gym or oval, as well as any structures that support people involved in sport and recreation, such as a change room, canteen, grandstand or scoreboard. A facility can be a large multi-use centre with playing surfaces catering for different activities, or it may be a small hall or room catering for one specific activity. Sport Facilities include areas that are constructed or maintained to allow people to participate in sport and recreation activities, such as a pool, gym or oval, as well as any structures that support people involved in sport and recreation, such as a change room, canteen, grandstand or scoreboard. A facility can be a large multi-use centre with playing surfaces catering for different activities, or it may be a small hall or room catering for one specific activity .and also

sport facilities include Any outdoor sports ground (ovals, pitches, courts, diamonds, etc.), parkland immediately surrounding sporting facilities, pavilion (building aligned to the sports ground) or related facility that is provided by Council for the primary purpose of sports and leisure participation (Muller P. and et al ,2010).

Sport equipments

Sport equipments which are used for sport and defined as sport goods, tools and equipment are one of the elements which encourage people to participate for sport and recreations activities. Especially with the possibilities provided by technology, several type, quality and sort of sport goods included in to sport industry. For example, several products such as shoes which better grips base and helps to make better jumping and/or faster running, training suits which don,t hold sweat and swimsuit which helps faster swimming are included in sport industry. Several sport materials, tools and equipment for children, older people and disabled people are offered sport market by sport industry (Katrak, 2012:14).

Sport equipment on the other hand refers to those disposable used in sports such as horizontal bars, weight lifting materials, basketball posts, hockey post, among others (Ogundairo 2010).Ladan B.A, (1990) observed that sports equipment can be said to represent the tools that the coaches and the participants must have or use to facilitate the coaching of sports and for competitions

On the other side according to (Sports equipment

Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sports_equipment), Sports equipment, called sporting goods were sold, is any object used for sport or exercise. Sports equipment has various forms depending on the sport, but it is essential to complete the sport. The equipment ranges from balls, to nets, and to protective gear like helmets. Sporting equipment can be used as protective gear or as tool used to help the athletes play the sport. Over time, sporting equipment has evolved because sports have started to require more protective gear to prevent injuries. Sporting equipment may be found in any department store. There are different types of sport equipment.

1. Game equipment

- Balls:-The ball is often what a sport requires and revolves around. A sports ball is typically round, but can also be in the shape of a prolate spheroid in the case of an American football or a rugby ball. Sports are often named after the ball used, such as football, American football, baseball and basketball, or the ball is named after the sport.
- Flying discs-Flying discs are used for various games such as freestyle disc golf and ultimate.
- Goals-In many games goals are at each end of the playing field, there are two vertical posts (or uprights) supporting a horizontal crossbar. In some games, such as football or hockey, the object is to pass the ball or puck between the posts below the crossbar, while in others, such as those based on rugby, the ball must pass over the crossbar instead.
- Nets-Nets are used for tennis, volleyball, football, basketball, hockey and badminton. A different type of net is used for various forms of fishing.
- Racquets-Racquets are used for racket sports such as tennis, squash and badminton.
- Rods and tackle-Fishing rods and fishing tackle are primarily used for fishing and sport fishing.
- Sticks, bats and clubs-Sticks are used for sports such as hockey and lacrosse. Bats are used for sports such as baseball and cricket. Clubs are used mainly for golf (Golf club).
- Wickets and bases-Wickets and bails are used in cricket, and bases are used in baseball.

2, Player equipment

- Footwear-Footwear for sports includes boards for surfing, skateboarding, wakeboarding and snowboarding.
- Skates - for sports like roller skating and ice skating.
- Skis: - for skiing and water skiing.
- Football boots
- Cricket spikes
- Golf shoes
- Track spikes
- Prosthetics like the Cheetah Flex Foot for running blade.
- Running shoes
- Walking shoes

3, Protective equipment

Personal protective equipment serves an integral role in maintaining the safety of an athlete participating in a sport. The usage and development of protective gear in sports has evolved through time, and continues to advance over time. Major sports leagues or professional sports mandate the provision and usage of protective gear for athletes in the sport. Usage of protective gear is also mandated in college athletics and occasionally in amateur sports.

Protective equipment is often worn for sports including field and contact sports, such as ice hockey and American football, or sports where there is a danger of injury through collision of players or other objects. Protective equipment includes:

- Football helmet
- Jock strap
- Mouth guards
- Shin pads
- Ski suits
- Elbow pads and Shoulder pads

4, Training equipment

Examples for training equipment include Swiss balls, weights, chin-up bars, equipment for the gym, also protective equipment such as weight lifting belts and bench shirts for weight training and power lifting.

5, Vehicles

Vehicles (sometimes specialized) are used as equipment for some sports, including sport cycling, aeronautics, sailing and hot air ballooning.

Sports equipment are different from sport facilities through they are all classes of physical education apparatus. Ogundairo (2010) also define sport equipment as those items used in sports. Ogundairo (2010) identified sport equipment as follows: Horizontal bars, Weight lifting materials, Basket ball posts. Just like sport facilities, sport equipment also play fundamental roles in the conduct of physical education, intramural sports and other sports.

programmers (Anejo and Okwori, 2004). Their availability in the school can determine the type of sport programmers that can be offered in the school. Exanem, M. U.) (1995) observed that standard equipments are essential pre-requisites to good and impressive performance in sports at all level of participation. To agree with the above views, the study deduced that both sport facilities and equipment are of vital importance in the conduct of physical education, intrasports and sport programmers. They determine the type of sport activities to be offered in the school. They help to complement the theoretical aspect of physical education which takes place in the classroom.

2.6. The importance of sport facility in one country

Small town life offers many benefits: clean air, little traffic, low crime rates, and a slow pace. Despite the benefits, small towns have recently been most affected by economic downturns. To boost their economies and revitalize their communities, many small towns are investing in community centers. At Sports Facility Advisory, we provide feasibility studies and funding services for sports facilities and recreation centers. Here, we discuss some ways a new community center can benefit your small town.

Promotes Exercise

Easy access to sports facilities may act as a motivator to encourage an individual to participate in physical activity, Sang Ah Lee et al (2016)

Exercise is one of the most obvious benefits of a community center. In many small towns, people have to commute to larger cities to gain access to quality exercise equipment. For many, this is not financially feasible, not to mention inconvenient. Community recreation centers provide an affordable and convenient place for people to work out and focus on their fitness goals. Overall, this boosts the health and wellbeing of a community.

Boosts the Local Economy

It may be surprising to some, but community centers can boost a small town economy. First, recreation centers require large staffs, creating new jobs in the community. Second, hosting sports tournaments at a recreation center can create a sports tourism industry. As people travel to your

town for tournaments, they are likely to bring money to local restaurants, hotels, and shopping centers. For small towns, a small economic boost can have a huge impact.

Keeps Adolescents Safe

Juvenile crime is a common problem for small towns. With busy parents and few entertainment options, adolescents are likely to get involved in drugs and alcohol. Community centers provide a safe place for young people to hang out, make new friends, and stay out of trouble. With a focus on sports and fitness, community centers can also reduce childhood obesity and promote health and wellness.

Provides a Meeting Space

Outside of town halls and churches, many small towns do not have a meeting place. Whether it be a corporate event, a club meeting, or a fundraiser, recreation centers provide a convenient place to gather. By having a meeting venue, you can increase community involvement and revitalize your town's social scene.

Boosts Property Values

Community centers are a great addition to any neighborhood. People are drawn to convenient and affordable access to exercise equipment, meeting spaces, and other amenities. Overall, this can boost property values and the resale values of homes (Urban Spr, 2018).

Additionally (Weymouth & Portland Borough, 2014), states that sports facilities are important for the community by means of:-

Employment and economic growth:- Sports facilities often provide considerable employment and training opportunities in both their construction and operation.

Community development-sport and physical activity help to bring people together and overcome isolation. The operation of sports facilities through voluntary effort can contribute to community identity and cohesion.

Tourism: -the availability of good quality and affordable sports and outdoor activity facilities can contribute to visitors, enjoyment of the borough as a destination. In particular, water sports are a significant attraction for the borough.

Based on Sang Ah Lee et.al, (2016), Access to sports facilities may play an important role in physical activity of not only the general population, but also of those with a history of depression. Therefore, it is crucial to take into account sports facility accessibility when building physical activity-promoting environments or designing programs for enhancing physical activity.

Benefit of construction sport 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), 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 ongoing 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 sports 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 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 wide variety of sports is to require specialist facilities for top level competition or training. For example, cyclists must have a Velodrome 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, can 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 multipurpose use they tend to be dominated by mass participation sports such as indoor football or badminton. Again, the specialist

requirements for sports such as basketball and volleyball to be recognized in the construction and management of such facilities (David C. Watt 2003).

Many argue that there are numerous benefits to constructing new sports facilities. Opponents, on the other hand, are very quick to point out that the benefits may not outweigh the costs. There have been several economic studies to support both viewpoints. Often overlooked, there are many intangible benefits to the community that should also be considered. A professional baseball team, for example, often encourages a sense of pride and civic duty in the community (Coates & Humphreys, 2004).

The construction of a new facility, or the improvement of an existing facility, serves to satisfy an increased number of participants, improve the condition of surroundings, provide local opportunities for those who currently travel to see sporting events and helps to improve the local economy and creates employment opportunities. Proponents of subsidies argue that the construction of sports facilities results in substantial economic impact. Economic impact studies have been performed by consulting firms to support the argument that new spending is injected into the local economy. In other words, when we construct a new sport facility, it is important to:

- Benefits for Families

Couples and families that play together tend to stay together. Family ties are improved by spending leisure time with each other. This effect even works with parent-child relationships.

- Reduce Crime Rates with Children

Criminal rates can decrease up to 25% when the community has a sports centre for teenagers to attend. A community sports centre gives children a safe place to play, keeping them off the streets.

- Cultural diversity

Sometimes, cultural differences can cause some problems in community relations and in workplaces. Participating in group activities can help to increase cohesion in both the community and the workplace. Sports tourism also brings more cultural diversity to many types of different events.

- Tourism

Sports facilities can hold large tournaments that can bring people from neighboring towns and villages. This increase of people can help bring more revenue into the town or village a few times a year. Local businesses can also see an increase in revenue during these large events.

- Reduce Stress

The benefits of sports facilities not only help the body, but they also create a less stressed mind. Another benefit to the mind is overall happiness; People who exercise regularly are more than twice as likely to consider themselves happy (Feng & Humphreys 2008).

- Employment and economic growth

Sports facilities often provide considerable employment and training opportunities in both their construction and operation

2.7. Management and supervision of facilities and equipment

Daft and Marcil (1998) refer to management as the attainment of organizational goals in an effective and efficient manner through planning, organizing, leading and controlling organizational resources. Dubrin, Ireland, and Williams (1989) define management as the coordinated and integrated process of utilizing an organization's resources (e.g. human, financial, physical, information (technological)), to achieve specific objective through the functions of planning organizing, leading, controlling, and staffing

2.8. Provision and Improvement of Sport Facilities

The provision of facilities in all sports is one of the major priorities in the promotion and development of sports. Responsibility for the provision of the facilities shall be shared by government, individuals and private organizations. Participation in sport is all about enjoyment and the quality of the environment is all important. The critically important aspect of facilities, irrespective of indoor or outdoor, are:

- Quality of the playing surface
- Lighting / floodlighting

The playing surface needs not only to be safe but also to inspire the player to better standards of performance. For the football (soccer) player, it is an exhilarating feeling to walk out onto a beautiful grass pitch. The ball travels smoothly across the surface without unexpected bumps and deviations and increases the confidence of the player. For the indoor player, a good playing surface is one that is non-slip and line markings are in good condition and do not cause trips and falls. Furthermore the immediate surrounds of the playing surface must be free of obstacles to prevent accidental collisions. Good lighting is also essential whether indoor or outdoor. Gloomy lighting is dangerous and leads to players seeing the ball too late or not at all. For all indoor sports, another critically important aspect of facilities is air conditioning and/or air ventilation. This is also a safety factor as well as enabling players to play longer and harder.

In addition to these aspects, quality sport facilities include:

- Social areas with food server and/or drinks bar
- Clean and tidy changing areas with lockers
- Spectator seating with protection from sun and rain
- Shop for equipment purchase, hire and/or repair
- Car parking (Sport England 2010).

2.9. Care and Maintenance of sport facilities and sport equipment

Care and maintenance of sport facilities

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

They maintained that no grass field could tolerate daily football field. No floor will stand constant use if there is a coating of sand or gravel on it most of the time. It is impossible to maintain facilities properly if they are used every minute of the day and evening. The head of physical and

health education department or whoever is charged with the management of facilities must see it as responsibility to schedule facilities so that it is possible to supervise and maintain them, (Frost and Marshall, 1977).

Off season should be used to trim or cut grassy areas, improve all facilities, repair equipment and install new ones. Floors should be pointed, lines marked and fields fertilized during this time. No facilities will last forever, without careful maintenance, (Anejo and Okwori, 2004). The administrator and other members of staff must work diligently to keep important facilities clean and in good repairs, Anejo and Okwori (2004) therefore suggested some guidelines to promote the maintenance and safety of sports facilities as follows:

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

Care and maintenance of sport equipment

Maintenance of equipment involves making and issuing all types of equipment as well as keeping all equipment in the highest possible repair (Anejo and Okwori, 2004). It is important to establish some sound guidelines for purchasing, maintaining and strong equipment in order to get the most out of each and every previous pieces of equipment a school team may possess. There is nothing more aggravating than to see a good piece of equipment ruined just because someone does not know how to care for it properly (Anejo and Okwori, 2004).

2.10 Facility management

Facility management is a broad concept and an interdisciplinary professional activity that integrates people, compartments, equipments, technology, and so on, assuring the optimization of resources at the disposal of the various stakeholders, owners, clients, tenants, workers.

The standard EN 15221 (CEN, 2006) defines facility management as an integrated process to support and improve the effectiveness of the primary activities of an organization by the management and delivery of agreed support services for the appropriate environment that is needed to achieve its changing objectives

Figure 2.1: Facility management model (CEN, 2006)

The Importance of Facility Management

Many young athletes, parents, and coaches do not stop to think about all that goes into executing a youth sports league. One of those steps is an athletic facility management plan. If you are involved with an athletic facility for youth sports, having a management plan in place is most important. Management plans have a vast array of benefits, including optimum financial and social returns, generating support from the community and volunteers, providing needed and relevant services, having a sense of ownership, and above all decreasing legal risks. Athletics are no stranger to tort law. Many athletic facilities, coaches, owners, volunteers and athletes have had their day in court due to the lack of an effective facilities management plan (<http://www.med.umich.edu/yourchild/topics/sportsaf.htm>)

Sports facilities were also built in every state and district in order to meet the government's aspiration to inculcate healthy life style to the community. Nevertheless facilities provided by the

government should be well maintained in order to be harnessed and not to impede the government's efforts to encourage community sports and do physical activity due to unsafe and damaged sports facilities. The issue of poor maintenance does not only involving sports facilities, but is a national problem plaguing management of government assets and all government premises.

The effect of poor maintenance may limit community participation in sports activities as a result of lack of sports facilities that are safe and ready to be used. Several studies carried out show that the major involvement of the community in sport and physical activity are largely driven by the preparation and sports facilities that are easily accessible and well maintained (Richard et al., 2010). If sports facilities provided did not function due to poor maintenance, then it will lead to a more severe impact not only on the financial state but a negative impact on community development and social change. Failure of equipment and damaged facilities, indirectly increase operating costs and reduce revenue gains or income to the organization (Tsang).2002

Based on previous studies researchers agree that effective maintenance can improve the performance of facility operations and in time generate profits for the organization. Maintenance of current best practice in the maintenance management can be applied for the sports facilities maintenance such as Reliability Centered Maintenance and Total Productive Maintenance. Both of these approaches emphasize the concepts and methods of maintenance systems, efficient and effective with low cost. Meanwhile the usage of computerized maintenance management system (CMMS) is an essential tool in terms of flow and control of information for maintenance management facilities. This concept can be applied to maintenance of the sports facilities to be more efficient and competitive. Department heads and managers must manage sport facilities in accordance with procedures and proper maintenance standards, comply with all laws and regulations as well as appropriate the best practices (Harun T.M., & et al.(2013).

Principles of facility management

Most sport and recreation facilities, whether community based or commercially focused, have same general management goals: maximizing the use of their facility and operating in an efficient, safe and fair manner. To achieve these goals numerous factors need to be considered, including:

- access and opportunities

• quality, safety and sustainability.

• Multiple-use or sharing.

1. Access and opportunities

• Location and transport

If a facility is to receive maximum use it should be located in an easily accessible location. An organization may need to consider ways of making a facility more accessible. Example: improving car and pedestrian access, car parking and public transport for participants.

• Keys and booking system

If different groups use the facility it is important to consider whether each group should have their own keys to access the facility, whether there should be central control via a booking system.

• Security

Access is as much about safety and security as it is about location and ease of transport.

A well-designed, well lit and highly visible facility will make users feel safe using the facility.

• Fees and pricing

It is important from a community point of view to have an appropriate range of fees with concessions or discounts provided to low income earners. Groups that contribute support to the construction, maintenance and upkeep of the facility should also be rewarded with lower fees.

• Hours of operation

It is important that facility managers consider the range of people who may wish to use their facility. Some may prefer to use a facility during the day while others prefer nights or weekends. A wide range of operating hours will ensure certain groups are not excluded.

• Programming

A facility should aim to provide programs that cater for a diverse range of ages, physical capabilities and both sexes. Specific programs, classes or activities that are tailored to meet the needs of specific groups such as parents with young children, young people, older adults, women and people with a disability, could increase the use of a facility.

2, Quality, safety and sustainability

• Asset maintenance plan

It is important to plan for a facility's long-term viability and an asset maintenance plan is an important part of this process. Facility managers should plan and budget for regular audits, inspections, repairs, and replacement of materials or infrastructure to ensure the facility is maintained.

• Safety and standards

Legislation requires sport and recreation organizations to maintain their facilities to high standards. Public liability concerns and requirements for Public Assembly Licenses require facility managers to maintain facilities to certain levels in terms of safety and access.

3, Multiple -use of facilities

• Sharing

There is an increasing recognition of the need to provide facilities that cater for multiple users and encourage sharing by different user groups. The basis of shared use is to broaden access, maximize usage and rationalize costs in order to get the best possible value from the facilities. Shared multi-use facilities provide an activity hub and create a greater sense of community ownership of these facilities. Facilities can be shared between clubs, commercial organizations, state sporting organizations and schools. Sharing provides the potential for another source of funding and partnerships and cooperative arrangements are regarded highly by funders.

• Management agreements

In a shared facility, there is a need for management agreements. These should be comprehensive and clearly cover the arrangements for funding, costing, legal responsibilities, maintenance, use, supervision, staff, and access. Rights and responsibilities should be clearly established.

• A management plan

With the principles and considerations outlined above, facility managers will be in a better position to make decisions about the future direction and operation of their facility. These decisions will be more effective, efficient and sustainable if they are incorporated into some form of management plan. A management plan outlines strategies to increase use of the facility and ensure efficient use of resources. A plan should typically cover areas such as:

- services and programs

- fees and pricing schedules

- marketing and promotion

- organizational structure (including management and administration systems)

- asset management and maintenance

- operational budget

- policy on use of surplus or financing of operational deficit

- Future planned developments and their projected impact (March 2009, by Sport and Recreation Tasmania).

Responsibility of facility manager

A facilities manager is the ultimate organizer, making sure that a workplace meets the needs of employees by managing all of the required services. In this job, you will be responsible for the management of services and processes that support the core business organization. Facilities managers make sure that an organization has the most suitable working environment for its employees and their activities. This is a diverse field with a range of responsibilities, which are dependent on the structure and size of the organization. Facilities managers are involved in both strategic planning and day-to-day operations, particularly in relation to buildings and premises.

Your duties will probably vary depending on the nature of the organization, but will generally focus on using best business practice to improve efficiency, by reducing operating costs while increasing productivity. A facilities manager can be employed in sectors and industries and the diversity of the work is reflected in the range of job titles, for example operations, estates, technical services, and asset or property manager. Typical tasks may include:

- Managing a facilities punch list
- preparing documents to put out tenders for contractors;
- To ensure equal access to sporting facilities countrywide.
- project management and supervising and coordinating the work of contractors;
- investigating availability and suitability of options for new premises;
- calculating and comparing costs for required goods or services to achieve maximum value for money;
- planning for future development in line with strategic business objectives;
- directing, coordinating and planning essential central services such as reception, security, maintenance, mail, archiving, cleaning, catering, waste disposal and recycling;
- ensuring the building meets health and safety requirements and that facilities comply with legislation;
- planning best allocation and utilization of space and resources for buildings, or reorganizing current premises;
- checking that agreed work by staff or contractors has been completed satisfactorily and following up on any deficiencies;
- using performance management techniques to monitor and demonstrate achievement of agreed service levels and to lead on improvement;
- Responding appropriately to emergencies or urgent issues as they arise and dealing with the consequences.
- Embodying, advocating, and operationalizing the mission, vision, and strategic direction of the organization
- Maintaining a clean and safe physical environment for all members of the organization community
- Collaborating with the Director of Finance and Operations to develop daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual cleaning and maintenance plans for the building, equipment, and grounds

- Developing a preventative maintenance schedule for the facility and equipment and managing contractors to perform this work
- Performing light maintenance and repairs on the facility and equipment
- Responding to urgent facilities needs in a timely fashion

Other tasks as may be assigned by the Director of Finance and Operations (David C. Watt, 2003).

The Facilities Manager will lead the overall facilities management, supporting the production and administration within the building. The Facilities Manager will oversee and may perform the safety and general maintenance activities at the site to maintain a safe and pleasant working environment for all employees and visitors. They will develop and maintain vendor relationships and budget and procurement duties as required and will also help fill in during Engineer,s vacation and day off shifts when required (<https://www.prospects.ac.uk/job/profiles/facilitiesmanager>).

Sport facility financial management

For all sport facilities, whether for professional teams, municipal facilities for public use, or a local recreational club, it is essential that the overall governance of the organization be underpinned by sound financial management. Without needing to be an accountant and having a specific training in finance, there are two key questions that all senior managers should be able to respond to in the context of their business.

First, „is the selling price higher than the cost?, In other words, is the organization making a profit? For nonprofit-making organizations, such as members, sports clubs and municipal facilities, we can modify the first question to: „is the organization operating within the resources allocated to it?, If facilities are not profitable or do not operate within their resources, then problems will follow. In the context of our own lives if we live beyond our means, then varying degrees of problems will occur, (Schwarz, E., Hall, S., Shibli, S. 2010)

Sport facility operations management

In order to effectively understand sport facility operations management, it is important to understand the two root concepts facility management and operations management. Facility management is an encompassing term referring to the maintenance and of commercial

and nonprofit buildings including but not limited to sport facilities, including heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC); electrical; plumbing; sound and lighting systems; cleaning, grounds keeping, and housekeeping; security and general operations. The goal of facility management is to organize and supervise the safe and secure maintenance and operation of the facility in a financially and environmentally sound manner, (Schwarz, E., Hall, S., Shibli, S., 2010).

Sport Facilities Maintenance Management Model

Basically this model is based on the formation of empirical findings from a major research and theories related to maintenance management and supported by discussions with experts in the field of facility maintenance management. This model unites elements for effective maintenance management, the concept of facility management in each phase of systems planning, organizing, implementing, leading and control. In each phases of management a set of criteria and management activities are assigned to be performed to ensure the effectiveness of maintenance Management can be archived.

Figure 2.2 Sports facilities maintenance management model

In this way, the maintenance will receive the attention it deserves in the top management level. Therefore, it would not be seen as purely tactical operations and as a burden as it used to be. Stadium Corporation must consider and accept maintenance as a factor of production that requires strategic attention as other resources in an organization (Hart, T.M., & et al., 2013).

Sport officers

Sports officers are tasked with creating and implementing programmes which encourage sports activity across all areas of society. In order to perform these many roles, sports development officers will require a wide range of professional skills.

You will be responsible for:

- identifying sport, recreation and health initiatives and overseeing strategic planning and implementation
- Checking venues and managing facilities
- coordinating, delivering and promoting relevant activities, classes and events, often within a specific community or to targeted groups
- raising public awareness of health and fitness issues and promoting participation in sport, particularly amongst underrepresented groups
- checking venues and managing facilities
- working in partnership with school initiatives such as active schools, to encourage participation in sport and organize parental involvement
- working with NGBs for specific sports in relation to clubs and events
- managing resources and budgets and identifying potential opportunities for external funding
- Offering coaching and supervision when appropriate.

Sport manager

Just like other businesses organization, sports organization utilizes managers in order to run its work. Sports manager is personnel who is trained and is charged with the duty of managing Sport at any level.

According to Watt (2003), sports manager is one who performs management duties at different levels of sports. In professional team, sports manager, coaches and trainers ensure that each athlete has the training resources he needs to be the best at his position while in high school and colleges. Sports managers work as athletic directors, managing all the aspects of school's athletic programmer (Watt, 2003). Robinson (2010) also asserted that sports manager act as a facility manager, overseeing the sports facility, hiring goods and services staff, developing game schedule and overseeing the facility's maintenance. Generally, sports managers oversee the running of sports organizations at all levels, ensuring that the reason behind the establishment of the organization is realized maximally.

Responsibilities of sport manager

• Management

One of the responsibilities of sport manager is managing sport organizations. And sports manager can act as a facility manager, overseeing the sports facility and overseeing the facility's maintenance.

• Business

The sports manager plans the budget, taking into account potential revenues, operating costs and salaries of everyone from the athletes to coaches to staff members. Sports managers also handle the budgeting for team travel, equipment and uniforms. The sports manager must take into account player injuries, potential playoff games and other issues that may arise that would affect the budget. Others assist with ticket sales and merchandising for the franchise or works in sports merchandising, selling sporting goods.

• Marketing and Promotions

Oftentimes, the sports manager acts as the face and spokesperson for the team and must conduct interviews and press conferences with the media. Some managers work as sports marketers or fundraisers who bring in corporate sponsors and endorsements. Sports managers also serve as public relations personnel or sports information directors, coordinating media days for his team and acting as a liaison between the team and media for interviews, scores and team updates

Miscellaneous

Sports managers fulfill a number of other duties and jobs outside of professional, college and high school programs. Some work at fitness facilities or health clubs in charge of operations. Others fulfill management duties for recreational, community and education athletic programs, such as organizing sports leagues, clubs and camps. Sports managers can even work for resorts, organizing sports and athletic activities for guests (Thompson L., (nd)).

2.11. Government Roles and Responsibilities

Government are the primary providers of publically accessed sport facilities within the State .

The roles and responsibilities that they undertake as planners, funders and managers of sport facilities are:

- Regular maintenance of sporting infrastructure and identification of required sporting infrastructure;
- Capital refurbishment of core facilities and infrastructure (sinking fund), (Bedford Peel Metropolitan Region, November 2012). Aquatic Sports Strategic Facilities Plan

Sport Facility Planning Process

The five key phases in the Facility Planning Process for a sport recreation facility are illustrated in the following diagram:

Figure 23: Sport facility planning process

In planning a sport or recreation facility, the first step is to undertake a needs assessment to justify its provision. The Department's Needs Assessment and Decision Making Guides can assist (Department of Sport and Recreation 2007).

Who Creates the Plan?

In every sports or recreation facilities, it is the facility manager who is responsible for creating the facility's plan. The manager should seek the input and approval of staff, volunteers, and in some cases athletes and their parents. This makes it more of a team and community project, and can bring up topics and concerns the facilities manager may not have considered otherwise. The manager can also seek input from various clubs and sporting associations, local government, a

legal team, or a medical team. Once in place, the management plan will need to be reviewed regularly and amended as necessary. The process may initially be one of trial and error.

Safe Playing Conditions

The facility management plan should state clearly how safe playing conditions should be assessed and maintained. Everyone can and should play a part in this. The plan should dictate who will inspect the playing facilities and how often. It should also include the standard procedure if something is found to be unsafe, along with how it is reported and who will ensure it is fixed. The plan should include all of these details to be sure procedure is followed and everyone knows their role.

Indoor Facilities

Facilities located indoors should be inspected daily for unsafe playing conditions, such as ceiling leaks, wood splinters, warped boards on the playing floor, lights that are burnt out, etc. If certain repair or replacement is needed, the person doing the inspections should submit a written report to notify the administrator or manager, as well as the engineering team, as to what is needed.

Outdoor Facilities

Outdoor facilities need to be checked on a regular basis, as should be outlined in the facilities management plan. Staff and coaches should check for holes, any loose or large rocks, the integrity of fences and benches, and the presence of floods or standing water. Per the plan, there should be a system in place for such problems to be reported and quickly resolved.

Inclement Weather Conditions

There should also be a plan in place for what to do in the event of lightning, floods, tornados, and earthquakes. Coaches should have plans in place for how to deal with such issues and not be afraid to execute the plan, if that time comes. The process should be shared among staff and coaches, so the execution is automatic when needed. Poor field conditions, allowing players to play in inclement conditions can also lead to a risk.

Proper Equipment

Facilities staff and coaches should also be responsible for making sure proper equipment is available and in good working condition. Allowing players to use equipment that is not up to par for safety can lead to injuries and accidents for which the facility and its staff will be responsible in the court of law. The facilities management plan should dictate how and when equipment is checked and the procedures for getting equipment repaired and taken out of play. This plan should also include sanitizing where necessary.

Enlisting the Public

Coaches and staff should address the concerns or problems brought to them by the public, players, or their parents. If a player informs the coach of a safety issue, equipment issue, or weather issue, it should be taken seriously and investigated. Not doing so can potentially prove a breach of duty in court.

Sports facilities should have a facility management plan in place that reduces the risk for all involved in youth sports, from parents to custodians, coaches to spectators. When a solid plan is in place and everyone knows their role in reducing the risk, the chance of adverse outcomes decreases significantly. (<http://www.med.umich.edu/yourchild/topics/sportsaf.htm>)

2.12. Sources of Income for Sport Organizations

Membership Funds

In the not-for-profit sector, participation in organized sport and recreation usually requires an individual to be a member of a sporting club or association. The principle reason why sporting clubs and associations exist is to organize activities, events, programs and coaching for their members. Membership fees also apply in the profit sector. Membership fees will be a very substantial part of the income of a golf club and almost all the income of a Health and Fitness centre.

Event Fees

Sport and recreation events, whether they are organized a profit or non-profit organization generally require participants to pay fees to take part. In normal circumstances event fees are set at a level to recoup all the costs of running an event. Events may include tournaments, championships, fixtures and other special competitions.

Program Fees

In addition to events, sport and recreation organizations organize programs of a non-competitive nature. These programs may be purely for participation or for instruction of the participant coaching. Especially in circumstances where coaches/instructors are hired, or where expensive equipment is utilized, the recreation organization must recoup costs by levying a charge.

Fundraising

Generally this source of income for recreation organizations is restricted to non-profit organizations. Fundraising through activities such as art unions, raffles, pie drives and fundraising dinners are often organized to pay for the cost of interstate travel of representative teams or to fund new building projects. Fundraising often requires a "good cause" to work best.

Government Grants

Many non-for-profit organizations depend to a large extent on the supply of public funding (government grants) for their existence. Typically governments tend to fund activities associated with the development of sport and recreation i.e. increasing the access and opportunity of ordinary people to

- Building or improvement of facilities
- The salary of a professional administrator so that the organization can improve and increase the level the services it provides
- The staging of coaching courses (more coaches means more clubs and more opportunities for people to participate).

Where the facilities are owned, or are likely to be owned by a profit organization, it is expected that such organizations will raise the necessary funds through normal business processes e.g. bank

loans. However when such facilities or the activities that are organized within them run into financial difficulties, government funding can sometimes be forthcoming if it can be proved that it is in the community's interest.

Sponsorship

Sponsorship can be a normal and major source of funds for some organizations and virtually non-existent in others. Typical ways that sporting organizations earn sponsorship revenue include exposure of the sponsor's logo:

- On billboards around the ground and/or on the players shirts
- In publications and/or printed materials produced by the sporting organization
- On the sporting organization's web site (if they have one).

Whether an organization, profit or not-for-profit, is able to achieve an advantageous level of sponsorship will depend on factors such as the number of participants and media profile.

Sales

Not-for-profit organizations are entitled to sell items for profit provided all the proceeds are ploughed back into the organization's general revenue for the improvement of facilities and services for its members. Items that are commonly sold include sports clothing and equipment, food and beverages, and coaching manuals but anything may be sold if the organization is confident it can make a profit. If the organization uses a special form of sales known as merchandising a typical example of this is where a sporting organization makes for resale a range of clothing with a club insignia or a special insignia to commemorate a special event e.g. a tournament.

Hire of Facilities

For organizations that own facilities, indoor or outdoor, the hire of their facilities to outside groups can be an important source of revenue. Indoor sporting venues can also be used by other sport and/or non-sport community groups. Outdoor venues e.g. playing fields are usually owned by a municipal council and leased to a sporting organization. Hiring outdoor facilities owned by

municipal councils will generally require permission from the council. Outdoor sporting facilities may also be owned private landowners, (Friedland et al.2013).

2.13 Factor affecting sport facilities and equipments

1, Environment

Sports facilities affect the environment in a variety of different ways. When describing and assessing them, a distinction can be made between indoor and outdoor facilities. Compared to sports halls, outdoor facilities require much more space. How this space is treated is of considerable significance to the environment. On the one hand, the wrong choice of location, improper care (overfertilization, irrigation using drinking water, etc.) and unnecessary soil sealing can cause the loss of valuable habitats and affect the soil and the water balance. On the other hand, if environmental criteria are taken into account during the planning, building and maintenance of an outdoor sports facility, especially in conurbations, this can upgrade the area ecologically (biodiversity, microclimate etc.) and thus increase the attractiveness of the residential environment. Sports halls require only about 5% of the area taken up by outdoor facilities. Excessive energy consumption and water use are the prime causes of environmental damage in the case of sports halls. Today, reduction of energy consumption in sports halls is mainly concentrated on heating/hot water supply systems, heat insulation and lighting. Practical examples show that there is considerable potential in sports facilities for saving energy and water. In order to exhaust this potential, modern, resource saving technology must be used and user habits must be changed. Due to the large savings made as a result, investments in energy and water often pay off within relatively short periods. Building renovation, necessary in any case and new building plans provide ideal opportunities for installing environmentfriendly technology. If environmental aspects are to be considered regularly and not just sporadically, operators of sports facilities need systematic environmental management. Essential elements of such management include the appointment of an environmental officer, mandatory consideration of environmental aspects when any decision is made, the introduction of controlling, as well as regular environmental training courses for staff. Incorporating environmental management into the work of sports administrations, clubs, associations and commercial sports operators, (United State Sports Academy, 2004).

2, budget

Budget is important for building new, and improving existing sport and active recreation facilities in one country as an enabler for increasing access and availability for physical activity and community wellbeing. If you're considering opening up a sports facility, recreation center, or community center, you will have to do a fair amount of budget planning. Budgeting is always a speculation, regardless of how much research you do ahead of time. Something may happen last minute that will save you some cash or drive up your costs. But either way, planning allows you to estimate, to the best of your ability, what you can expect to spend. And a good budget planner will be able to anticipate variables in spending more accurately. The cost of building new sports facility is always a primary concern. Many sports projects negotiate a variety of funding sources that range from municipal bonds to private contributions. Municipal bonds are basically public funds used to help pay for the new construction (Lump Six, February 22, 2018). Adedeji (1990) stressed that budgeting as the determination, allocation, deployment of funds and facilities for the services of the school in accordance with the educational needs and objectives. In related to these Also Arngrén (2005), explained that a budget, if developed and used properly, can provide valuable information about the direction, resources and expectations of the organization. According to John Street (1999), budgeting can be done not only for sport organizations but also the whole of government or for individual units of the larger organization.

3. Master Plan

According to Thomas H. Sawyer (2013), Master planning is a decision-making process that promotes changes that will accommodate new and revised needs and will search for ways to improve existing conditions. The master plan is critical during periods of excess and limited resources. The planning process can and does change established the needs and utilization of current assets, as well as provides a way for communicating with the stakeholders.

The master planning process requires coordination, organization, and integration of program, financial, and physical planning. Such planning is cyclical in nature and requires the architectural, strategic, and master planning staff to develop and implement procedures and schedules to ensure that the various activities occur in the proper sequence.

Planning objectives

- Protect existing facilities: We seek to help protect sports and recreational buildings and land including playing fields. We expect these to be retained or enhanced as part of any redevelopment unless an assessment has demonstrated that there is an excess of provision and they are surplus to requirements, or clear evidence supports their relocation. We are statutory consultee on all planning applications affecting playing field land and will object to such an application unless one of five exceptions applies.
- Enhance the quality, accessibility and management of existing facilities: We wish to see the best use made of existing sports facilities through improving quality, access and management. We have developed a wide range of supporting advice on understanding and planning for facility provision, including efficient facility management such as community access to school sites.
- Provide new facilities to meet demand: We seek to ensure that communities have access to sufficient high quality sports facilities that are fit for purpose. Using evidence and advocacy, we help to guide investment into new facilities and the expansion of existing ones to meet new demands that cannot be met by existing provision. (Knowles, P., Kelly, S. & Bucknall, L.R, (April, 2016).

4, Sponsors

Sponsor is the life blood of sports. According to the numerous definitions found in the literature, we propose the following one: the sport sponsorship is any agreement by which individual or a company (the sponsor) invests in a sport entity (athlete, team, league or event) (the sponsee) by providing funds, goods, services or know-how. The aim of the sponsor is to exploit sport passion, excitement and emotions to reinforce its image, create visibility and increase brand loyalty. (Zagnoli & Radicchi, 2011).

Objectives of sponsor according to Jobber (2007)

Jobber (2007), States that there are five major principals of sponsorship objective. These Objectives include creating promotional opportunities, improving community relations, fostering favorable brand and company associations, creating entertainment opportunities and gaining publicity.

• Creating promotional opportunities

Sponsoring events is a great way for companies to promote their brands, logos and products (Jobber, 2007, p. 653). Items and products such as sweatshirts, and bags can have a company's logo in order to reach a wider audience for retention and recognition.

• Improving community relations

Social responsibility is a factor of why companies get involved in sponsorship. Sponsorship of schools can help boost the reputation of a company in its community. This will give a caring and socially responsible image to consumers (Jobber, 2007).

• Fostering favorable brand and company associations

This objective is linked to association for a company or brand according to Jobber (2007). The point is meant for a company to associate itself with an event. Hopefully, the positivity of the event can be relayed to their products as well.

• Creating entertainment opportunities

Jobber also argues that companies sponsor events not only for publicity but also to reach out to customers that are highly placed in various fields. Successful employees also benefit from this as they are highly rewarded when celebrities participate in an organized event.

• Gaining publicity

Sponsorship provides a good platform to reach millions of audiences worldwide where some of them are likely to become customers due to the publicity provided by various media coverage internationally which aids in this process. Jobber also believes that sponsorship of certain major events like football aids in drastically producing awareness shifts for various products, (ibid, pp. 653-655).

5, sport facility design

From a design perspective a fully publicly designed facility will be more sensitive to the needs of stakeholders and as a result aim to meet the needs of minority groups and therefore provide for a diversity of usage needs.

6, Community Involvement in sport

The processes of monitoring and evaluation can also play a central role in the Achievement of certain strategic aims of sports development programs through involvement of the community in planning and decisionmaking. 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 and Agreement about indicators and targets.

Local Ownership and Cooperation

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

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research Design

This study plans to assess the factor that limited the accessibility of sport facilities and Equipments in Dessie city administration and suggesting strategies that promote accessibility of sport facilities and equipment. Hence descriptive survey research was designed for the study to achieve the set objectives and to answer the research question. Because of descriptive survey is preferred over other design as it enables to make investigations with predictions, narration of events, and drawing of conclusions based on the information obtained from a very large and representative samples of the target population (Kothari, 2005). Moreover, Sekaran (2003) described that a descriptive study is undertaken in Order to ascertain and be able to describe the characteristics of the variables of interest in a Situation. In this research both quantitative and qualitative research approach were used, in order to collect and analyses data.

3.2. Description of the study area

The study is planned to be conducted at Dessie city administration. It is the capital of south Wollo Zone. The town founded in 1885 E.c and lies on the intersection of 11 latitude and 39°38'E longitude. The relative location is about 400 km North of Addis Ababa on Addis Mekele highway. The average elevation of the town ranges from 1400 to 2800 meter above sea level. The town is bounded and squeezed by a series of ranges and escarpments with rugged surfaces between the cliffs of Tossa and Azuwa, and Borkena River divides this basin in to two parts. With respect to the climatic conditions of Dessie, it mostly falls within •Dega€ agro climatic zone with an average monthly minimum and maximum temperature of 12.0 to 27.27c respectively.

The city has above 151,094 (census, 2007) number of population. Dessie city administration is one of popular area regarding to sport participation and produce a number of sport clubs from these club players enters into Ethiopian national league.

Figure 3.1: masterplan of Dessie city administration

3.3. Source of Data

The current study is designed to assess the factors that determine accessibility of sport facilities and equipments in once city administration. Hence, data for this study were collected both from secondary sources and primary sources. Data through interview and structured questionnaire that were help to gather data from sport participants, sport officers and administrators and sub city administrator researcher used primary source of data

3.4 Population of the study

In the current study, Data was collected from sport administrators and officers, sub city administrators and sport participants. Hence, the target population of this study is those segments of the population in Dessie city administration. Considering the administrative division of the sport sector in the town there are 13 sub cities under which there is one administrator and one sport officers and also one sub city administrator in each cities. These are in total 39. Furthermore, according to Dessie city Administration sport and youth office, there are an estimated 3900 number of active sport participants. Therefore, for the current study the size of the population was 3939.

3.5 Sample Size and sampling techniques

Considering the fact that the study was covers all sport administrators, officers, sub city administrators as well as sport participants in Dessie city administration, not all the respondents can be included in the study in order to collect data required for the analysis. It is thus significant to draw a sample from the population. For this study, samples are determined as follows using Taro Yamani,s formula for selecting sport participants.

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

Where n= sample size

N = population size

E = level of significance (acceptable error/limit 5%)

1= constant

The number of respondents of sport participants for this research, therefore, 364. The researcher was selected sport participants from the population through simple random sampling technique by taking individuals who was come in the field while the researcher there for data collection. Likewise, these participants was from each sub cities in an equal proportion that means 28 sport participant respondents from each sub cities. And also the researcher was used purposive sampling techniques to select all sport administrators, sport officers and sub city administrators. There for the researcher select 13 sport administrators, 13 officers and 13 sub city administrators were participating in the study.

3.6 Data collection Techniques

For the purpose of this research, and in order to achieve the objectives researcher used primary data. The secondary data was contributed toward the formation of background information, needed by both the researcher in order to build constructively the study and the reader to comprehend more thoroughly the research outcomes. In order to collect the necessary data to conduct the study, the researcher used three data collection tools. These are questionnaire, interview and observation

3.6.1 Questionnaire

The understanding of the sport participants and sport experts about situations of sport facilities and equipments in the study area were surveyed through questionnaire to determine the factors that affect the accessibility of sport facilities and equipments. Questionnaire is a systematic compilation of questions that are submitted to a sampling of population from which information is desired. Cohen (1989) defines a questionnaire as a self instrument used for gathering information about variables of interest to an investigation. Questionnaires were employed to generate both quantitative and qualitative data relevant to collect the information from sport officers, sport administrators, sub city administrators and sport participants (athletes) of the sample population.

In order to achieve the set objectives of the current study, questionnaire in the variables of interest are prepared in the form of point likert scale and binomial scale that were measure

respondents level of agreement on the factors affecting the accessibility of sport facilities and equipments. Because of Many researchers prefer to use a Likert scale because it's very easy to analyze statistically. (Jackson, 2009, p. 89)

Furthermore, in order to improve the reliability of the questionnaire, a questionnaire was administered after translation into Amharic language. In fact, for more reliability checkup of the instrument/questionnaire a pilot study was conducted by collecting data from 15 sport participants and 3 sport administrators, 3 sport officers and 3 sub city administrators and a Cronbach alpha above 0.70 was considered for this study which is recommended by most statistics books used as bench mark.

3.6.2 Reliability tests

Reliability is conducted to assess data quality. A reliability test was to assess consistency in measurement items, Cronbach's alpha was used to measure internal consistency of the measurement items. The value of Cronbach's alpha should exceed 0.70 as suggested by Nunnally (1978) and Hair et al (2009). The following table shows that the result of Cronbach alpha were above 0.70 therefore it shows that the instrument were reliable.

Table 3.1 Reliability Tests

	Case Processing Summary		Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
	N	%			
Valid	33	8.2	.824	.758	25
Excluded ^a	370	91.8			
Total	403	100.0			

2.3 List wise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

3.6.3 Interviews

An interview was also held with Dessie city administration sport and youth office in order to in depth collect data for the situation of the town accessibility of sport facilities and equipments. An interview is the most versatile and productive method of communication, enabling transparency, and also provided with: •The skill of guiding the discussion back to the topic outlined when discussions are unfruitful while it has the disadvantages of being very costly time consuming and can introduce bias through desires of the respondent. (Aaker & Day, 1990). There were 13 sport administrators who were interviewed for this study.

3.6.4 Observation

The researcher prepared an observational checklist and assess the real information would be known and check their own questions that were fulfilled their realities. Observations were used to collect data from the actual condition of sport facilities and equipments include accessible of sport facilities and equipments.

3.7 Methods of data collection

In conducting the current study, the following relevant procedures were used. After designing the research instruments (questionnaire, interview, observation checklist), organizing them, the research sites and sample size of participants were identified. The researcher asking permission from each sub cities administrator and sport expert participants. Giving orientation about the research intention for the participants clearly and their response would be kept in confidential. Date and times of contact were determined and questionnaires were distributed to selected sport expert and sport participant. The interview session followed with each sub city sport administrator. Then, observation of the sport facilities and equipments availability and services. The first step in data collection and used to gaining first hand information of the facilities and equipments

3.8 Data Analysis methods

In conducting the current study, the following relevant procedures and techniques were used to analyse the collected data as well as to achieve the set objectives. After arranging the data collected through questionnaire for analysis, descriptive statistics were employed for the detail statistical analysis. In emphasis taking the means of the five point scales, and inferential statistics like mean significant test will be undertaken to determine whether there is a significant difference on the respondents who agreed and who do not agreed on the issues raised as a factor for the accessibility of the sport facilities and equipments. Furthermore, by interview sport administrators to identify the prioritized determinants of sport facilities and equipments accessibility that is the second objective of this study.

The other data that was collected through instrument other than questionnaire was triangulated with the statistical finding as discussed above.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data. The data was collected from the field through questionnaire, personal observation and interview. In order to identify the factors contributing for the fulfillment of Sport facilities and equipments in different Sub cities of Dessie town, individuals who participate in sport activities and sport administrators in the town were taken to participate in the study by filling the survey questionnaire distributed to them. The total respondents who participated in this study were 403 individuals. Of these respondents 9.7% of them were from sport administrator. From the total samples taken as respondents, a response rate of 97.04 percent was achieved. Those who chose not to participate typically gave reasons such as they were too busy or they never participate in surveys.

The focus of this chapter is to analyze the field data and examine the findings in the light of the objectives of the study

4.1. Demographic profiles of the respondents

Table 4.1: Demographic profiles of the respondents

Variables		Frequency	Valid Percent
Sex of the Respondents	Male	252	72.2
	Female	97	27.8
	Total	349	100.0
Age Interval of the Respondents	<18	33	9.5
	18-25	140	40.1
	26-30	88	25.2
	31-35	62	17.8
	36-40	14	4.0
	41-45	4	1.1
	>45	8	2.3

	Total	349	100.0
Educational level of the respondents	<8 grade	44	12.6
	10th or 12th complete	144	41.3
	Diploma	88	25.2
	Degree	64	18.3
	masters and above	9	2.6
	Total	349	100.0
Categories of respondents	Player	177	50.7
	Officer	67	19.2
	Fun	105	30.1
	Total	349	100.0
Respondent,s active involvement in year in sport activities	between 45 years	15	38.5
	between 610 years	9	23.1
	More than 10 years	15	38.5
	Total	39	100.0

The above table indicates that most of the respondents (72.2%) were male respondents, and the remaining 27.8% respondents were female. The table result shows that, though male and female proportion is not also equal in the population, relatively both sport participant individuals are incorporated in this study which help in describing the factors contributing the accessibility of sport facilities and equipments.

The above table indicates also that most of the respondents which comprises of 40.1% from the age group between 25 years old followed by respondents under age group 30 years and below 35-year-old that have a proportion of 25.2% and 17.8% from the total respondent, respectively. The remaining 9.5% of respondents are from a group below 18. The above age groups of the respondents indicated that the respondents of this study were in the good age group to make informed decisions for the data they provided for this study.

Likewise, it is indicated in the above table that 12.6% of survey respondents have academic status below grade eight, while majority of the respondents are 10/12 grade complete and diploma holder with 41.3% and 25.2 % proportion from the total respondent, respectively. The remaining

18.3% and 2.6% of respondents are degree and masters, degree holder, respectively. The academic status of the respondents revealed that, though respondents have different educational status, they had no problems in responding to the questionnaire prepared for this study. The compositions of respondents in different educational status have also significance to describe the justification of respondents about accessibility of sport facilities and equipments in different educational level of sport participants and sport administrators.

Furthermore, the above table indicates that most of the respondents (50.7%) were players, and the remaining respondents were sport officers and fun (19.2% and 30.1%, respectively.). The survey result above shows that all groups of sport concerned bodies incorporated in the survey of the study which has a significant importance in order to capture the understandings of all concerned groups about the determinant factors of the accessibility of support facilities and equipments in the study area.

In terms of years of experience in sport activities they are participated 28.4% of the survey respondents have participated between 5 years, whereas 23.1% of the respondents have participated 6-10 years in sport activities. The remaining respondents who comprises of 38.5% from the total respondents have participated in sport activities for more than 10 years.

4.2. Factors for the Accessibility of Sport Facilities and Equipments

4.2.1 Sport facilities Possession Issue

Figure 4.1: the percentage of sport facilities with Site ownership map

As indicated in the above graph, 36.6 % of sport facilities have plan and ownership possession (map). On the other side 63.4% of sport facilities have no plan and ownership possession (map). The majority of sport facilities in Dessie city has no legal forms as well as ownership possession. More particularly the interview result indicated that three sport facilities of which the two are in Hote sub city has plan and map and the other one in Arada sub city, have and ownership possession (map). This issue has its own contribution for the fulfillment of sport equipments and construction of sport fields with having a sense of ownership. And also the administrators say that as indicated the report of Dessie city construction and city development office there are 15 sport

field site including city master plan. From this there are 12 sport fields there with no plan and map.

Additionally the researcher also observed the overall situation of sport facilities and equipments during the time of study. In Hote sub city there is one football court and it has its own guard and fenced. And also one multiple uses of sport field (volley, basketball and hand ball) and one football court without guard and fence. The other sub city sport facilities has not guard and fenced people use the animals (cattle) place, and covered by grass and these equipments did not have room and did not kept properly. Regarding these responses the researcher concluded that the equipments was not properly managed and maintained.

4.2.2 Budget Issues for Sport facilities and Equipments

Allocation of sufficient budget is one important factor in fulfilling required sport facilities and equipments. Scholars like Jump (2018); Adedeji (1990); Horngren (2005), John Street (1999) discussed it as well that budget is important for building new, and improving existing sport and active recreation facilities in one country as an enabler for increasing access and availability for physical activity and community wellbeing. If you're considering opening up a sports facility, recreation center, or community center, you will have to do a fair amount of budget planning. Budget planning is always a speculation, regardless of how much research you do ahead of time. Something may happen at any minute that will save you some cash or drive up your costs. But either way, planning allows you to estimate, to the best of your ability, what you can expect to spend. And a good budget planner will be able to anticipate variables in spending more accurately. The cost of building new sports facility is always a primary concern. It is reported that budgeting as the determination, allocation, and deployment of funds and facilities for the services of the school in accordance with the schools' educational needs and objectives.

Below we have discussed well about budget issues in the study area in relative with what the scholars discussed above.

4.2.2.1 Allocation of Budget for Sport Facilities

Table 4.2 allocation of Budget for sport facilities

Budget plan for sport facilities	Frequency	Percent
Yes	15	38.5
Valid No	24	61.5
Total	39	100.0

As shown in the above table, majority of the respondents which consists of 61.5 % of the total respondents concluded that most of sport administrative offices don't have a budget allocated for the fulfillment of sport facilities. In fact, the other smaller groups of the respondents (38.5%) reply conversely that there is a budget plan for fulfillment of sport facilities. From this it can be concluded that there is no sufficient financial budget allocated for the improvement and construction of sport facilities in the town.

It is also reported in the interview with administrators that ever maintenance of the existing sport facilities is undertaken only when there is an official event at regional or national level once in many years. Hence, non-allocation of financial budget is one factor for the fulfillment of sport facilities in the town.

4.2.2.2 Allocation of Budget for Sport Equipments

Table 4.3: allocation of budget for sport equipments

allocation of budget for sport equipments	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	15.4
Valid No	33	84.6
Total	39	100.0

Likewise, respondents were asked about the availability of budget for the fulfillment of sport equipments in the town. Accordingly as indicated from the table, majority of the respondents which comprises of 84.6% of the total respondents reported that there is no allocation of budget for the fulfillment of sport equipment beyond the fulfillment of the sport facilities. On the contrary, the remaining fewer proportion of the respondents (15.4%) acknowledges the allocation of budget for the fulfillment of sport equipments in their respective sub cities. However, those who reported the existence of allocated budget in their respective sub cities reported 100% that the allocated budget is insufficient to fulfill sport equipment. The researcher interview result indicated that in relation to allocation of budget for sport facilities and equipments in Dessie city administration there is no allocation of budget for improving sport facilities and fulfillment of sport equipments at the level of sub cities.

In general, it can be concluded that one of the determinant factors for the fulfillment of both sport facilities and equipments in the town is non allocation of sufficient budget at sub city level. Due to that sub cities faced hardship to improve as well as repair sport facilities and equipments at their respective sub cities level.

4.2.3 The Efficiency of Sport Officers and Administrators in Budget Utilization

4.2.3.1 The Efficiency of Sport Officers and Administrators in Budget Utilization for Sport Facilities

Note: the measurement of the variables represents 1=very high 2=high

3= sufficient

4= Low 5= very low

Table 4.4: Meanscoreand significantof the efficiency of sport officers and administrators in budget utilization for sportfacilities

Descriptive statistics					One sample ttest Test Value = 3				
NO	Item	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
1	the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and utilize budget for facilities	346	3.2457	1.17229	3.898	.000	.24566	.1217	.3696
2	the efficiency of strategies officers and administrators uses to find a fund for sport facilities	349	3.4842	1.08432	8.343	.000	.48424	.3701	.5984
3	the competency of officers and sport administrators finding out a fund for sport facilities	349	3.5100	1.10539	8.620	.000	.51003	.3937	.6264
4	the effort of officers in encouraging business man support the business for sport facilities	347	3.5908	1.11206	9.896	.000	.59078	.4734	.7082
5	the awareness creation by the officers and administrators for sponsoring bodies for sport facilities	349	3.6304	1.03851	11.340	.000	.63037	.5210	.7397
	Valid N (list wise)	344							
	Mean all of the five item		3.4922						

As indicated in the above table, it shows the elements which reflects the efficiency of sport officers and administrators in budget utilization for sport facilities and shows the mean scores for each statement. Though respondents do have different mean scores for those issues indicated in the table, the mean score for 5 statements which represents the effort of sport officers in mobilizing businessmen, was 3.4922, which, on a scale of 1 to 5 indicates the efficiency of sport officers and administrators in budget utilization for sport facilities above average.

In fact, as the table shows, some variables mean scores are higher than others, which indicate the effort of sport administrators in certain issues better than others. The mean score of each issues raised in the efficiency of sport administrators is above the average of the measurement which

means that sport officers and administrators were weak in mobilizing the community to support the fulfillment of sport facilities in the town.

Furthermore, the above one sample t test result indicated that the mean responses of the respondents on the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and utilize budget for facilities (3.2457 ± 1.17229) was statistically higher than the average of the variable measurement (3) by $.24566$, (95% CI, $.1217$ to $.369646$) = 3.898 $p = .000$. From this we can conclude that the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and utilize budget for facilities is statistically significant. Which means that statistically significant proportion of the respondents believe that the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and utilize budget for facilities is below what is expected from them.

Likewise, the one sample t test results of other similar variables in the above table indicates that all are statistically significant at $p = .000$. These test results state that the in general effort of officers and administrators to raise a funds very low in terms of their strategies, competency, encouraging business men and awareness creation for sponsoring bodies.

4.2.3.2 The Efficiency of Sport Officers and Administrators in Budget Utilization for Sport Equipment

Table 4.5 Mean score and significant of the efficiency of sport officers and administrators in budget utilization for sport equipments

Descriptive statistics					One sample t test Test Value = 3				
	Item	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
1	the competency of officers and sport administrator in finding out a fund for equipment	349	3.2521	1.12930	4.1	.000	.25215	.1333	.3710
2	the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and utilize budget for equipments	349	3.27	1.121	4.5	.000	.27507	.1570	.3931
3	the efficiency of strategies officers and administrators uses to find a fund for equipment	349	3.33	1.110	5.590	.000	.33238	.2154	.4493
4	the effort of officers in encouraging business man to support the business for equipment	349	3.39	1.073	6.8	.000	.39255	.2795	.5056
5	the awareness creation by the officers and administrators for sponsoring bodies for equipment	349	3.5158	1.10792	8.697	.000	.51576	.3991	.6324
	Valid N (list wise)	349							
	Mean all of the five item		3.3536						

the competency of officers and sport administrators in finding out a fund for equipment, the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and utilize budget for equipments, the efficiency of strategies officers and administrators uses to find a fund for equipments, as well as the effort of officers in encouraging business man to support the business for equipment were surveyed in order to evaluate the overall efficiency of sport officers and administrators in budget utilization for sport Equipments by mobilizing the community. Accordingly, the surveys mean score result in the above table indicated that in all the above regards the performance of sport officers and administrators is above the average of the measurement. This means that the effort of sport officers and administrators to mobilize the community in raising a fund to fulfill the sport equipments is below what is expected from them. In general, as we can understand from the above two consecutive tables, the effort of sport officers and administrators to fulfill sport equipments by mobilizing the society in general and business mans in particular is inadequate.

Again, like the effort of sport administrators in fulfilling sport equipments, the extents of respondents, response resemblance were tested for the effort of the sport officers and administrators in fulfilling sport equipments in the study area. Accordingly, above one sample t test result indicated that the mean responses of respondents on the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and utilize budget for sport equipments (3.2521 ± 1.12930) was statistically higher than the average of the variable measurement (3.205 , $.2$ (95% CI, $.133$ to $.3710$), $t(349) = 4.171$, $p = .000$). From this we can conclude that the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and utilize budget for facilities is statistically significant. Which means that statistically significant proportion of respondents believe that the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and utilize budget for equipments is below what is expected from them.

Similarly, the one sample t test results of other similar variables on the effort of sport officers and administrators in fulfilling sport equipments indicate that all are statistically significant at $p = .000$. These test results indicate that the in general effort of officers and administrators to raise a fund fulfilling sport equipments is very low in terms of their strategies, competency, encouraging business men and awareness creation for sponsoring bodies.

4.2.4 The Role of the Sport Officers and Administrators in Fulfilling Sport Facilities and Equipments

The role of the sport administrators in fulfilling sport facilities and equipments in their respective sub cities by accomplishing different activities and efforts is significant. Particularly, different contributing factors in the achievement of the sport administrators, role in fulfilling sport facilities and equipments are discussed below.

4.2.4.1 The Role of the Sport Officers and Administrators in Fulfilling Sport Facilities

Table 4.6 the role of sport officers and administrators in fulfilling sport facilities

No	Item	very high	High	<u>Sum</u> Above Sufficient	Sufficient	Low	very low	<u>Sum</u> Below Sufficient
1	the effort of officers in encouraging business man to support the business sport facilities	4.0%	12.1%	16.10%	30.0%	28.5%	25.4%	53.90%
2	the competency of officers and sport administrator in finding out a fund for sport facilities	4.3%	14.0%	18.30%	29.5%	30.7%	21.5%	52.20%
3	the efficiency of strategies officers and administrators uses to find a fund for sport facilities	3.2%	16.0%	19.20%	30.7%	29.5%	20.6%	50.10%
4	the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and properly use for sport facilities	6.6%	21.1%	27.70%	31.5%	22.5%	18.2%	40.70%
5	the awareness creation by the sport officers and administrators for sponsoring bodies and society fulfillment of sport facilities	3.4%	10.3%	13.70%	27.5%	37.2%	21.5%	58.70%

Note: - Above sufficient means the summation of „Very high, and „High, responses

- Below sufficient means the summation of „very low „and „low responses

The survey result in the above table indicated that majority of the respondents which comprise of 53.9% agreed that the effort of Sport administrators and officers in encouraging business man to

support the business for sport facilities fulfillment is insufficient. Whereas, 30% of the respondents replied the effort of sport administrators and officers in encouraging business man to support the business for sport facilities is sufficient. The remaining fewer proportion of respondents (16.1%) believes sport administrators and officers exert higher effort for the fulfillment of sport facilities in their respective Societies. These all level of opinion implies that the effort of sport administrators and officers to the accessibility of sport facilities sport participants is not as it is expected from them.

How is the competency of officers and sport administrator in finding out a fund for sport facilities? To respond for this, question a survey were conducted by asking respondents to state their level of believe on the sufficiency of the competency of officers and sport administrator in finding out a fund for sport facilities. The survey results that 18.3% of the respondents believe that the competency of officers and sport administrator in finding a fund for sport facilities is above sufficiency. On the contrary 29.5% of the respondents doubts the competency of officers and sport administrator in finding out a fund for sport facilities is sufficient. In fact, there are also 52.2% of the respondents believe as the competencies of the sport administrators below sufficient on the issues discussed above. It can also drive a conclusion from the above survey result that sport administrators are not as such the competent enough in finding out a fund for sport facilities

How is the efficiency strategy of sport officers and administrator in order to find a fund for sport facilities? To respond for this, question a survey were conducted by asking respondents to state their level of believe on the efficiency strategy of sport officers and administrator in order to find a fund for sport facilities. The survey results that 19.20% of the respondents believe that the efficiency strategy of sport officers and administrator in order to find a fund for sport facilities is above sufficiency. On the contrary the majority of the respondents 50.1% doubt the efficiency strategy of sport officers and administrator in order to find a fund for sport facilities are below sufficient. In fact, there are also 30.7% of the respondents believe as the efficiency strategy of the sport administrators and officers insufficient on the issues discussed above. It can also drive a conclusion from the above survey result that sport administrators and officers are not efficiency strategy in order to find a fund for sport facilities

How is the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and properly use for sport facilities? To respond to this question a survey was conducted by asking respondents to state their level of belief on the efficiency of officers and sport administration in order to managing, controlling and properly use for sport facilities. The survey results show that 27.7% of the respondents believe that the efficiency of officers and sport administrator in order to managing, controlling and properly use for sport facilities is above sufficiency. On the contrary the majority of the respondents 40.7% doubt the efficiency of sport officers and administrator in order to managing, controlling and properly use for sport facilities is below sufficient. In fact, there are also 31.5% of the respondents believe as the efficiency of the sport administrators and sport officers insufficient on the issues discussed above. It can also drive a conclusion from the above survey result that sport administrators and sport officers are efficiency in order to managing, controlling and properly use for sport facilities.

The survey result in the above question number 5, indicated that majority of the respondents which comprise of 58.7% agreed that the awareness creation by the sport officers and administrators for sponsoring bodies and society for sport facilities is sufficient. Whereas, 27.5% of the respondents replied that the awareness creation by the sport officers and administrators for sponsoring bodies and society for sport facilities is sufficient. The remaining fewer proportion of respondents (13.7%) believes that sport administrators and officers exert higher effort for the fulfillment of sport facilities in their respective sites. These all level of opinion implies that the effort of sport administrators and officers to the accessibility of sport facilities for sport participants is as it is expected from them.

4.2.4.2 The Role of the Sport Officers and Administrators in Fulfilling Sport equipments

Table 4.7. the role of sport officers and administrators in fulfilling sport equipments

No	Item	very high	High	<u>Sum</u> Above Sufficient	sufficient	Low	very low	<u>Sum</u> Below Sufficient
1	the effort of sport officers and administrators encouraging business man to support the business for equipment	5.2%	14.0%	19.20%	33.2%	31.5%	16.0%	47.50%
2	the competency of officers and sport administrators in finding out a fund for equipment	7.2%	17.5%	24.70%	33.5%	26.6%	15.2%	41.80%
3	the efficiency of strategies officers and administrators uses to find a fund for equipment	5.4%	18.6%	24.00%	28.7%	31.8%	15.5%	47.30%
4	the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and utilize budget for equipments	7.2%	16.9%	24.10%	31.5%	30.1%	14.3%	44.40%
5	the awareness creation by the officers and administrators for sponsoring bodies for equipments	3.7%	16.3%	20.00%	25.8%	33.0%	21.2%	54.20%

The survey result in the above table question number 1 indicated that majority of the respondents which comprise of 47.5% agreed that the effort of Sport administrators and officers in encouraging business man to support the business for sport equipments fulfillment is insufficient. Whereas, 33.2% of the respondents replied that the effort of sport administrators and officers in encouraging business man to support the business for equipments is sufficient. The remaining fewer proportion of respondents 19.2% believes that sport administrators and officers exert higher effort for the fulfillment of sport equipments in their respective sites. These all level of opinion implies that the effort of sport administrators and officers to the accessibility of sport equipments for sport participants is not as it is expected from them.

How is the competency of sport officers and administrators in finding out a fund for sport equipments? To respond for this question a survey were conducted by asking respondents to state their level of believe on the sufficiency of the competency of officers and sport administrator in finding out a fund for sport equipments. The survey results that 19.2% of the respondents believe

that the competency of officers and sport administrator in finding out a fund for sport equipments is above sufficiency. On the contrary 33.5% the respondents doubt the competency of sport officers and sport administrator in finding out a fund for sport equipments is sufficient. In fact, there are also 41.8% of the respondents believe as the competencies of the sport administrators and officers below sufficient on the issues discussed above. It can also drive a conclusion from the above survey result that sport administrators and officers are not as such competent enough in finding out a fund for sport equipments.

How is the efficiency strategy of sport officers and administrator in order to find a fund for sport equipments? To respond to this, question a survey were conducted by asking respondents to state their level of believe on the efficiency strategy of officers and sport administrator in order to find a fund for sport equipments the survey results that 24% of the respondents believe that efficiency strategy of sport officers and administrator in order to find a fund for sport equipments is above sufficiency. On the contrary the majority of the respondents 47.0% the efficiency strategy of sport officers and administrator in order to find a fund for sport equipments are below sufficient. In fact, there are also 28.7% of the respondents believe efficiency strategy of the sport administrators and officers insufficient on the issues discussed above. It can also drive a conclusion from the above survey result that sport administrators and officers are efficiency strategy in order to find fund for sport equipments.

How is the efficiency of sport officers and administrators in managing, controlling and properly use for sport equipments? To respond to this, question a survey were conducted by asking respondents to state their level of believe on efficiency of sport officers and administrator in order to managing, controlling and properly use for sport equipments. The survey results that 24.1% of the respondents believe that the efficiency of sport officers and sport administrator in order to managing, controlling and properly use for sport equipments is above sufficiency. On the contrary the majority of the respondents 44.4% doubts the efficiency of sport officers and administrator in order to managing, controlling and properly use for sport equipments are below sufficient. In fact, there are also 31.5% of the respondents believe as the efficiency of the sport administrators and sport officers insufficient on the issues discussed above. It can also drive a conclusion from the above survey result that sport administrators and sport officers are not efficiency in order to managing, controlling and properly use for sport equipments.

The survey result in the above table question number 5, indicated that majority of the respondents which comprise of 54.2% agreed that the awareness creation by the sport officers and administrators for sponsoring bodies and society for sport equipments is insufficient. Whereas, 25.8 % of the respondents replied the awareness creation by the sport officers and administrators for sponsoring bodies and society for sport equipments is sufficient. The remaining fewer proportion of respondents (20%) believes that sport administrators and officers exert higher effort for the fulfillment of sport equipments in their respective States. These all level of opinion implies that the effort of sport administrators to the accessibility of sport equipments for sport participants is not as it is expected from them.

4.2.5 The Existence of Opportunities in Fulfilling Sport Facilities and Equipments

4.2.5.1 Suitability of the Local Geographical Landscape to Fulfill Sport Facilities and Equipments

Table 4.8 Suitability of the Local Geographical Landscape

	Item	very high	high	Sum Above Sufficient	Sufficient	Low	very low	Sum Below Sufficient
1	the suitability of the local geographical landscape for constructing sport facilities	13.5%	28.1%	41.60%	24.1%	18.1%	16.3%	34.40%

How is the suitability of the local geographical landscape in order to constructing sport facilities? To respond for this question a survey were conducted by asking respondents to state their level of believe on the suitability of the local geographical landscape in order to constructing sport facilities. The survey results that 41.6% of the respondents believe that the suitability of the local geographical landscape in order to constructing sport facilities is above sufficiency. On the contrary 34.3% of the respondents doubt the suitability of the local geographical landscape in order to constructing sport facilities are below sufficient. In fact, there are also 24.1% of the

respondents believe as the availability of the local geographical landscape in order to constructing sport facilities insufficient on the issues discussed above. It can also drive a conclusion from the above survey result that the local geographical landscape in order to construct sport facilities is more suitability.

4.2.5.1 Availabilities of Opportunities in Fulfilling Sport Facilities and equipments

Table: 4.9. Existence of Opportunities in Fulfilling Sport Facilities

	Item	very high	High	<u>Sum</u> Above Suffi cient	Sufficie nt	Low	very low	<u>Sum</u> Below Suffic ient
1	the society interest for sport in order to expansion of sports facilities	15.2%	27.8%	43.00%	30.7%	17.2%	9.2%	26.40%
2	the availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport facilities	4.6%	18.3%	22.90%	29.5%	30.7%	16.9%	47.60%

The survey result in the above table question number 2, indicated that which comprise of 26.4% of the respondents agreed that the society interest for sport in order to expansion of sports facilities is insufficient. Whereas, 30.7% of the respondents replied that society interest for sport in order to expansion of sports facilities is sufficient. The remaining majority of respondents 43% believes that the society interest for sport in order to expansion of sports facilities is above sufficient. These all level of opinion implies that the society interest for sport in order to expansion of sports facilities is above sufficient.

The other determinants for the fulfillment of sport facilities as well as sport equipments are the availability of sponsors in the town. Sponsor is the life blood of sports. According to the

numerous definitions found in the literature, we propose the following one: sponsorship is any agreement by which an individual or a company (the sponsor) invests in a sport entity (athlete, team, league or event) (the sponsee) by providing goods, services or knowledge (Zagnoli & Radicchi, 2011). Sponsorship agreements, including advertising signage and naming rights, provides Users with an important source of income that helps support sporting activities and opportunities for the local community. Sponsorship also makes a statement about the User and the facility. The potential for Users to promote good health is widely recognized and valued by once City, given the role sports facility Users play in the community, and the number of people regularly involved. Understanding such role of sponsor, the study surveyed the availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport facilities. Accordingly, the survey results indicated that 22.9% of the respondents believe the availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport facilities is above sufficiency. On the contrary the majority of the respondents 47.6% doubts availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport facilities below sufficient. In fact, there are also 29.5% of the respondents believe availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport facilities is sufficient on the issues discussed above. It can also drive a conclusion from the above survey result that sponsoring bodies are not available for expanding sport facilities in Dessie city administration.

4.2.5.1.1 Society and Geographical Factors for the Fulfillment of Sport Facilities

Environment is one factor for the fulfillment of sport facilities. United State Sports Academy (2004) the issue that sport facilities affect the environment in a variety of different ways. When describing and assessing them, a distinction can be made between indoor and outdoor facilities. Compared to sports halls, outdoor facilities require much more space. How this space is treated is of considerable significance to the environment. On the one hand, the wrong choice of location, improper care (overfertilization, irrigation using drinking water, etc.) and unnecessary soil sealing can cause the loss of valuable habitats and affect the soil and the water balance. On the other hand, if environmental criteria are taken into account during planning, building and maintenance of an outdoor sports facility, especially in conurbations, this can upgrade the area ecologically (biodiversity, microclimate etc.) and thus increase the attractiveness of the residential environment. With this regard the current study conducted a survey to see such factor in the study area. And the result is discussed in the below table.

Table 10. The mean rank and significant of Society and Geographical Factors for the Fulfillment of Sport Facilities

Descriptive statistics					one sample t-test Test Value = 3				
Item	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
							Lower	Upper	
1 the society interest on expansion of sports facilities	349	2.7736	1.17336	-3.604	.000	-.22636	-.3499	-.1028	
2 the suitability of the local geographical landscape for sport facilities	349	2.9570	1.28693	-.624	.533	-.04298	-.1785	.0925	
3 the availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport facilities	349	3.3696	1.10292	6.261	.000	.36963	.2535	.4857	
Mean all of the three item		3.0334							

The interest of the society to support the expansion of sport facilities was surveyed as factors limiting the accessibility of sport facilities and equipments. The survey result in the above table indicated that the mean score result of it is 2.7736 which implies that the society interest to support sport activities is not a constraining factor for the fulfillment sport facilities and equipments in the study area. The society is willing to support sport activities. Likewise, suitability of the geographical landscape which has a mean score of 2.96 is also not considered as a constraint factor for the fulfillment of sport facilities. In the contrary the availability of sponsoring bodies in the study area are not sufficient enough. Due to that it can be considered as one constraint factor for the fulfillment of sport facilities.

A one sample-t test was conducted to determine whether there is a significant difference on the response of the respondents on the survey questions to measure the role of Society and Geographical Factors for the Fulfillment of Sport Facilities. Accordingly, the above one sample t test result indicated that the mean responses of the respondents on the suitability of the local geographical landscape in fulfilling sport facilities (2.7736 ± 1.17336) was statistically lower than the average of the variable measurement (3.22636 (95% CI, -.3499 to -.1028), $t(349) = -3.604$, $p = .000$). This means that the mean response of the respondent is not statistically lower

than the average of the measurement level. From this we can conclude that the local geographical landscape is not a statistical significant factor to fulfill sport facilities.

To the reverse the availability of sponsoring bodies and the society interest on expansion of sports facilities is encouraging and which are also the determinant factors for the fulfillment of sport facilities. They are statistically significant contributing factor at $p=.000$.

4.2.5.2 Availabilities of Opportunities in Fulfilling Sport Equipments

Table: 4.11: Existence of Opportunities in Fulfilling Sport Equipments

	Item	very high	high	Sum Above Sufficient	Sufficient	Low	very low	Sum Below Sufficient
1	the society interest on expansion of equipment	13.2%	27.2%	40.40%	35.8%	16.0%	7.7%	23.70%
2	the availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding equipments	4.9%	12.9%	17.80%	28.9%	30.9%	22.3%	53.20%

The survey result in the above table question number indicated that which comprise of 23.7% of the respondents agreed that the society interest for sport in order to expansion of sports equipments is insufficient. Whereas 35.8% of the respondents replied that the society interest for sport in order to expansion of sports equipments is sufficient. The remaining majority of respondents 40% believes that the society interest for sport in order to expansion of sports equipments is above sufficient. These all level of opinion implies that the society interest for sport in order to expansion of sports equipments is above sufficient.

How is the availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport equipments? To respond for this question a survey were conducted by asking respondents to state their level of believe on the availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport equipments. The survey results indicated that 17.8% of the respondents believe that the availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport equipments is above sufficiency. On the contrary the majority of the respondents 53.2% doubts

availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport equipments is below sufficient. In fact, there are also 28.9% of the respondents believe availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport equipments is sufficient on the issues discussed above. It can also drive a conclusion from the above survey result that sponsoring bodies are not available for expanding sport equipments in Dessie city administration.

4.3.1 Society Factors for the Fulfillment of Sport Equipment

Table 12 The mean rank and significant of Social Factors for the Fulfillment of Sport Equipments

Descriptive statistics					one sample t test Test Value = 3				
	item	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
1	the society interest on expansion of equipment	349	2.7794	1.10642	-3.725	.000	-.22063	-.3371	-.1041
2	the availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding equipments	349	3.5301	1.11795	8.858	.000	.53009	.4124	.6478
	Mean all of the two item	346	3.1547						

The table above informs that the interest of the society to support activities in fulfilling sport equipments is welcoming. However, the availability of sponsoring bodies in the town is still a constraint factor to fulfill sport equipments in the study area.

Furthermore, the above one sample t test result indicated that the mean responses of the respondents on the society interest on expansion of equipment (2.7794 ± 1.10642) was statistically lower than the average of the variable measurement (3). $t(346) = -3.725$, $p = .000$. From this we can conclude that the interest of the society to support the fulfillment of sport equipment is positive means that it is statically significant. From this it can be concluded that the interest of the society to support the sport

encouraging. The test result in the above table indicated the same that it statistically significant at $p=.000$ to conclude the availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding equipment in the study area is favorable.

4.2.6 Accessibility of Market Access and Suppliers

Table 4.13 the accessibility of Market Access and Suppliers

	Item	Very High	high	Sum Above Sufficient	Sufficient	Low	very low	Sum below Sufficient
1	The availability of sport material suppliers in the town	5.4%	10.9%	16.30%	23.2%	32.1%	28.4%	60.50%
2	The suitability of the market to fulfill the different sport equipments	7.7%	11.2%	18.90%	22.3%	33.5%	25.2%	58.70%

How is the availability of sport material suppliers in the town? To respond for this question a survey were conducted by asking respondents to state their level of belief on the availability of sport material suppliers in the town. The survey results that 16.3% of the respondents believe the availability of sport material suppliers in the town is above sufficiency. on the contrary the majority of the respondents 60.5 % doubt the availability of sport material suppliers in the town is below sufficient. In fact, there are also 23.2 % of the respondents believe the availability of sport material suppliers in the town is sufficient on the issues discussed above. It can also drive a conclusion from the above survey result that sport material suppliers are not available for different sport material in Dessie city administration.

How is the suitability of the market to fulfill the different sport equipments? To respond for this question a survey were conducted by asking respondents to state their level of belief on suitability of the market to fulfill the different sport equipments. The survey results that 18.9% of the respondents believe the suitability of the market to fulfill the different sport equipments is above sufficiency. On the contrary 58.7 % of the respondents doubt the suitability of the market to fulfill the different sport equipments are below sufficient. In fact, there are also 22.3 % of the

respondents believe ~~the~~ suitability of the market to fulfill the different sport equipments insufficient on the issues discussed above. It can also ~~draw~~ conclusion from the above survey result that the access of market to fulfill the different sport equipments Dessie city administration is not suitable.

Table 4.14: Mean rank and significant of the accessibility of Market Access and Suppliers

Descriptive statistics					one sample t test Test Value = 3				
	Item	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
1	The availability of sport material suppliers in the town	349	3.6705	1.15608	10.835	.000	.67049	.5488	.7922
2	The suitability of the market to fulfill the different sport equipments	349	3.5731	1.20032	8.919	.000	.57307	.4467	.6994
	Mean all of the two item		3.6218						

In the above table it is indicated ~~the~~ availability of sport material suppliers in the town ~~is not~~ abundant in the study area and it is considered as one determining factor in fulfilling sport equipment in the study area because its mean score ~~6.7953~~ which is above the average of the variable measurement sorted from favorable to unfavorable. The same is ~~the~~ suitability of the market in fulfilling the different sport equipments. It is also indicated in the same table that the one sample t-test result of the responses of the respondents on the mentioned variables in terms of the average of the variable measurement support the same conclusion with a statistical significance at $p = .000$.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMERY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Summery

The purpose of this study was to assess the factor that limited the accessibility of sport facilities and Equipments in Dessie city administration and suggesting strategies that promote accessibility of sport facilities and equipments. Hence, the researcher raised the following research questions.

These were:

What are the factors that affect the accessibility of sport facilities and equipment in the case of Dessie city administration?

Which factor most determines the accessible sport facilities and equipments in the case of Dessie city administration?

To achieve these intended objectives, the researcher used qualitative survey research design. And sport officers (13), sport administrators (13) sub city administrations (13), and sport participants (364) were taken as participants of the study.

In order to gather the required data from these subjects, questionnaire, interview and observation were considered as major instruments and data was collected accordingly. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive statistics, percentage and frequency, mean and mean different.

The result of sport facilities plan and map indicated 63.4% of sport facilities have no plan and Ownership possession (map). From this the majority of sport facilities in Dessie city administration have no legal forms as well as ownership possession. Moreover, particularly, the interview result indicated that three sport facilities of which the two are in sub city has plan and map the other one in Arada sub city, have ownership possession (map).

The result of budget allocation in each sub city is 1.5 % for sport facilities and 84% for sport equipments of the total respondents concluded that most of sport officers and administrators don't have a budget allocated for the fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments. From this it can be concluded that there is no sufficient financial budget allocated for the improvement and

construction of sport facilities and fulfillment of sport equipments in the town. It is also reported in the interview with administrator that even maintenance of the existing sport facilities is undertaken only when there is an official event at regional or national level once in many years. Hence, no allocation of financial budget is one factor for the fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments in the town. The mean score of the efficiency of sport administrators mobilizing the community to support the fulfillment of sport facilities is above the average of the measurement which means that sport officers and administrators are weak mobilizing the community to support the fulfillment of sport facilities in the town and also the effort of sport officers and administrators to mobilize the community in raising a fund to fulfill the sport equipments is below what is expected from them.

The result role of sport officers and administrators to fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments is below average. It can be concluded that the role of sport officers and administrators in order to fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments in the given town is below that expected from them.

The Existence of Opportunities in Fulfilling Sport Facilities and Equipments. The society interest for sport in order to expansion of sports facilities and improving sport equipments 43% for facilities expansion and 40% for sport equipment improvements believes that the society interest for sport in order to fulfillment of sport facilities and expansion of sports equipments is above sufficient. The availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport facilities and equipments 47% and 53% availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport facilities and equipments is below sufficient respectively.

The availability of sport material suppliers in the town and the suitability of the market to fulfill the different sport equipments is below sufficient. It can also drive a conclusion from the above survey result that sport material suppliers are not available for different sport material the access of market to fulfill the different sport equipments in Dessie city administration is not suitable.

5.2. Conclusion

According to this study finding factors that limited the availability of sport facilities and equipments in one country can be seen in the following five categories. They are Budget issues, capability of sport administrators to mobilize the community, sport facilities ownership issues, surrounding opportunities and accessible market and suppliers. Whether it is for maintenance as

well as for fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments, acquiring the necessary funds through allocated budget or community mobilization is essential. However, regarding the government funds allocated for the above mentioned purpose, as investigated in the current research, it can be concluded there is no allocated fund or it is immaterial. It is reported that there is no a budget allocated at sub cities level for fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments. Likewise, the funds raised to finance fulfillments of sport facilities and equipments are very low due to the lower effort and capability of sport officers and administrators. Although there is in some extent sport officers and administrators, role in fulfilling sport facilities and equipments, majority of the respondents including sport officers and administrator believe that sport administrators and officers work as it is expected from them to mobilize community in general and business mans in the town in particular to raise the required fund in order to fulfill sport facilities and equipments in the study area.

The other factor for the fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments in the study area availability of sponsoring bodies and the society interest to support the sport. The availability of sponsoring bodies is one factor in the fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments in study area. In fact, it by itself is not considered as good opportunity unless sport officers and administrators. Considering the effort of sport administrators to mobilize the surrounding community to support sport activities, the availability of sponsoring bodies as well as the society interest is considered as one opportunity in acquire the required funds to fulfill as well as repair sport facilities and equipments. Due to that the availabilities of such opportunities are considered one factor in the fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments in one town. In the current study area the availability of such opportunities is moderate. Respondents reported that in some extent there is a social interest for the fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments and there is suitable local geographical landscape for the construction of sport facilities. In respect with the society participation in the fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments David C. Watt (1998) discussed that the enormous range of sports facilities makes them almost any 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 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 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 21st 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. The availability of sport material suppliers is not available for different sport material and the suitability of the market to fulfill the different sport equipments is not suitable in the study area.

While officials prioritized the factors, in their interview, in terms of their sub cities situation, the unavailability of allocated budget, less efficiency of sport officers and administrators and sport facilities plan and maps is a crucial determining factor respectively for the accessibility of sport facilities as well as sport equipments.

5.3. Recommendations

- Ø Budget is one issue for sub cities to fulfill sport facilities and equipment as well as maintenance and improvement purpose of them. Hence, an appropriate budget has to be allocated for the above mentioned purpose in accordance with the annual activity plan of the sub cities.
- Ø Likewise, it is discussed in the finding of this study is that most of the sport facilities found in Dessie cities have ownership possession issues as well as plan. Hence the concerned sub city office has to solve the problem in cooperation with the city municipal.
- Ø The concerned bodies have to build the capacity of the sport administrators to work with surrounding community in generating income for the development of sport activities.

Ø The concerned body has to give a due attention for the protection of sport facilities. Furthermore awareness about sport facilities sense of ownership has been created among the community so that the community itself will protect the resources there.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix A: Questionnaire

Bahir Dar University

Sport Academy

Post Graduate Program in Sport Management

Survey Questionnaire to be filled by sport experts, sport Administrators and city
Administrator

Dear Respondents,

The main objective of this questionnaire is to gather data concerning ACCESSIBILITY OF SPORT FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT: IN THE CASE OF DESSIE CITY ADMINISTRATION . You are kindly invited to be of this study, so, the success of the study depends up on your willingness to give genuine and accurate information . Therefore, you are kindly requested to respond the question. According to the instruction, I would like to assure that your answers remain strictly confidential.

Instruction

Thanks in advance for your cooperation.

General Instructions

- Ø No need of writing your name
- Ø In all cases where answer options are available please tick (the box provided)
- Ø For scale typed questions please circle your preferred level of agreement.
- Ø You do not need of consulting other person
- Ø Please don't leave the questions without answering.

Thank you in advance for your honest cooperation!!

PART I: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Sex: Male Female

2. Age A. below 18 B. 18-25 C. 26-30

D. 31-35 E. 36-40 F. 41-45 G. above 45

3. Level of education A. below grade 8 B. 10 or 12 completed C. diploma
D. degree E. master and above

4. Duties of respondent A. player B. sport officer C. sport administrator D. fund

5. Working experience of respondent A. below 1 year B. 1-5 years C. 6-10 years
D. above 10 years

Part two

Choose for the question a number 1, 2,

1. Yes 2. No

Number	Items		
		1	2
	Regardless of sport facility plan and map		
1	Is Your subcity sport facility has map?		
	plan of sport facility		
2	Is Your subcity sport facility has a plan based on deferent sport game?		
	Budget		
1	Is Your sub city has budget plan for sport facility?		
2	Is Your sub city has allocation of budget for sport facility expansion?		
3	Is Your sub city sport facility budget is sufficient for expansion of sport facilities?		

4	Is the utilization of the budget in accordance of finance procedure expansion of sport facilities		
5	Is Your sub city has budget plan for sport equipments		
6	Is Your sub city has allocation of budget for sport equipments fulfillment?		
7	Is Your sub city sport facility budget is sufficient for fulfillment of sport equipments?		
8	Is the utilization of the budget in accordance of finance procedure fulfillment of equipments		

Choose for the question a number 1,2,3,4,5

1. Very high 2. High 3.enough 4 .low 5. Verylow

Number	variable					
		1	2	3	4	5
	the role of sport officers and administrators in fulfilling sport facilities and equipments					
1	How is the effort of sport officers and administrators in encouraging business men to support the business for sport facilities					
2	How is the competency of officers and sport administrator in finding out a fund for sport facilities					
3	How the efficiency of strategies officers and administrators uses to find a fund for sport facilities					
4	How is the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and properly use for sport facilities?					
5	How is the awareness creation by the sport officers and administrators for sponsoring bodies and society for fulfillment of sport facilities?					
6	How is the effort of sport officers and administrators in encouraging business men to support the business for equipment					
7	How is the competency of officers and sport administrator in finding out a fund for equipment?					
8	How the efficiency of strategies officers and administrators uses to find a fund					

	for equipment?					
9	How is the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling utilize budget for equipments					
10	How is the awareness creation by the officers and administrators sponsoring bodies for equipment					
	The existence of opportunities in fulfilling sport facilities and equipments					
1	How is the suitability of the local geographical landscape for constructing sport facilities?					
2	How is the society interest for sport in order to expansion of sport facilities?					
3	How is the availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport facilities?					
4	How is the social interest on expansion of equipment					
5	How is the availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding equipments					
	the accessibility of Market Access and Suppliers					
1	How is the availability of sport material suppliers in the town					
2	How is the suitability of the market to fulfill the different sport equipments					

Appendix B: Questionnaire

Bahir Dar University

Sport Academy

Post Graduate Program in Sport Management

Survey Questionnaire to be filled by sport participants

Dear Respondents,

The main objective of this questionnaire is to gather data concerning Accessibility of Sport Facilities and Equipment: in the Case of Dessie City Administration. You are kindly invited to be of this study, so, the success of the study depends up on your willingness to give genuine and accurate information. Therefore, and you kindly requested to respond the questionnaire according to the instruction given. I would like to assure that your answers remain strictly confidential.

Thanks in advance for your cooperation

Instruction

General Instructions

• No need of writing your name

• In all cases where answer options are available please tick

• For scale typed questions please circle your preferred level of agreement.

• You do not need of consulting other person

• Please don't leave the questions without answering.

Thank you in advance for your honest cooperation!!

PART I: Demographic Information

1. Sex: Male Female

2. Age A. below 18 B. 18-25 C. 26-30

D. 31-35 E. 36-40 F. 41-45 G. above 45

3. Level of education A. below grade 8 B. 10 or 12 completed C. diploma

D. degree E. master and above

4. Duties of respondent A. player B. sport officer C. sport administrator

D. fund

5. Working experience of respondent A. below 1 year B. 1-5 year C. 6-10 year

D. above 10 year

PART TWO

Choose for the question a number 1,2,3,4,5

1. Very high 2. High 3. enough 4. low 5. Very low

Number	variable					
		1	2	3	4	5
	the role of sport officers and administrators in fulfilling sport facilities and equipments					
1	How is the effort of sport officers and administrators in encouraging business men to support the business for sport facilities					
2	How is the competency of officers and sport administrator in finding out a fund for sport facilities					
3	How the efficiency of strategies officers and administrators use to find a fund for sport facilities					
4	How is the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and properly use for sport facilities?					
5	How is the awareness creation by the sport officers and administrators for sponsoring bodies and society for fulfillment of sport facilities?					

6	How is the effort of sport officers and administrators in encouraging business men to support the business for equipment?				
7	How is the competency of officers and sport administrator in finding out a fund for equipment?				
8	How the efficiency of strategies officers and administrators uses to find a fund for equipment?				
9	How is the efficiency of officers and administrators in managing, controlling and utilize budget for equipments?				
10	How is the awareness creation by the officers and administrators for sponsoring bodies for equipment?				
	The existence of opportunities in fulfilling sport facilities and equipments				
1	How is the suitability of the local geographical landscape for constructing sport facilities?				
2	How is the society interest for sport in order to expansion of sport facilities?				
3	How is the availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding sport facilities?				
4	How is the social interest on expansion of equipment?				
5	How is the availability of sponsoring bodies for expanding equipment?				
	the accessibility of Market Access and Suppliers				
1	How is the availability of sport material suppliers in the town?				
2	How is the suitability of the market to fulfill the different sport equipments?				

Appendix C: Interview

The interview is to be filled by sport Administrators

1. What is the overall situation of sport facilities and equipments regarding society interest for sport in sub cities?
2. What are the factors that affecting limit accessibility of sport facilities and equipments in sub cities.
3. What are the ways that improve the limit accessibility of sport facilities and equipments in your city?
4. Is budget allocation is enough for fulfillment of sport facilities and equipments?
5. How money sport facilities are its own map and plan in Dessie city administration

Appendix D: Observation

Observation

- 1, observe the overall situation and safety of sport facilities for sport activities in each sub cities.

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5. c `uè5 f J•ë Íuè5+ ð
 .”1 u`s} 15 u .”6 u .”10 í

- M u

¥c-î"p@ !uA%. }1234c5 í5 % %ëDÎÿ-- › 5 í " ë u•A%f • -u (P)
ë5 @ !

1. # "Mp•Í 2. Mp•Í 3. B•Í 4. YEp•Í 5. # YEp›

p.A	1. 5V-uc ël" +) è5p c- •C-	+. }			
1	`-M"p l ë c ev} 5V-uØlp*ë5M+l}5KJë M¥•òëð- èf"p í è5V-uc ë" +- è ëð- u `(ssu ë •í?	1	2	3	4
2	`-/p l è TMè5V-uc ë" +- 5V-uØlp*ë5M+l 5KJë í ` uè H eCu•ë •í?				
3	`-/p l è TMè5V-uc ë" +- 5V-uØlp*ë5M+l 5KJë í ` u H è "p uØô•ë í\$ s •í?				
4	`-/p l è TMè5V-uc ë" +- `-/p l è TMu è5V-uØlp*ë5M+l}è 5póðèc `E"è @ eCu•ë •í?				
5	`-/p l è TMè5V-uc ë" +- `-/p l è TMuè5V- Ølp*ë5M+l} 5KKuõ M¥•òëð- c ev}" `(0a è H%)uÛd•ë •í?				
6	`-M"p l ë c ev} 5V-ut*ë } ë õ M¥•òëð èf"p í è5V-uc ë" +- è ëð- u `(ssu •ë •í?				
7	`-/p l è TMè5V-uc ë" +- 5V-ut*ë } ë è í ` uè H eCu•ë •í?				
8	`-/p l è TMè5V-uc ë" +- 5V-ut*ë } ë è í ` u H è "p uØô•ë í\$ s •í?				
9	`-/p l è TMè5V-uc ë" +- `-/p l è TMuè5V- t*ë }è 5póðèc `E"è @ eCu•ë •í?				
10	`-/p l è TMè5V-uc ë" +- `-/p l è TMuè5V- t*ë }• ¥•òë ë c ev}" `(0aè H%)uÛd•ë •í?				
	2. M"p í « u « # í }				
1	è-M"p l " õ- @ % 5V-uØlp*ë5M+l}•cs ë í y•u•ë •í?				
2	`-M"p l 5V-uØlp*ë5M+l}5KKuè5V-uM uè l				

	e(p0è -) "s?				
3	.`-M "p l 5V-u Ølp*ë5M+l} 5KKu õ Mè ëð-c ev}è -- "s?				
4	.`-M "p lè5V-u t*ë ¼•ò ẽ5V-uM uë l e(p0è -) "s?				
5	`-M "p l 5V-u t*ë } ë õ Mè ëð-c ev}è -- "s?				
	3.. t*ë E+b"è •C-				
1	`-M "p l p ëê5V-uí•v}è5V-t*ë è ë@-a ôl} `•ë • ?				
2	.`-M "p l p ëéè0V-uí•v}è5V-t*ë • u è `ë y•u • ë •í?				

- M 65 u

- M "p " *ë è5V-u+- èpØ èC- íE

1. ` - M "p í í5%è5V-uØíp*ë5M+"t*ë } " e(p0æV-uM u³ëë `u "s • í 5 ?
2. ` - M "p í í5%è5V-uØíp*ë5M+î}"t*ë } ``B "s ¥•óí-)ë ð(u •-•ëv}•ð•"xí?
3. ` - M "p í í5%è5V-uØíp*ë5M+î}"t*ë } ``B "s ¥•ò-)• ð(`u?
4. ` - M "p í 5V-uØíp*ë5M+"t*ë } ë pe è ð`í ` u • ë `B •í?
5. ` "p 5póð)-s"U •ë xíè Øíp*ë5M+î}Ûu•ë •í? (*ë +-)

è %mp c+u"s Ý-Ý-

b`è-Mp í ë uè5V-Øíp*ë5M+î} `u C í "s ¥" 5V-sË•E5Cæ4 xí y•u

5 uee(Íu`# 0 " !!